"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE | COPYRIGHTED, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. | WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, fresh northwesterly winds

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,467. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1899.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at London reports that M. Blowitz's story in The London Times about the intended abdication of the Czar is not credited. There is no stoppage in the sending of troops to South Africa. Lord and Lady Curzon are said by officers returning to England to be unpopular in India. London is almost deserted by people of any note everybody having gone to the seaside or Continent to escape the extreme heat. Richard Croker sailed from Southampton for New York on the New York. The Olympia with Admiral Dewey arrived at Naples. The Libre Parole of Paris published a report that the Admiral was asked by the Austrian Government to explain his "interview," as given in a New York newspaper, but the report is discredited in Washington. Lord Pauncefote continues to receive numberless congratulations on his elevation to the peerage. There is very strong opposition to the rumored forthcoming proposal of the British Government of an old age pension bill. The political situation in Bulgaria is approaching a crisis, and Prince Ferdinand is bitterly attacked on all sides. Advices from Honolulu say the Samoan Commissioners are on the way to their homes. The news that Dr. Solf, the German President of the Municipal Council of Apia, was induced to resign, has been received with general displeasure in Berlin. The session of Parliament was practically ended on Friday, but the prorogation will not take place until Wednesday. It is reported that the Spanish Generals charged with the surrender of Santiago without due cause will be acquitted, but that those responsible for the surrender of Manila may be imprisoned for life. Most of the St. Petersburg papers cordially welcome M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his visit to Russia, but the Novoe Vremya speaks disparagingly of the recent conduct of France. Jewels worth $40,000 are said to have been stolen from Mrs. Wanamaker at the Elysées Palace Hotel in Paris. Some of the Berlin papers profess alarm at the increase in the navy of the United States. Count and Countess Boni de Castellane have gained a social triumph at Cowes Regatta. United States Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, has cabled the State Department that a warship may be required if present threatening conditions in Haiti continue.

Page 1.

The Treasury Department yesterday made a requisition upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of $10,000,000 in gold certificates of the $20 denomination. They will be issued for deposits of gold coin, and in payment of Government obligations.

Page 2.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday affirmed a verdict of a Sheriff's jury declaring H. Victor Newcomb insane.

Yesterday at Newport the Defender sailed away from the Navahoe and Vigilant, the two latter making a good race for second honors. The Queen Mab and Kestrel were the winners in the other special races.

A woman who went to the St. Cloud Hotel on Friday afternoon with a man who registered them as "Mr. and Mrs. Fred Welch, Boston," was found there alone in a state of collapse yesterday morning, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died without regaining consciousness. It is thought she may have been poisoned. The man has disappeared.

Page 3.

Admiral Dewey has written to Mayor Van Wyck, asknowledging the receipt of the tender of a public reception and thanking the citizens of New York.

Israel Zangwill arrived here yesterday on the Campania. He will supervise the staging of his play, "The Children of the Ghetto," which will have its first appearance in this country at Washington.

Page 6.

Getaway Day at the Brighton Beach track yesterday will be long remembered, for every man, woman, and child on the track was drenched by the furious storm which broke after the fifth race and almost caused a panic.

Page 8.

The cricket clubs in New York and vicinity played numerous games yesterday, but in each case rain interfered to prevent the completion of the game.

The Brooklyn-New York baseball game was called yesterday on account of rain. Washington lost at Boston, Philadelphia to Baltimore, and Cleveland to Chicago.

Page 10.

Articles of incorporation of the tobacco firm of Buchanan & Lyall have been filed in Albany.

The funeral of "Smiling" John Kelly was held yesterday forenoon, and was attended by many well-known politicians and sporting men.

Justice Fitzgerald has not yet signed the order confirming his decision in contempt proceedings against Councilmen, and the belief is growing that action on bond issues will save the members from imprisonment.

Page 11.

Plans for a big "spite wall" which may be built up against the Post-Graduate Hospital Building were filed yesterday by Mrs. R. Scanlon of 302 East Twenty-first Street.

Page 12.

Justice Fitzgerald has confirmed the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of the wife of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Flagler is incurably insane.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 18.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 3.

FOG SPOILS THE MANOEUVRES.

But the British Naval Authorities Are Well Satisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Fog spoiled the naval manoeuvres. The squadron sent to find and convoy the make-believe grain ships from America was unimpeded by the fog, proceeded to the rendezvous, and returned to the harbor undetected by the enemy's squadron, which encountered forty hours of fog. The enemy's cruisers were unable to scout, and failed to discover either the grain ships or the protecting fleet, so there was no fight.

The naval authorities, however, are delighted at the success with which the British fleet found and convoyed safely to Milford Haven the food-supply ships.

The manoeuvres were carried out under conditions which might be expected to prevail in the event of war with France. The latter has pinned her faith to torpedo boats, while Great Britain has steadily increased the number of her torpedo-boat destroyers, and although the dark and foggy nights were favorable to the torpedo boats they seem to have completely failed, while the destroyers fully sustained the hopes of their advocates on the few occasions when they came in contact with the torpedo boats.

Wireless telegraphy worked wonders, and passed messages accurately over 100 miles. Admiral Domville relied upon it for much useful information which could not be otherwise obtained, neither fog nor darkness apparently interfering with the transmission of messages. The experts are satisfied that wireless telegraphy adds indefinitely to the value of scouting.

DREYFUS'S CASE CLEARLY REVIEWED

Joseph Reinach Writes the History of the Affair.

ESTERHAZY THE GUILTY MAN

The French Writer Explains How Dreyfus Was Convicted.

Reinach Himself Has Figured Conspicuously in the Agitation Against the Prisoner's Enemies—His Campaign for Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No story is more complicated in appearance than that of Capt. Dreyfus, but, in reality, there is not a single point which can be more simple. It confines itself to the manner in which the bordereau, the work of Esterhazy, has been attributed to Dreyfus.

Esterhazy, when he was denounced by Mathieu Dreyfus, (Nov. 15, 1897,) began by saying that Capt. Dreyfus had forged his handwriting. But it was shown that Dreyfus had never even heard Esterhazy spoken of and that he never had in his possession any specimens of the other's penmanship. Moreover, it was established before the court (the Cour de Cassation) that the water-lined paper on which the bordereau had been written was of a kind habitually used by Esterhazy. Finally, Col. von Schwarzkoppen (the German Military Attaché in Paris when Dreyfus was convicted) affirms on his honor that he has never had any acquaintance with Dreyfus; on the other hand, Esterhazy has admitted that he had visited Schwarzkoppen for eighteen months.

And now Esterhazy invents a new lie. He pretends that he belonged to the contre-espionnage [a corps of spies set to watch Government spies.] But that is denied by all former Ministers (of War) and by all the officers of the General Staff.

Yet he has not hesitated to declare that he wrote the bordereau by order (of Col. Sandherr, Picquart's predecessor as chief of the Secret Intelligence Department.) But he seems to have been unconscious of the stupidity of this allegation, and one cannot imagine a plausible hypothesis according to which the bordereau could have been written "by order." Ministers and Generals who would have ordered such a crime and lent themselves to play such a comedy of justice, would be, at the same time, rascals and imbeciles.

The truth is very simple. Esterhazy, an adventurer and mercenary, was a spy in the pay of Prussia. Capt. Dreyfus was condemned in his place for two reasons: First—Because his handwriting vaguely resembled that of Esterhazy. Second—Because his principal accuser before the court-martial was Henry, who had succeeded in gaining the confidence of all his superior officers and who was Esterhazy's partner (in treason.)

When the truth was discovered, principally by Col. Picquart (then Chief of the Secret Intelligence Department) and Scheurer-Kestner, (Vice President of the Senate,) it seemed so extraordinary to our country, carried away by l'esprit militaire, that it refused for a long time to believe it, in spite of evidence. The General Staff had the audacity to perpetuate its error and has concealed its action by crime and perjury.

The Clerical Party was opposed to revision because Dreyfus was a Jew. The Radical-Republican and the Government press expressed scarcely any opinion. In the meantime a few men succeeded in presenting before the conscience of France the great and terrible problem. Doubtless the struggle has been long. But France has not been loath to solve the problem, and soon we shall see the complete victory of law and justice. Yours truly,

JOSEPH REINACH.

Paris, July 22, 1899.

CAREER OF JOSEPH REINACH.

Joseph Reinach, the author of the above letter, is one of the most prominent leaders of the Dreyfusards in Paris. He is a well-known publicist and Oriental traveler. His books on travel and his expounding of the Constitution won for him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, while his politics—he avowed himself simply as a "patriotic Republican"—caused an admiring constituency to elect him Deputy. He has lost both the cross and his seat in the Chamber through his efforts in the cause of truth and justice. Other indignities have been heaped upon him.

Long before M. Reinach had become famous as one of the most ardent and formidable upholders of the innocence of Dreyfus, he was recognized as a Republican of sterling integrity and a sincere defender of the Constitution.

He is nearly forty-three years of age. He was an intimate friend of Gambetta, and was made Secretary of the Presidency of the Ministerial Council in 1881, a post which he held until the fall of the "grand Ministre." Early recognizing the sophistries of Gen. Boulanger, he became a powerful antagonist of that Minister of War in the threatening times of 1887-8. As son-in-law and nephew of Baron Jacques de Reinach, an attempt was made to implicate him in the Panama scandals. He had received from his father-in-law 40,000 francs in a private business transaction. When he learned that this sum was supposed to have come from the treasury of the Panama Company he straightway returned the amount. The confidence that honest Republicans have reposed in him was strikingly manifested, when in 1889, with no other designation than that of "Republicain patriote," he was elected to the Chambers from Digne.

But it is as one of the earliest critics of the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894, that M. Reinach first won true distinction.

HIS CASE AGAINST ROCHEFORT.

A few weeks before the revelations concerning Esterhazy were made on Nov. 15, 1897, M. Reinach had written several able articles in Le Siècle and Le Temps appealing to the Government to clear up the doubt that existed concerning the legality of Dreyfus's conviction. On the eve of the first Zola trial he proclaimed his sincere belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. M. Reinach is above all a lawyer and has a peculiar gift in the arrangements of simple facts. So formidable an enemy to the conspirators could not hope to escape attack.

A trap was laid for him. Lemercier-Picard, a forger of the Secret Intelligence Department, who was later to meet Henry's fate, concocted a letter supposed to be addressed to Mme. Pays, the friend of Esterhazy, by a German officer. It was the plan of Henry and others to allow Reinach to secure this letter, publish it, and then denounce him as a forger. But the gentlemen of the General Staff did not know their man.

Reinach detected the letter at sight as Lemercier-Picard's own forgery, and kicked him down stairs. Lemercier-Picard, baffled but still anxious to make money, even if he had to play a trick on his employers, photographed the letter, wrote the word "copié" in Reinach's hand across the corner, and took the copy to Rochefort. He represented to the editor of L'Intransigeant that it was a forgery that Reinach and the Dreyfusards had induced him to commit for the sum of 10,000 francs. Rochefort took the tempting bait and, beginning Dec. 25, 1897, he wrote a series of five articles denouncing "cet échappé de Ghetto."

"All to whom I have shown the letter," he wrote, "and who are familiar with Reinach's writing, have said to me without the least hesitation: 'The word (copié) was certainly written by him.'"

But the editor of L'Intransigeant paid dearly for his credulity. Reinach sued him for criminal libel and had him sent to prison. A few weeks after the exposure of Lemercier-Picard's machinations the forger was found strangled in his lodgings.

PROSECUTED BY GENERAL STAFF.

M. Reinach first attracted general attention outside of France through his prosecution by the military authorities in June, 1898. An ex-fellow of University College, Oxford, F. C. Conybeare by name, had written an article under the sobriquet of "Huguenot" for The National Review. Mr. Conybeare bitterly denounced the Dreyfus conspirators and intimated that, unless the crying wrong were shortly righted, the original documents mentioned in the bordereau would be published by the German Government.

M. Reinach commented on this article in Le Siècle, and quoted copiously from it. He was at once accused of being its author. M. Reinach held the rank of Captain in the Territorial Army, or militia. Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, ordered him before a court-martial, which met at the Ecole Militaire, June 24, 1898, the scene of the degradation of Dreyfus over three years before.

In his defense Capt. Reinach read a letter from Mr. Conybeare establishing the true identity of "Huguenot," but denouncing in the most sarcastic terms the conspirators. The court-martial was obliged to listen. When the Judges recovered from their consternation they promptly reported in favor of the expulsion from the army of Capt. Reinach for "a grave offense against discipline." Thus Capt. Reinach lost his military title.

The Council of the Legion of Honor was then exhorted to deprive him of the Cross, which he had honorably worn since 1886—the badge of honor which Esterhazy was permitted to wear until the following November.

CHARGES HENRY WITH TREASON.

It will be recalled that Lieut. Col. Henry confessed to having forged the letter of November, 1896, on Aug. 30, 1898, and was murdered or committed suicide on the following day. His body had not rested in the grave many weeks when Joseph Reinach dropped a bomb in the camp of the General Staff, which spread general consternation. He published, through Le Siècle, an article which charged the dead forger with having been a traitor, and he supported his charge with a mass of circumstantial evidence that has never been disproved. In other words, Henry was Esterhazy's master in the treasonable correspondence carried on with the German Embassy. He was not led to commit the forgery of November, 1896, so much to confirm the guilt of Dreyfus as to protect himself.

Whether M. Reinach be entirely right or not, there are certainly many facts which give his theory a formidable front. In the first place, Henry knew Esterhazy intimately. It has been asked, How could Esterhazy, a regimental officer, have procured War Office documents without the aid of some officer in that department? Why should Henry, the head of the Secret Intelligence Department, have thought it worth his while to commit forgery in order to uphold the conviction of Dreyfus? M. Reinach answered these questions by declaring that Henry and Esterhazy carried on a partnership business for the sale of State documents to Col. von Schwarzkoppen; Henry, the senior partner, conveying to Esterhazy secret documents of his department, or otherwise within his reach, and Esterhazy, the regimental officer, acting as the go-between and passing the documents on to Schwarzkoppen.

The whole French Army was furious at Reinach's attack. Officers and their friends, with Gen. Mercier at the head, subscribed 25,000f. to help Mme. Henry prosecute Reinach for defaming her husband.

ADVOCATES SWEEPING REFORM.

Since the revision of the Dreyfus case was decided upon, M. Reinach, with Yves Guyot, Pressensé, Scheurer-Kestner, and Gabriel Monod, has been foremost among the revisionists to demand that Mercier, de Boisdeffre, Gonse, du Paty de Clam, and others be prosecuted according to law for the part they have played in securing the illegal conviction of an innocent man. The vindication of Dreyfus is not enough for them. Moreover, they would strike at the root of all the evil. They would have the army chiefs under such supervision of the Civil Governments that future criminal errors of justice would be impossible. They demand that the army be emancipated from the Jesuits by enforcing the decrees of 1880.

They advocate the closing of the Jesuit military schools in the Rue des Postes, and the enactment of a law providing that the national lycées, which are non-confessional schools, shall alone furnish candidates for Saint-Cyr and the Ecole Polytechnique.

M. Reinach has achieved an enviable name as an Oriental traveler and author of books on travels. He is also well known as an editor, having once conducted La Revue Politique et Litéraire, and he owned in 1885, with M. Denayrouse, La République Française. Possibly, taking all in all, his more permanent works may be found among the following titles: "La Serbie et le Montenegro," "Voyage en Orient," "Les Recidivistes," "Le Ministère Gambetta: Histoire et Doctrine," "Etudes de Littérature et d'Histoire," and "La Politique Opportuniste." He has also edited two volumes of speeches by Gambetta, and has translated from the English Hamilton's "Parliamentary Logic." He collaborated with M. Yves Guyot in a volume entitled "La Revision du Procès Dreyfus," and a recent number of The North American Review contained a plain statement of the facts in the Dreyfus case from his pen.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

Town of Rennes, Where the Trial Will Begin To-morrow, Is Awakening with Excitement.

RENNES, Aug. 5.—Rennes has awakened from its normal condition of sleepiness, and with the arrival of hundreds of journalists from all parts of the world, and witnesses and other actors in the Dreyfus drama, the town is assuming an animated appearance. The terraces in front of the cafés are full of people warmly discussing the coming trial, which opens on Monday morning at half-past 6 or 7 o'clock.

Gen. Mercier, who was Minister for War when Dreyfus was condemned, arrived from Paris this afternoon. He was dressed in mufti, and his face showed an anxious, careworn look. A large number of persons had gathered on the platform at the railway station to witness his arrival, but no noteworthy incident occurred.

The leading event of the day was the arrival of "the hero of the Dreyfus affair," Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart. Col. Picquart wore a bowler hat and a dark suit. His train arrived at 7 o'clock this evening—an hour late—and only a few people were present at the station except detectives and police officers. As Col. Picquart entered the carriage which Maître Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, had waiting for him in the station yard some of the spectators shouted "Vive Picquart" and "Vive Dreyfus." These shouts elicited counter cries of "A bas Picquart" and "A mort a l'Eau" from the few anti-Dreyfusites present. But the bark of the latter was worse than their bight. Dreyfus had waited for attempt was made to carry out the threats, which Col. Picquart utterly ignored. He did not give even a glance to the shouters as his carriage drove quickly away to a private house in the town, after a brief call at Maître Labori's residence.

The authorities are apparently becoming anxious regarding the maintenance of tranquillity in Rennes during the trial owing to the invasion of the town by a crowd of anti-Dreyfusard agitators; and heroic police measures were taken this evening to insure peace during a couple of opposition meetings, which were quite private. A small number of people assembled in the neighborhood of the houses in which the meetings were held, and this led the authorities to mobilize in the locality a force of policemen on foot, mounted gendarmes and a swarm of detectives, who closed the streets in the vicinity, although there was not the slightest sign of disorder.

Cards of admission to the trial were issued this afternoon to the representatives of the press, every two foreign correspondents, without exception, receiving one card between them, which means that the leading papers of the world outside of France will only be able to be represented every other day.

Capt. Dreyfus will be conducted to the new courtroom in the Lycee, which faces the military prison across the broad Avenue de la Gare, every morning and return in the evening between a double row of gendarmes. Workmen have been busy to-day fitting up the Salle des Fetes in the Lycee for the trial, and the installation of benches and desks is already practically completed.

A large crucifix has been brought from the military chapel and hung behind the seats of the Judges, which are placed on the stage. As the Salle des Fetes is really a theatre, the proscenium has been left untouched and will form a frame for the scenes of the trial.

VAN WYCK BOOM STARTED.

Southern and Western Democrats Meet at Saratoga and Discuss the Presidential Campaign Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The Van Wyck boom for the Presidency assumed form here to-night at a social conference of Democrats, most of whom are from the South and West. The politicians assembled included William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania and F. G. Du Bignion of Georgia, Col. Joseph Clark of California, Gen. Jackson of Tennessee, Col. Thomas Keenan and ex-Lieut. Gov. Davison of North Carolina, Judge Ralph Walker of Missouri, Col. James E. Pepper of Kentucky, O. O. Staley of Missouri, Col. T. L. Lanahan of Maryland, P. A. Wilcox of South Carolina, G. W. Martin of Tennessee, and others.

While they would not divulge what was done in the conference, except that the question was discussed as to the best way of bringing the party together on a platform that every Democrat could support, both Harrity and du Biginon stated that Van Wyck would make a strong candidate for the Presidency, and as proof of this they called attention to his strong run for the Governorship of New York. All seemed very much in earnest about Van Wyck as an available candidate for the next Democratic convention. One of the Southern Democrats stated:

"Judge Van Wyck is a Southern man and this movement in his favor was started by Judge J. J. Willett of Alabama, and it is purely a Southern movement and Tammany Hall has nothing to do with it. The Van Wyck boomers expect large accessions to their ranks next week. The anti-Bryan people supposed that they had everything their own way here, but they are to meet with opposition."

Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg, who declares himself to be the "Chairman of the Chicago Platform Democrats," to-day perfected arrangements here for a mass meeting of the Bryan forces of the State on Aug. 24, and he says that the meeting called for Syracuse on Aug. 9 was wholly unauthorized and does not represent the true Bryan element of the Democratic Party. Keach adds that he will have a public meeting, to be addressed by some of the most prominent men of the country, and that their names will be announced on Aug. 10.

The anti-Bryan-Van Wyck contingent were surprised to-night when informed that the Bryan forces had secured the Town Hall for a public demonstration here on Aug. 24.

EXPLOSION IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Accident in Old Pierre Lorillard Mansion Causes Damage to Art Objects and Frightens Hotel Guests.

A big explosion of escaping illuminating gas took place at 10:40 o'clock last night in the old Pierre Lorillard mansion, at 385 Fifth Avenue. No one was hurt, but it is feared that considerable damage was done to some of the valuable paintings and art sketches in the Durand-Ruel Art Galleries, on the first floor. The explosion blew out every pane of glass on the side of the building in the first and basement floors.

The house is four stories high and built of brick, with brownstone trimmings. It runs back 125 feet on East Thirty-sixth Street. It is occupied by offices entirely, with the exception of the janitor's apartments on the top floor, and the janitor, John H. Chase, colored, and his wife were the only persons in the building last night when the explosion occurred.

The basement has a vacant store and an office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with a storeroom of the art gallery. The first floor is occupied by the gallery. The second floor tenant is Charles Carlson, a women's tailor, and the third floor is occupied by Hatfield, men's tailor.

The explosion made a tremendous report that was heard several blocks away. As it is only two blocks from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel there was great excitement there for a time, and some of the guests of the hotel ran out into the street. When they saw that the explosion had taken place up the avenue, many of them walked to the scene. People came running from all quarters for blocks, and in a few minutes there were several thousand persons on the scene.

The explosion had started a fire, and the janitor and his wife came running out of the building a few seconds after the report. Chase said that a boiler had exploded, and he was believed for a time, as he was the only person who seemed to know, his wife corroborating him.

An alarm of fire was turned in, and the firemen soon hurried to the scene. They turned streams of water into the basement floor, where the fire was, and in a short time had extinguished the flames. There was nothing of great value in that part of the building.

There was no fire in the first floor, but the explosion had blown a large piece of plate glass out of one window of the gallery. Bits of wood, glass, cardboard, and other things were scattered about the gallery, but no estimate of the damage done here was made.

The walls, ceiling, doorways, windows, and flooring of the basement were badly damaged by the explosion. None of the rest of the building, above the first floor, was injured by either fire or water or the explosion.

Many persons in the immediate neighborhood recalled the fact that they had noticed the odor of gas for two or three days and had wondered where the gas escaped.

The firemen could make no estimate of the damage, though it was thought it would exceed $2,000.

H. H. VREELAND'S CLAMBAKE.

Heads of Departments of the Metropolitan Railway Invited.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has issued invitations to all heads of departments of the system to attend a Rhode Island clambake at the Tonetta Outing Club, Brewster, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 12. Mrs. Vreeland will serve a luncheon to the invited guests in the afternoon at her Summer residence, Rest Awhile. Special cars will leave the Grand Central Station at 9:12 A. M., and on the return will leave Brewster at 7:04 P. M.

Mr. Vreeland is a member of the Tonetta Club and believes in knowing his men personally and associating with them as much as possible.

SWEPT BY WIND AND RAIN

Fierce Storm Strikes the City and Does Considerable Damage.

COLLISION IN THE NARROWS

Schooner Runs Into the Pretoria and One Man Is Lost—Lightning Hits Flagpole on the Dun Building.

As a climax to a day of great discomfort owing to the excessive humidity and absence of any refreshing breeze, a storm of unusual violence, although of brief duration, broke over Greater New York shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. While the storm was at its height the wind reached a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour, and the downpour of rain drove people from the streets in a mad rush for shelter. Lightning wrought considerable damage throughout the city, and shipping in the harbor did not escape unscathed. Several deaths as a result of the storm were reported.

So fierce was the onslaught of wind and rain that umbrellas afforded scarcely any protection. They were twisted and turned about in the gusts of wind, and the driving rain beat against the unfortunate wayfarer from every quarter. It swept down the streets, and was carried into street cars and doorways where people had sought protection. Heavy thunder and dazzling flashes of lightning added their full force to the other elements of the storm.

Following the violent outburst there was a lull, and from 5 o'clock until nearly 7, rain fell only at occasional intervals. At the latter hour, however, there was another heavy downpour, but by 8 o'clock the rain had ceased entirely. The highest temperature during the day was 91 degrees at 2:15 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the thermometer registered 88 degrees, but by 6 o'clock it had been forced down to the 74 mark.

Some idea of the rapidity with which the storm approached and broke may be gained from the fact that at 4 o'clock the wind was moving at the rate of three miles an hour. Less than forty-five minutes later it swept the city with the onrush of a whirlwind, and at the Weather Bureau the velocity was registered as sixty-six miles an hour.

COLLISION IN THE NARROWS.

The three-masted schooner Henry H. Grant of New York, that was coming in with a cargo of timber from Norfolk, Va., during the storm, ran into the Hamburg-American steamer Pretoria, out-bound, in the Narrows, and lost a man, besides being dismasted. The Pretoria was lying at anchor at the time, and remained so until the storm had passed, and then, finding that she had not received any material damage, except the breaking off of some of the rail, continued on her way. The schooner, which had begun to leak, signaled for assistance, and later a tug towed her to Bay Ridge, off Congress Park, where she was beached. Had the schooner struck the Pretoria amidships, the damage to the steamer might have been very serious.

DUN BUILDING FLAGPOLE STRUCK.

At 4:50 o'clock lightning struck and shattered the flagstaff of the Dun Building at 290 Broadway, but did no other damage to the structure. The building is of the new steel construction, with fifteen floors and 225 feet high. The flagstaff, which stood on the southwest corner of the flat roof, was a pine stick, seventy feet high and ten inches in diameter at the base. It was surmounted by a galvanized iron ball, coated with copper.

Many people watching the storm from the windows of other downtown sky-scrapers saw the descent of the bolt, and there was instant apprehension that serious damage had been done the building. What happened appeared to sustain the claim of the engineer of the building, J. M. Dunscomb, that a steel structure is the safest place to be in during a thunderstorm, because the metal frame acts as a perfect conductor and immediately and perfectly grounds the current.

ABOUT THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Under the Manhattan terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge during the storm were massed crowds of people waiting to board trolley cars or driven there to take refuge. While it offered overhead protection, conditions under foot soon became well nigh unbearable. Muddy water flowed from both roadways on to the concrete flooring, and when the storm was at its height a stream several inches deep and covering the whole surface caused a retreat to places further up the bridge. Many cars were on the bridge which were not protected with storm curtains, and their occupants were drenched to the skin.

A steam yacht, whose name could not be learned, was struck by lightning while off Governors Island. She was headed down the bay. The top of her mainmast was splintered. She proceeded on her way, however.

The Weather Bureau reported that .57 inches of rain had fallen during the two storms.

HAVOC WROUGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Lightning Struck in Many Places—One Man Drowned and an Unknown Boy Shocked to Death.

The storm was severely felt in Brooklyn. Lightning struck in many places, streets and cellars were flooded, traffic on the surface railroads was blocked by fallen trees and by the caving in of streets; wires were blown down, roofs of houses torn off, and a number of people shocked by lightning. Two deaths—those of a man and a boy—were reported in the borough as a result of the storm. The man was drowned and the boy shocked to death. The fires, while none was of serious proportions, kept the department on the jump for several hours.

While the storm was at its height Taylor Buck of 357 Fourth Street found an unknown boy about twelve years old lying unconscious at the foot of a trolley pole, at the corner of Third Avenue and Fortieth Street. An ambulance was summoned from the Norwegian Hospital, but the boy died before the surgeon could reach him. An investigation showed that the boy had come in contact with a live electric wire, which had been blown down by the storm, and had fallen across a wire fence, net and a fishing line were found by the boy's side. He had evidently been returning from the bay, near by, when he met his death.

The schooner Sarah L. Merritt, Capt. Walter Barton, broke from her anchorage in the bay off the front of Eightieth Street during the storm and was in collision with a catboat in which were Fritz Snyder and John Schroeder, both of Jersey City. The catboat was overturned and both men were thrown into the water. Snyder was drowned. Schroeder was picked up by the crew of the schooner.

The coal boat Major McKinley, owned by George M. Monell of Bowling Green, was sunk during the storm while lying at the front of Coffey Street. The boat was loaded with 450 tons of coal consigned to the Pennsylvania Ferry Company.

Lightning struck a tree on Crescent Street, near Old Mill, owned by John Leis, and caused a fire which damaged the barn to the extent of about $100.

A large brick chimney on the roof of the three-story frame house at 584 Carlton Avenue was struck by lightning and fell through the roof into the apartments of Mrs. Catherine Hykand. Several members of the family narrowly escaped being injured by the falling bricks and plaster.

Lightning struck a vacant factory at 537 Smith Street, tearing off the roof and causing about $1,000 worth of damage. The building is owned by H. J. Haggerty & Co. of Manhattan. A bolt of lightning struck a lamppost in front of 1,696 Bergen Street, but caused no damage.

When the storm broke a number of women and children who were in Fort Greene Park ran into the arbor on the hill for shelter. While they were huddled together there a lightning bolt stuck the arbor and demolished two baby carriages, from which, luckily, the babies had been removed by their mothers. Miss Mary Wilson of 139 South Oxford Street, who was in the arbor, was slightly shocked.

A two-story frame stable in the rear of 81 Logan Street, occupied by Walter Van Sise, was destroyed, with its contents, by a fire caused by a bolt of lightning. Lightning struck the two-story frame house at 901 St. John's Place, tore off the cornice of the roof, and broke a number of panes of glass in the house. A second bolt felled a tree near the house.

A team of horses owned by Martin Case of 119 Forty-third Street was killed during the storm by coming in contact with a trolley pole charged with electricity, at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. A live wire had been broken and blown about the pole by the wind. One of the horses rubbed against the pole and then dragged its mate against it.

AVERNE HOTEL STRUCK.

Guests in Panic, But None Hurt—Boats Capsizes and Churches Hit.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Aug. 5.—The storm which struck here late this afternoon was one of the most violent ever known in this vicinity. Little damage was done here, but outside of this place some havoc was wrought by lightning. The guests at the Arverne Hotel were driven out into the storm in a panic by a bolt that struck the hotel.

The storm came up very suddenly and was accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder. The guests at the Arverne Hotel were all indoors, as the wind carried the rain in sheets in every direction.

During a lull in the storm there was a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a report like a battery of artillery. Some one cried that the hotel had been struck, and a rush was made for the doors. Many guests ran out into the rain without coat or headgear, and it was some time before the hotel people could induce them to return to the house.

An examination showed that a bolt of lightning had struck the roof and run down the side of the building. A long black mark showed its course.

A short distance from the hotel stands the cottage of Charles Lehman. This house was also struck. Neither building, however, was damaged to any extent.

There were many cottagers and hotel guests bathing when the storm broke. A high wind carried the water up to the dressing rooms, and the rising tide soon reached these shelters. Those who were in the water ran to the hotel, and some who had sought shelter in the bathhouses had to make their escape soon after entering them.

Three boats were capsized in front of the hotel, and more were turned over in the bay, but no one was drowned, so far as could be learned to-night.

The Methodist Church at Inwood was struck by lightning during the storm. The steeple was completely demolished and fell to the ground.

At Lawrence the Lawrence Methodist Episcopal Church was struck, but not damaged much. The lightning glanced down the steeple and went into the ground.

All telephone and telegraph lines are down between Rockaway, Far Rockaway, and Arverne. Hundreds of trees lie in the roads, having been blown down by the wind.

CLOUDBURST ON STATEN ISLAND.

The Railroads Delayed and Houses Struck by Lightning.

The storm which struck Staten Island in the afternoon was one of the most severe on record. It resembled a cloudburst more than an ordinary storm. The trolley roads and steam roads were more or less delayed and several houses were struck by lightning.

The Staten Island Electric Railroad cars were delayed for some time at South Avenue, Mariner's Harbor, by earth washing over the track, and at Bodine's Creek, near Columbia Street, the water was even with the floor of the cars. At Franklin Avenue another washout occurred and the cars were delayed for about half an hour. The South Beach division was not troubled to any extent.

The Midland trolley road was badly crippled, and on Broad Street a car was stuck in the mud and passengers and crew jumped off in the blinding rain, and securing shovels, cleaned the mud from the rails. Barrels and movable articles of every description washed down upon the tracks, and many cellars were flooded.

At Water Street, near Bay, the confectionery and ice cream saloon of the Misses Michel was flooded, and the customers were compelled to jump upon the tables until the storm abated. The macadamized roads also suffered considerable damage. At Port Richmond the rain was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which damaged many of the glass fronts in stores.

The lightning accompanying the storm was unusually severe, and the flag staff on the ferry house at St. George was shattered. In falling it struck the glass skylight over the restaurant in the ferry house, and the diners were badly frightened by the falling glass.

A two-story frame cottage at 18 Prospect Street, Stapleton, occupied by L. D. Smith, was struck during the storm. The bolt entered the gable end of the building, and passed through the roof to the second floor, forced the window frame from its fastenings, and then burst through the front of the house and disappeared. The room was badly wrecked and the plastering scattered about the floor. The damage amounted to about $200. Mr. Smith and his family were seated in the room below, but were not injured.

The cupola on the S. R. Smith Infirmary was also struck by lightning, and badly damaged. No one was injured, however.

Man Struck in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 5.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon a fierce electrical storm passed over this city. William Clark, who conducts a grocery store at 500 North Indiana Avenue, was struck by lightning and tumbled down a flight of stairs, where he was picked up unconscious and taken to the hospital. The physicians say the patient cannot live.

Towboat Destroyed by Lightning.

POMEROY, Ohio, Aug. 5.—During a heavy thunderstorm accompanied by a heavy wind last night the Pittsburg towboat Advance, which had undergone extensive repairs at the Middleport docks, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The burning boat, with five persons aboard, was blown across the river by the gale, and the hull lies on the West Virginia shore. The crew escaped with difficulty.

SCHOONER SANK IN HUDSON.

The Enterprise, Carrying 80 Tons of Coal, a Wreck Off Fishkill.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The schooner Enterprise, William D. Lynn Captain, sprung a leak and sank in the Hudson opposite here this morning. She was of fifty-six tons burden and carried a cargo of eighty tons of coal. William Sheck and Joseph Ryan, seamen, worked hard for a few minutes to save the vessel, but when they saw her sinking they took to a lifeboat and reached shore safely.

The schooner had just put out from the Pennsylvania Coal Company's dock at Newburg, with coal consigned to W. F. & J. T. Washburn of East Kingston. She was built at Oceanport, N. J., in 1853. Capt. Lynn purchased her last September. John McClausland of Rondout carried an insurance on her. The masts of the vessel can be seen on the Fishkill Flats.

Design of the New Two-Dollar Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The first installment of the new two-dollar bills will be sent to the Treasury for circulation on Monday probably. They are similar in design to the one-dollar silver certificates now in circulation. A picture of Washington is on the face of the new bill, and beneath it there are a flag and spread eagle. The design on the back is much like that on the one-dollar certificate

MORE GOLD CERTIFICATES

Treasury Department Orders a Ten-Million-Dollar Issue.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GOLD COIN

Movement of Crops Will Create Demand for Currency—Bankers Want Certificates Rather Than Coin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Treasury Department to-day made requisition upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of $10,000,000 in gold certificates of the denomination of $20 each. The Treasurer now holds a large unissued supply of certificates of the larger denominations.

It is the evident intention of the Treasury Department to be in a position to issue gold certificates freely for gold coin, should the Fall movement of currency lead to a demand at the Treasury for gold certificates in exchange for gold coin.

It is to be noted that while gold coins can be freely had in denominations of fives and tens, the law restricts the issue of gold certificates to denominations of $20 or multiples therof. It is a debatable question therefore whether gold certificates will adequately me

DEFENDER WINS EASILY

Outsails the Vigilant and the Navahoe at Newport.

GOOD RACE FOR SECOND PLACE

The Queen Mab Wins from the Carmita and the Syce Is Beaten by the Kestrel in Other Races.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—The Defender met the Vigilant to-day for the first time since the trial races four years ago, and not only again showed her superiority, but gave her the worst beating in the history of these two cup defenders. The Navahoe was also in this race which was under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, but she in turn was beaten by the Vigilant by almost as much as the latter was beaten by Defender. Columbia, under tow, passed all three boats on her way to New London, so that yachtsmen did not have a chance to see how much she could have beaten the other Herreshoff sloops. Off Block Island Columbia cast off from her tender, and headed westward under her own canvas.

In to-day's race the Defender was in fine trim, while her nearest rival was under cruising racing canvas, and in far from good condition to contest with any yacht that has been showing up so well in this season's racing as has the Defender. However, Vigilant helped make the affair interesting by having a hot race to windward with Navahoe for about six miles, after which she drew away rapidly.

The fact of the Columbia not starting killed public interest in the event, but the few yachtsmen who went out to see the races between the Syce and Kestrel, the Carmita and Queen Mab, were rewarded by witnessing some excellent light-weather contests between those sloops.

The Defender had practically a sailover, for she defeated the Vigilant seventeen minutes and forty seconds, and the Navahoe twenty-two minutes and five seconds in the windward work, boat for boat. She increased her lead over the Vigilant up to twenty-five minutes in an eighteen-mile run before the wind, beating her over thirty minutes in all over a thirty-eight-mile course.

The weather was very hazy when the committee boat Sultana went out at 10:30 and took her position off Brenton's Reef Lightship. The wind was light from the southwest.

The first of the big sloops out at the lightship was the Navahoe, then the Queen Mab and Carmita. The Vigilant was next and the Defender came last. All carried their three lower sails and club topsails, except the Queen Mab and Carmita, which were out under working topsails. At 11:45 o'clock Course A was signaled from the committee boat. That meant the yachts were to sail a triangular course, the first leg being to and around a mark boat one mile due east of Block Island buoy, the second leg to and around a mark boat two miles southwest by west from West Island, thence to the finish at the starting point—a total distance of about thirty-eight miles.

The preparatory signal for the big sloops was given at 11:45 o'clock and the one to start at 12 o'clock, but the Queen Mab and Carmita were sent away five minutes before.

Although the wind was light, the start of the big sloops was a very pretty work. At one minute before the signal all three were sailing along parallel to the line. The Defender was leading, with the Vigilant and Navahoe having a luffing match. Just then the whistle blew. Capt. Rhodes gave the Defender a sharp luff and she was across the line in a moment. She had the leeward position, but it did not matter much to her, for the Vigilant and Navahoe, which crossed in that order, were only a couple of lengths to windward of her. All crossed close-hauled on the starboard tack.

They all tacked inshore twelve minutes after the start. The Defender went about first, then the Navahoe, followed by the Vigilant.

When they filled away it was seen that the Defender had the windward position by quite half a mile. She was that distance on the Vigilant's weather beam. The Navahoe was a dozen lengths off the Vigilant's lee bow.

The weather was still quite hazy, the heads of the club topsails being occasionally hidden by the fog.

Off in the distance to windward at 12:30 o'clock the Queen Mab and Carmita were seen, the latter being at least two miles ahead.

It was a very pretty race between the Vigilant and Navahoe after the Defender walked away from them both. While the Vigilant held the weather berth, the Navahoe seemed to hold her own well in footing.

The Defender made her first tack close in to the Narragansett shore at 12:37:25, the Navahoe next at 12:37:40, and the Vigilant last at 12:37:55.

In the meantime the Syce and Kestrel were having a close race, the latter so far having the best of it. She tacked off shore at 12:38:10. The Syce, on the port tack, met her rival on the opposite tack and was forced about at 12:41. Their next tack was: Kestrel, 12:44; Syce, 12:46:30. When next they came around it was: Kestrel, 12:50; Syce, 12:55. Both were standing off shore then, and the Syce was fully a quarter of a mile astern of her rival.

The Queen Mab at 1 o'clock P. M. was clear out by Point Judith on the starboard tack, while the Carmita was approaching the point on the opposite tack and more than two miles dead to leeward of her rival. The Queen Mab rounded her outer mark, the Whistling Buoy off Point Judith, at 1:03:10, the Carmita at 1:27. Both eased sheets to port and set balloon jib topsails. The Queen Mab set her spinnaker when about two miles to leeward of the mark. The Carmita's was sent out five minutes after rounding.

It was a battle royal between the Syce and Kestrel to the outer mark. Kestrel held her own, and rounded the buoy first at 1:41:30. The Syce's time was 1:42:15, just forty-five seconds astern of the Kestrel.

Mile after mile the Vigilant and Navahoe sailed almost dead to beam and beam. The latter has been called a cruiser, but to-day she proved a very good racer in a light breeze. She held her position about six lengths on the Vigilant's lee for nearly an hour.

The Defender made a long off-shore tack of 17 minutes 30 seconds, then a short one of 7 minutes, when she was able to fetch the outer mark, a catboat flying a flag, a mile from Block Island's buoy. At 2:15 o'clock, when the Defender was closing up to the mark, a dozen men went out on the bowsprit to take in the baby jib topsail and to snap the ballooner on the stay. Capt. Rhodes certainly meant to be ready at the turn, and he was, for the Defender had barely luffed around the mark and filled away on the other tack when the big sail was broken out.

The time of the three big sloops at this mark was: Defender, 2:21:50; Vigilant, 2:39:30; Navahoe, 2:44:15. As they started at 12 o'clock, this is also their elapsed time.

Six minutes after rounding the mark the Defender's crew broke out her spinnaker to starboard, and a few minutes later the Columbia's crew lined up on that boat's port side as she passed in tow of the St. Michaels and gave the Defender three hearty cheers. At 2:50, the Columbia's mainsail being hoisted, and her headsails set, the tender St. Michaels let go the hawser and the yacht shaped her course for New London.

The wind was extremely light on the seventeen-mile run to the mark off West Island. Several times the Defender's spinnaker was taken in and set again on the way over. The Vigilant, by holding the better breeze astern, seemed to close the gap between herself and the Defender. She also increased her lead on the Navahoe. The Defender carried her spinnaker right up to the West Island mark boat. The summary follows:

QUEEN MAB—CARMITA CUP.

Name and Owner.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Queen Mab, C. L. F. Robinson	4:05:40	4:05:40
Carmita, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:30:00	4:23:39

SYCE—KESTREL CUP.

Syce, F. W. Hoyt	3:54:35	3:54:35
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	3:57:12	3:54:00

SPECIAL CUP.

Defender, W. K. Vanderbilt	5:14:17	5:14:17
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	5:44:51	5:42:24
Navahoe, R. P. Carroll	6:05:03	5:59:17

The Queen Mab won by 17 minutes 59 seconds, the Kestrel by 35 seconds, and the Defender over the Vigilant by 28 minutes 7 seconds. The Vigilant wins the Association Cup from the Navahoe. The Defender allowed the Vigilant 2 minutes 27 seconds and the Navahoe 5 minutes 46 seconds. The Syce allowed the Kestrel 3 minutes 12 seconds, and the Queen Mab allowed the Carmita 8 minutes 21 seconds.

THE RIVAL YACHTS.

T. Fleming Day in The Rudder.

In the game of design this year it looks as though Fife and Herreshoff had changed sides. The Bristol expert has owned the reputation of turning out the ugliest boats in the world, and conversely the Fairlie man has been noted for the beauty and balance of his models. In Columbia her designer has given to yachting, so far as looks go, a perfect vessel, while in Shamrock Fife has so far departed from his former work as to make it impossible to detect the slightest resemblance to his early and beautiful craft. Columbia resembles the last Valkyrie, especially in her forward above-water hull, and Shamrock looks like Vigilant, much so in her quarters and stern. In that portion the 1893 Herreshoff boat was extremely heavy and ungainly, and so is Shamrock.

But although the two boats do not bear much resemblance in their hulls, it is in their rigs that the greatest difference is detected. Shamrock's rig is low and long, while that of Columbia is comparatively narrow and lofty. The most marked difference is in the length of the base of the fore triangle. On Shamrock the distance from the end of the bowsprit to the centre of the mast is equal to the distance from the same point to the end of the main boom; in Columbia the base line of the fore triangle is only equal to the distance from the mast to the taffrail. This means that Shamrock's bowsprit is at least twenty feet longer than Columbia's, and that she can carry a much larger spinnaker and balloon headsail. This is an advantage in reaching and running.

Columbia, like Defender, goes to windward on her mainsail; her headsails when close hauled are little more than steering canvas. From the position of Shamrock's mast and the size of her jib and staysail, it is evident that Fife expects them to do not a little pulling. From my experience I should judge that Herreshoff is right and Fife wrong. That the modern type of yacht will go to windward better with the great bulk of her canvas aft than she will with it divided has been proved in more than one trial. This is especially so when the forward sail is cut in two. If we could have perfect fitting headsails it might be different, but a perfect fitting jib is something yet to be seen on a cup defender. It is easy enough to make a big mainsail and make it sit, but a topsail and jib are a very different thing.

The difference in the shape of the two mainsails is plainly noticeable. Herreshoff has followed the American fashion of peaking the gaff well up and giving the draught of the sail a spiral form that gradually deepens as it ascends from the tack, until it obtains its greatest depth in the middle cloths and then shallows out and expires at the head close to the peak. In the Shamrock's mainsail the draught is thrown into the sail all along the luff and deepens gradually aft until it obtains its greatest depth in a line perpendicular to the mast. This is the result of using a square-headed sail with a long, low-angled peak. The shape of Shamrock's mainsail is that of the Fife boats of the last two seasons, and is unquestionably a splendid driver with the sheets eased, but for windward work it is not to be compared with the high-peaked sail.

But aside from the question of the form of the hull and the shape and sit of the canvas comes in the principal factor of success in modern designing—the weight of the hull. Given everything else equal, the lightest hull and the largest spread of cloth must win, and it is in this that Shamrock appears dangerous. Had she been constructed by an ordinary builder I should judge from her appearance that Columbia would beat her to windward, but how many tons lighter is she than the Defender? Her builders are without doubt the most expert constructors of light vessels in the world, and nearly all our knowledge of that class of construction has been derived from their work. It is this combination of Fife and Thornycroft that makes Shamrock a dangerous customer.

There is no means of guessing at Shamrock's weight, and it is not even known outside of those directly interested what her draught is, but it can be plainly seen that she has more sail than Columbia. How much it is difficult to judge, but that there is more cloth in each sail is patent to the practiced eye.

THE CASTELLANES' SUCCESS.

Count and Countess Boni and Their Party on the Valhalla Gained a Social Triumph at Cowes.

COWES, Aug. 5.—Count and Countess Boni de Castellane and their party, on the steam yacht Valhalla, have certainly been the social success of Cowes week. Their triumph culminated in the dinner on the vessel on Thursday to the Prince of Wales. Everything connected with the yacht was as smart as possible. The Countess and the French women accompanying her completely eclipsed the English women. They were perfectly dressed on every occasion, while the majority of the English beauties appeared in inappropriate costumes.

The arrival of the Valhalla's gig at the Royal Yacht Squadron's landing stage is always viewed with interest. It is a six-oared gig, and the sailors wear the ordinary French sailor's costume—little round white caps with red tassels, white jumpers over blue and white striped jerseys, and white duck trousers. The Count's appearance excites almost as great interest as the women's. He wears, generally, a white linen yachting suit, and his hair is always beautifully arranged that it is said his hair dresser "undulates" it daily. He wears the daintiest white shoes, and carries a walking stick with a massive gold handle.

The guests on board the Valhalla included Viscount Valletort, Mrs. George Keppel, and nearly all the smart French people at Cowes.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TELEGRAMS.

Now Satisfied with the Handicapping—Delighted with His Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Emperor William's last telegram to the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes is reported to have reference to the peculiarities of the handicapping, which puzzled many persons here also, and which is due to different rules being adopted on different occasions. After explanations were given it is said the Emperor expressed himself quite satisfied.

It is understood that the officers and members of the squadron were annoyed by the publication of the Emperor's telegram, describing the handicap as "appalling," but everything is now settled satisfactorily.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—From a gentleman in the entourage of the Emperor it is learned that the Emperor was greatly elated at the success of his yacht Meteor at Cowes. He exclaimed, when he received the news: "Now I have sent them home, beaten in their own waters." His Majesty then ordered champagne for everybody on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

LAUNCH OF THE CAYUGA.

Dr. F. L. Humphreys's Fine New Steam Yacht Soon to be in Commission.

The new twin screw steam yacht Cayuga, built for Dr. F. L. Humphreys of the New York Yacht Club, was launched yesterday morning from the works of Gas Engine and Power Company and Seabury & Company, Morris Heights, at 10:20 o'clock. The Cayuga is 99 feet over all, 92 feet water line, 17 feet beam, and 4 feet 9 inches draught. She is of wood construction, oak keel, with frames, plank sheer, &c., of oak. She has four steel bulkheads, a steel breasthook, and steel knees for joining the deck timbers and frames. She is also supplied with steel coal bunkers. The rudder, skag, &c., are of bronze. She has two mahogany deckhouses, one forward and one aft; and very roomy staterooms, saloon, &c., for the owner and guests. The quarters for the crew are large and well fitted up.

The machinery consists of two Seabury triple expansion marine engines, and the boiler is of the Seabury safety water tube type. The yacht will carry an 18-foot gig and a 14-foot dinghy, and will be equipped with all the modern conveniences. The stem is straight, with short overhang aft. She carries no masts, and can be used in any waters, and also for canaling. She is almost ready to go into commission.

A Challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The White Bear Club of St. Paul, Minn., has challenged the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for the Seawanhaka Cup in 1900.

AMERICAN ATHLETES RETURN.

Eight of Those Who Met Oxford-Cambridge Men on the St. Louis.

Eight of the twenty-two college athletes who went to England on July 5 to compete with the Oxford-Cambridge team returned yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. They were C. H. Daly, W. M. Fincke, H. P. Smith, F. A. Blount, J. P. Adams, James G. Lathrop, George B. Morrison, and H. S. Brooks, Jr.

The athletes said they were sorry they had been beaten by the Englishmen, but felt much compensated for the defeat by the sportsmanlike treatment they received in the field and the hospitalities shown them by their opponents and the public generally.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for a reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

PRINTERS ON THE SUN STRIKE.

Men Claim There Is a Plan to Drive Union Men Out of the Office—Publishers Will Not Talk.

In consequence of orders received from the officials of Typographical Union No. 6, 110 compositors and 8 boys employed in the composing room of The Sun went out on strike at 10:45 o'clock last night. A few moments later the employes of the stereotyping room—ten in number—left the building, leaving at work no one except the pressmen and their assistants, who, the printers said, would also quit work as soon as the "run" on which they were engaged was finished.

After leaving The Sun building, the printers and stereotypers gathered in the office of Typographical Union No. 6, at 18 Chambers Street, where they held a meeting and ratified the action of the men in stopping work. When this meeting adjourned, J. P. Farrell, the President of the Typographical Union, made this statement to the reporters who were present:

"The employes of The Sun have quit work in anticipation of a lock-out which was to have taken place either on Sunday or Monday night. They had learned that a new system was to be put into effect, and at 9 o'clock this evening they sent a committee to the man in charge of the office asking for a conference. They were informed that W. M. Laffan, the publisher of the paper, was at Long Beach, and that A. B. Paddock, the business manager, was at Chappaqua, L. I. Demand was at once made for a conference with a representative of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, and within fifteen minutes Mr. Paddock was present. Whether or not he had come in from Chappaqua in fifteen minutes, I don't know.

"The committee told Mr. Paddock that it had evidence that a system was to be introduced which would practically oust all the union men from The Sun office, and demanded that he sign a contract that only members of the Allied Printing Trades Council should be employed.

"To this Mr. Paddock replied: 'I am only an employe and have no power to make such a contract.' He also said that he had tried to reach Mr. Laffan on the telephone, but had failed. Before Mr. Paddock came the men in the composing room had quit work, but remained at their cases. When the committee reported the unsatisfactory interview it had had with Mr. Paddock the men held a meeting of the chapel and voted to go out on strike.

"The strike was timed to our disadvantage, because by far the greater part of the paper was in type. We have requested all the men to remain in the neighborhood until 2 o'clock, so that in case The Sun people give in we can return and finish getting the paper out.

"I might add that The Evening Sun within the last few weeks put in a number of Lanston typesetting machines. When they started mechanical composition they made the men work eight hours a day instead of nine, as is the case with hand composition. They pay the operators on these machines $24 a week instead of $27, as is paid in other evening papers, and this is by no means satisfactory to the union."

Mr. Farrell declined to give the particulars concerning the evidence the union had that a new system was to be introduced on The Sun, but an official of the union, who claimed to be conversant with the facts, said: "Mr. Laffan is opposed to the union, and he intended to make the office an 'open one,' that is, permit union and non-union men to work there. We received information of this plan, and learned that Mr. Laffan had sent to Philadelphia for non-union printers to take the place of the union men on The Sun.

"We sent an agent to Philadelphia yesterday and he found that a man named Edwards, who signed himself 'Superintendent of Printing,' had sent out circulars offering work to non-union men on The Sun. Edwards was concerned in the 'ratting' of The Tribune some years ago, and always turns up in emergencies like this.

"Our agent also learned that Edwards had hired eighty-seven men and placed them on a boat called The Endeavor, whose Captain was ordered to go to New Castle, Del., and await orders. The agent went to New Castle, but the steamer had not arrived up to a late hour this evening. It is only a plan to drive the union men out of The Sun office."

The printers complained that when they left The Sun Building they found a platoon of police and a number of Central Office detectives on the sidewalk. They claimed that this was unnecessary.

None of the officials of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association could be seen last night. Mr. Paddock denied himself to reporters and Mr. Laffan was not in the city.

Although none of the officials of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association would discuss the matter, it was said at the publication office of the paper that a four-page section containing the news of the day would be issued.

This was made possible by the fact that the foremen of the composing room and of the stereotyping department had remained loyal. The strikers said that the stereotyping room foreman had expected trouble for some time, and that he had instructed some helpers as to the manner of making stereotyped plates, in anticipation of the strike.

The pressmen, some of whom are not union men, remained at work, though efforts were being made to get them to join the union and strike.

Shipyard Men Hold Out.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 5.—The strike at Louis Nixon's shipyard continues. All the platers, riveters, caulkers, boilermakers, and their helpers are idle. This means that all iron work in the yard is at a standstill. The strikers held their daily meeting at Mitchell's Hall. It was decided to pay to all members now on strike $7 a week as long as the trouble lasts. Many of the strikers are working at clearing away the debris of the storm and claim that they are earning more now than they did when working in the shipyard. Mr. Nixon arrived at the yard at his usual hour this morning. He stated that he had received no communication from the strikers since he met them yesterday.

Missing Jersey City Man Drowned.

Patrick Herbert, fifty years old, of 162 Grand Street, Jersey City, who had been missing since Thursday, was yesterday found drowned in the Morris Canal near Warren Street. His death is supposed to have been accidental, as he was the owner of two tugboats, and was in prosperous circumstances. It is supposed he fell from the Warren Street Bridge across the canal while going to board one of his tugboats, which lay near the foot of Warren Street. He leaves a wife and four children.

Dropped Dead in the Street.

Elizabeth George, twenty-eight years old, a servant employed in the family of Nelson C. Sivizzty, at 473 Central Park West, died on the sidewalk in front of 471 Central Park West yesterday afternoon. The woman was on her way home after doing some shopping and had reached the next house, when she was taken suddenly ill and dropped dead on the sidewalk. The cause of death is given as heart disease. The body was removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and later to the girl's home at 62 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Rapid-Fire Guns for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Otis has asked for a number of Sims-Dudley guns, Gatling guns, and Hotchkiss 12-pounders for use in the Philippines. All are rapid-fire guns, and are especially adapted to such warfare as must be prosecuted there. The Ordnance Bureau has been very busy gathering up the guns asked for, as they have been scattered about the country in different forts and arsenals, but a sufficient number to meet the present demand has been procured and ordered shipped to Manila.

WOMAN'S PECULIAR DEATH

"Mrs. Fred Welch" Found in State of Collapse at St. Cloud Hotel.

MAN WHO WAS WITH HER GONE

She Was Taken to Bellevue and Died Without Regaining Consciousness—A Suspicion of Poisoning.

What may prove to be a case of poisoning, to which a suspicion of foul play is attached, developed yesterday morning in the sudden illness of a woman registered at the St. Cloud Hotel as Mrs. Fred Welch, and in her death a few hours later in Bellevue Hospital. From the time the woman was discovered in a practically unconscious condition until she died she was not able to give any explanation of her condition. The man who brought her to the hotel and left her has disappeared, no one knows how or when.

The woman was young, respectably dressed, and bore in her appearance evidences of refinement. The man who was with her at the St. Cloud has, it is said, been there before, although the hotel manager insists that he was a stranger, and is believed to be a frequenter of that part of Broadway. Some headache powders, admitted to be harmless in themselves, and two half-drained whisky glasses are among the clues on which the police have to work. Whether or not there was substituted for one of the powders, either purposely or accidentally, some deadly substance, cannot be said at present.

The couple entered the hotel together about 3:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and the man registered, "Mr. and Mrs. Fred Welch, Boston." They were assigned to a fourth floor room in the brownstone building facing on West Forty-second Street, attached to the hotel, the main entrance of which is on Broadway. A short while afterward they went into the hotel dining room and ordered a meal. As they ate they chatted familiarly together. After the meal, "Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Welch" went to their room and ordered two drinks of whisky, which were promptly taken to them.

According to Mr. Barry, the manager of the St. Cloud, the couple left the hotel together about 5:30 P. M., taking the key of their room with them, and apparently no one at the hotel saw them again that day.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning an electric bell from the room to which the couple had been assigned announced a call for ice water, and one of the colored bell boys, Randolph by name, took it to the fourth floor. When he entered the room occupied by "Mrs. Fred Welch" he saw her sitting in an arm chair, only partially clad, and with her head hung down and her face unusually pale. She was breathing with difficulty. He stood holding his pitcher an instant, and then exclaimed: "What's the matter, ma'am? Are ye sick?"

Seeing that she did not respond, even though he touched her shoulder lightly, Randolph beat a hasty retreat, and informed the clerk of the situation. Dr. Frazer, the hotel physician, was out at the time, and a message was hurriedly dispatched to Dr. Herbert L. Constable of 145 West Forty-third Street. He came in a few minutes, and Dr. Frazer, returning at the same time, both physicians labored together to restore the woman. She was in a comatose condition, which defied all their efforts, and after seeing that they were not making much headway the physicians asked that an ambulance be summoned and a call was sent in to Bellevue Hospital.

There were standing on a table near the woman's chair, when she was found, two glasses with the remnants of what appeared to be diluted whisky. In another glass had been poured a reddish powder, taken from a paper lying on the table, and apparently slightly dampened by water. The ambulance from Bellevue arrived, and with it a surgeon, who joined his services to those of the other physicians. As the appearance of a second powder paper, with contents missing, near the whisky bottle suggested that another powder of some sort might have been taken in the whisky, it was decided to administer emetics.

This treatment, however, did not appear to be efficacious. As the patient continued in a comatose state various stimulants were administered to her hypodermically. She did not fully come to, but at length rallied a little, and it was decided to put her into the ambulance, and get her at once to the hospital.

She reached Bellevue Hospital about 1 o'clock, and the physicians there decided that she had taken some sort of a drug. She did not recover consciousness, but died at 2:23 P. M.

Dr. Constable at first took the case to be one of poisoning. Later he was a little bit puzzled about it. The body was taken to the Morgue, and an autopsy will be performed upon it. Coroner Williams has the case in charge and to him Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who has charge of the police end, will turn over the whisky glasses with their contents for analysis.

The hotel clerk described "Fred Welch" last night as a man about 5 feet 10 inches tall and rather inclined to stoutness, weighing perhaps 180 pounds. He had a florid complexion, brown hair, and brown mustache, and wore a brown suit. This answers quite closely to the description of a man who bought three powders of the kind found in the woman's room, at Paxson's drug store, at Forty-first Street and Broadway, diagonally opposite the hotel, on Friday afternoon.

The powders found in the room with the unconscious woman were "Paxson's Headache Powders," a preparation put up at the drug store mentioned. The directions on these powders instructed the patient to take one powder dry on the tongue, with a swallow of water, and repeat the dose in an hour. The paper was marked "Not to be taken with stimulants."

Mr. Paxson said last night: "I believe it to be a physical impossibility that that woman could have been hurt by or even taken sick as a result of one of those powders. A child could take eight or ten of them without ill effects. They are made here, and consist chiefly of a little less than five grains of acetanilid and one grain of caffeine, mixed with an aromatic powder to flavor it. The aromatic powder is made of cloves, allspice, and a few harmless things of that character. Doctors sometimes gave as many as forty grains of acetanilid at a dose. These powders are harmless and do not act on the heart.

"The reason we warn people not to use them with stimulants is simply for the moral effect. People come in here every day and ask for headache powders and then say, 'I suppose I can take a little whisky with this, can't I?' Well, the effect of a stimulant is exciting and it would tend directly to neutralize the effect of these powders, which are soothing. So we advise people not to take whisky when they are taking headache cure. That is all there is about it. There is no chemical reaction caused by combining alcohol and the powders."

Mr. Barry, the hotel manager, declared that he believed the woman was simply suffering from collapse when found and had not been poisoned, and he thought her death would be found to have been caused by heart disease or some other natural attack.

"The woman had a pretty, refined face," said he. "I should say she was about twenty-five years old. She had brown hair, and her eyes appeared to me to be bluish gray. I did not see her until after the ambulance surgeon had been called in. To me she appeared to be a person of respectability and refinement. The man was a stranger."

It was learned from other sources at the hotel that "Fred Welch" had been there before. The woman, however, was not known. Capt. Price says she certainly was a New Yorker. He depends on the autopsy for further clues. The woman's clothes, taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, consisted of a straw sailor hat, a veil, a red and white organdie shirt waist, and collar marked "Havana, 13½"; a black elastic belt, a dark-blue braided serge skirt, frayed at the bottom; a pair of black pointed ties, one of them somewhat broken; a blue silk tie, with tennis rackets figured on it; a cambric corset cover trimmed with Valenciennes lace; a handkerchief, black polka-dot stockings, and ordinary circular garters.

Dr. Waugh, in charge of Ward 31, Bellevue Hospital, where the woman died, issued a statement last night, in which he says the patient came to the hospital suffering from anaemia, with difficult respiration and rapid pulse, apparently due to stimulation. The temperature then was 108.8. The stomach washing contained blood and a very fishy odor. The pupils of the eyes were normal. There was no sign of violence.

Killed a Moonshiner Who Shot Him.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 5.—Deputy United States Marshal J. A. Blair was shot and fatally wounded to-day in Morgan County while trying to arrest L. F. Lewis, an alleged moonshiner. Blair killed Lewis after receiving his wound.

SNUB FOR JOCKEY TOD SLOAN.

Arrived on the Campania Yesterday, but Could Not Get a Room at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Tod" Sloan, the so-called premier jockey of America, was literally refused accommodation at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. At least that was the statement made by an attaché of the hotel. Other attachés denied that this was the case. They admitted, however, that Sloan had been at the house during the day.

As Sloan stated on board the Campania yesterday that a cable message had been sent engaging quarters for him at the Waldorf-Astoria, it is more than possible that the story of the snubbing is true. "He was told all the rooms were engaged," said the hotel employe to the reporter.

Sloan called at the Hotel Imperial, his usual stopping place in the city, procured his mail, but did not register. The jockey, who still reclined on a couch in his quarters on the vessel when the reporters accosted him, said:

"My stay here will be very brief. I have some investments which require my personal attention, and it is probable I shall sail for Europe again in about two weeks. I may stay longer, but I can't say just yet.

"I expect to see Sydney Paget in Saratoga. Of course, you know he manages W. C. Whitney's stable, and it is possible I shall ride his horses abroad. I don't think I shall ride in this country again. I was suspended on the English tracks recently, but my suspension will be up by the time of my return.

"My record so far this season has been sixty-seven wins. I cannot recall now the exact number of mounts. Martin is riding very well in England and is making many friends there.

"I have had several talks with the Prince of Wales. He is a true sportsman. I also conversed with Mr. Croker several times. The latter is not feeling very well, and attributes his indisposition to a too free indulgence in tobacco."

Tod Sloan and his friend G. L. Fearnehough are stopping at the Holland House, but they are not registered. It was impossible to see either of them last night. They were supposed to be spending the evening at the New York Theatre.

CAPT. PRICE'S SON RETURNS.

Brings Irish Turf for His Father, Who Has Some Fun with It.

William Price, a son of Police Capt. Price of the Thirtieth Street Police Station, arrived from Europe yesterday, where he has benn spending a fifty-day vacation, chiefly in Belfast and Dublin. He was accompanied by his uncle, Joseph Johnson, an Inspector of Police of Toronto. The son brought a sod of Irish turf for his father. Capt. Price cut it up into small pieces, put them in boxes tied with ribbon, and presented them to friends as "Irish plum cake."

Matron Maloney of the station house said she would put hers under her pillow, thinking it wedding cake. One of the policemen bit his piece; he said it had no taste.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN.

Representative-elect Burke Claims the State in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Representative-elect Charles H. Burke of South Dakota, who is at the Normandie Hotel, said to-day:

"South Dakota gave Bryan a beggarly majority in 1896, but last year it went Republican by over 6,000 votes, and there is no danger of its failing to support the Republican National ticket in 1900. The fusion between Democrats and Populists that was so strong three years ago will never be effected again.

"Outside of Colorado, I do not believe there is a single Northwestern State that Mr. Bryan has much prospect of carrying. I consider that President McKinley's renomination and re-election are in the nature of a foregone conclusion. The Administration is popular in the Northwest."

M. T. PYNE'S TROLLEY FIGHT.

Trying to Buy More Land to Block the Trenton-Princeton Line.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Trenton Street Railway Company and M. Tayloy Pyne are still fighting with each other over the extension of the trolley lines to Princeton. It has been learned that Mr. Pyne not only purchased three farms recently for the purpose of blocking the progress of the company and causing them to go a roundabout way to get into Princeton, but is also negotiating for the purchase of all the land between Stony Brook and Princeton lying between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the border of Junius Morgan's farm.

President Henry C. Moore of the company said to-day regarding the matter: "The purchase of these farms fixes their present value and makes the condemnation price more easily ascertainable. We are not at all frightened, and have laid out our work as far as Stony Brook, and will push the road through."

It is believed Mr. Pyne will do his utmost to defeat the company, even though it may necessitate a desision of the courts. The university has always opposed the company, and it is said the Faculty is in sympathy with Mr. Pyne's action.

MORE INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Two New Cases Yesterday—Cause of the Disease Still Active.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—It was hoped until to-day that the epidemic of infantile paralysis, which has created so much consternation in the households of this city, would disappear soon, since nearly a week had elapsed without a single new case reported. That hope disappeared this afternoon, however, when Dr. D. M. Sheedy, who was the first to call public attention to the prevalence of the disease, was summoned to attend two new cases. One of his patients is two years and two months old and the other is four years and four months old. The younger child is in the third stage of the disease, and paralysis has seized upon its lower limbs, which are lifeless to touch and in appearance. In the other child the disease has not progressed so far, and it is still in the first, or fever, stage.

The occurrence of these cases after an interval convince local physicians that the epidemic has not subsided, and that the causes that produced the infection, whatever they are, are still present and active. The report that there are a hundred more cases of infantile paralysis in Poughkeepsie is exaggerated. There are not more than twenty-five. Many of the leading doctors have one or more cases each, and some have as many as six or seven. All the patients are doing well. Much uneasiness is felt by parents in all classes about the welfare of their children, and doctors have had more calls since the news of the epidemic reached the public than they have had in a year before. Physicians have discouraged the idea that children have much more to fear than under normal conditions, but at the same time they have not sought to lessen the gravity of the situation.

Robbed and Didn't Know It.

Three well-dressed young men boarded Trolley Car No. 189 of the North Hudson Line as it was on its way from Jersey City to Hoboken yesterday. At Grove Street and Newark Avenue the trolley slipped from the wire. Christian Neupert, the conductor, adjusted the pole. While his arms were in the air he felt two of the men press against him, but thought nothing of it. At the next corner the three men got off. Five minutes later Neupert discovered that he had been robbed of $10. He went to Hoboken and returned before reporting the matter to the police. The men could not be found.

New Yorkers Dine at Winter Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WINTER HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cannon to-night gave a dance at the Casino. Preceding the dance the Blisses entertained a large dinner party at their Summer residence, Acquitac. Among the New Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Cannon, Mrs. Wilson Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wood, Miss Taylor, Miss Barnes, and Robert Bliss.

First Automobile Club in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The first automobile club of Germany has just been organized. The Duke of Ratibor is its President and Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Schoenbom are Vice Presidents. A number of the highest aristocracy are members.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB INSANE.

Justice Fitzgerald Affirms Verdict of a Sheriff's Jury—Use of Chloral Responsible.

A victim of the chloral habit, H. Victor Newcomb of 683 Fifth Avenue, has been declared insane by a Sheriff's jury, and the verdict was yesterday affirmed by Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court. James A. Hawes was appointed committee of his property, which consists mainly of real estate and is valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

Drs. Albert Brinkman and Cyrus Edson testified at the hearing that Mr. Newcomb's demented condition was caused by an excessive use of chloral; that he had suffered from chloral dementia since 1891, when he was placed under restraint. Mr. Newcomb imagines, they deposed, that his wife and relatives are conspiring to kill him to procure his property, and he insisted on carrying a revolver for self-protection. The weapon, however, was only loaded with blank cartridges, but Newcomb did not know the difference. The physicians believe there is a possibility of recovery.

Dr. Edson who was Mr. Newcomb's family physician, added that Mr. Newcomb frequently took twenty grains of chloral as a dose, and often as manw as fifty grains during an evening. On one occasion he took an overdose of the drug in mistake for citrate of magnesia, enough to kill several men, and was only saved with great difficulty.

Mr. Newcomb has been confined for some time in a sanitarium at Central Valley, where he was placed by his wife, Mrs. Florence Newcomb, who with her son, Herman D. Newcomb of Louisville, Ky., made the application to have him declared insane.

Mr. Newcomb was born at Louisville, July 28, 1844. Attaining his majority, he began his mercantile career as a clerk in the house of E. D. Morgan & Co., remaining but a few months when he became a partner in the firm of Warren Newcomb & Co., just then formed. In 1866 he started on an extended foreign tour, and when he returned to America found his uncle, Warren Newcomb, dead. The firm was dissolved and a little later Mr. Newcomb founded the business of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. in Louisville and carried it on successfully.

In 1874, his father, H. D. Newcomb, then President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, being too ill to push the interests of the road, young Newcomb was sent to London where he successfully negotiated a large bond sale. Soon thereafter the elder Newcomb died and H. Victor Newcomb was elected a Director in the company, soon being promoted to the Vice Presidency. In 1880 he was elevated to the Presidency, but ill-health compelled his relinquishment of the position within a year. In 1881 he established the United States Bank at 35 Nassau Street, becoming its President, and being the youngest man who had attained such a position in New York. With him in the management of the bank were Gen. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, William R. Travers, and Henry B. Hyde.

Mr. Newcomb's eccentricities became most marked in 1891 when on a return voyage from Europe he suffered under the hallucination that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who was a fellow-passenger, had designs on his life. After a season of rest Mr. Newcomb improved, but the improvement was only temporary, and in a short time he became more violent than ever. He imagined that H. M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, held his mind under subjection by means of an electrical machine, and so firmly was he impressed with the belief that he proposed to hunt up M

NEWS OF THE ANTIPODES

The Development of Education in Australian Colonies.

CO-OPERATIVE LAND TENURE

Numerous Free Scholarships and Bursaries—Post Office Statistics—Some Native Flowers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, July 8.—A new and practical development of the co-operative principle is rapidly gaining ground in the Australian agricultural districts. It is known as the shares system, and represents combined effort on the part of landlord and tenant in agricultural production, the profits, after payment of expenses, being divided in proportions mutually agreed upon beforehand. The terms vary according to local conditions, but the system brings landlord and tenant closer together than is possible under any other tenure, giving to the former absolute security for his rent, and the latter security for his labor, and the assurance that a crop failure will not render him liable for rent which has not been earned.

The system in New South Wales and Victoria, where it has been most largely adopted, is about the same. The leases run for three or more years, and the land is turned over to the tenant fit for the plow, that is to say, all the small timber is taken out, and the larger trees are rung, except those reserved for shade. The tenant finds the seed, and all labor, horses, implements, and machinery required for putting in and taking off the crop, receiving two-thirds of the produce in payment. In addition to providing the land the owners, in some instances, provide bags for a third of the crop, which is their payment, and pay for all water used in irrigation. This last provision is much appreciated by tenants, as all they have to do when desiring to irrigate, either before plowing or while the crop is growing, is to provide labor for putting the water on the land. In some instances the tenants have the option of purchasing the farms leased by them, and in this way many have become small freeholders. The shares system is also applied to dairy farming, and with marked success. No tenant is allowed to have a farm too large to be properly managed by himself. The result is that, as a rule, each farm is cultivated to its fullest extent.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The advantages of education are recognized in all of the Australasian colonies, and in connection with the State high schools there are sixty scholarships open for competition annually, one-half in the country. Each scholarship is tenable for two years, and entitles the holder to a free grant of text books and free education in a high school. At the end of 1898 there were sixty-one male and seventy-three female holders of these scholarships. There are also a number of bursaries available for admission to the superior schools, high schools, or Sydney Grammar School.

In the metropolitan and sub-metropolitan districts, twenty half-bursaries are open to competition, and in the country districts, ten full bursaries, winners of which are eligible for free education at the superior schools, high schools, or grammar school of Sydney. For the Maitland boys' high school ten full bursaries, and for the Maitland and Bathurst girls' high schools five full bursaries each are available. A bursary is tenable for three years, and entitles a scholar to a free grant of text books and free education in the above-named schools. When a bursar is compelled to board away from home, an allowance not exceeding £30 per annum is made. Ten bursaries, six to boys and four to girls, tenable for three years at the Sydney University, are open to competition according to the position of candidates at the annual matriculation examination. Bursars are entitled to a free grant of text books and free education, together with an allowance not exceeding £20 per annum to those who need not board away from home, and not exceeding £50 per annum to those who must necessarily do so.

In the Roman Catholic schools there are about 30 scholarships and bursaries, ranging in value from £60 to £8 8s. each. The winners of scholarships are entitled to free education for one year at some selected Roman Catholic college or high school. In the Church of England schools there are 22 scholarships and exhibitions, ranging in value from £100 to £2 10s., and tenable from one to four years each. There are also scholarships, bursaries, exhibitions, &c., in the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and other schools.

In connection with the Sydney University there are 25 scholarships, ranging in value from £150 to £30, and tenable from one to three years each. One of these is a traveling scholarship, open to graduates of not more than four years' standing. In addition, prizes and medals in value up to £20 each are given annually by the university to students who exhibit the greatest proficiency at various examinations, and to the most distinguished candidates in the honor examinations for different degrees. Prizes for proficiency in different subjects are likewise awarded annually, ranging in value from £2 2s. to £10, by the various professors, and a commission in the British Army is offered each year to a student of the Sydney University under certain conditions. Female students are eligible for portion of the five bursaries founded in 1881 by the late Mr. Thomas Walker, a wealthy Sydney merchant. This is exclusive of book and other prizes annually awarded in the public and private schools, the number of scholars enrolled in the latter being 287,586 out of a population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines, numbering 1,109,798 at the census of 1891, and which is now probably over 1,250,000. The number of people who cannot read or write is steadily diminishing.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

Some interesting details of Post Office work in New South Wales have been made public in a recent report of the Colonial Postmaster General. There are 1,536 Post Offices in the colony, the extent of postal routes traversed being 34,444 miles, or more than three times the distance between Great Britain and Australia. Of this 20,039 miles are traversed by coach, 10,258 on horseback, 2,623 by railway, 324 by steamer, and 68 by tramway. A large proportion of these routes is covered daily. The total number of miles traveled in the year on the various routes is not less than 10,333,500, or about 430 times the circumference of the earth. The total number of persons employed in connection with the Postal and Telegraph Department for the year 1897 is given as 5,869. The growth of Post Office work in New South Wales is shown by comparing recent figures with those of 1887. In that year the number of Post Offices in the colony was 1,167, or 396 less than at present; the extent of the postal lines was 27,514 miles, or 6,930 miles less than those now traversed; while the number of persons employed was 2,363, or considerably less than half of the present total. The income ten years ago was £342,094, and the approximate expenditure £426,587, showing an apparent loss of £83,493. The totals for 1897 were: Income, £861,931; expenditure, £836,552, showing a profit of £25,379.

A further illustration of the rapid growth of colonial Post Office business is afforded by the figures showing the increase in the number of letters, newspapers and packets passing through the Sydney office. In 1887 the numbers were: Letters, 44,845,900; newspapers, 34,181,690; packets, 5,530,700. The figures for 1897 were: Letters, 70,000,000; newspapers, over 45,000,000, and packets, 15,500,000.

AUSTRALIAN FLOWERS.

Australia has a profusion of beautiful native flowers, many of which have become garden favorites. Among these is the waratah, which is also known as the "native tulip," although it has no resemblance to that flower. It is a magnificent crimson, globe-shaped blossom, about three inches in diameter. The golden wattle is found in numerous gardens, as well as in the bush, and when the tree, which is about the same size as the lilac in Europe, is in full bloom it presents a splendid appearance. The bark of the tree is used for tanning purposes. The black wattle, known as the Australian aborigines as "book-kerriking," is a handsome tree from thirty to fifty feet in height. It often exudes a gum, which was used for food by the aborigines, and is even now collected by children and eaten eagerly.

The native rose is a beautiful flower, its name being suggested by its color, the only point of resemblance it bears to the garden or wild rose. The native fuschia is abundant in the neighborhood of Sydney. It is one of the most beautiful of Australian native flowers. These are only a few of the native flowering plants met with in New South Wales; and the Department of Mines and Agriculture in that colony, with a view to making its floral wealth more widely known, and stimulating botanical research, is issuing from the Government Printing Office in Sydney an interesting work, with beautifully colored plates, descriptive of the leading native flowers and [illegible]

JOHN PLUMMER.

ARGENTINE MINISTER TALKS.

Senor Merou Denies that an Alliance Against the United States Is Contemplated by His Country.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 5.—Martin Garcia Merou, Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, who is staying at this resort for the Summer, was seen to-day by a representative of The Associated Press concerning recent news dispatches about the journey recently undertaken by Gen. Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, to the capital of the United States of Brazil, which has given rise to rumors of an alliance between the nations of South America against the United States. Señor Merou said:

"The invention is so absurd that I find it somewhat hard to trouble you with the request that you publish a complete denial of the same. The visit of Gen. Roca is a friendly and cordial compliment paid to a nation with which we have the most pleasant political and commercial relations. For many years we have had a boundary controversy with Brazil, inherited from the colonial times of the respective countries. This question was submitted to the arbitration of former President Cleveland. With this cause of possible misunderstanding among our peoples removed, and finding at the head of the Brazilian Government a statesman of the high attainments of President Campo Salles, Gen. Roca undoubtedly thought it wise and convenient to close by this visit the links which unite the two largest and most important republics of South America.

"In reference to the United States, I can assure you that our relations with this great Republic have never been more cordial than at present. The fact that your Minister in Buenos Ayres, Mr. Buchanan, who very soon will return to your shores, and will, no doubt, ratify my statement, was selected as an umpire in an important question pending with Chile, is an eloquent proof of our sentiments in regard to this country.

ALTGELD'S PLATFORM IDEAS.

The 16-to-1 Issue Should Be Kept Out, He Says—Expansion Not Imperialism—Keep Down Trusts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Replying to the question, "Should free silver coinage at 16 to 1 be the paramount issue next year?" ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld said to-day: "No. Not any more than any other one of several issues. It is all nonsense to suppose that a convention can make any one thing the paramount issue everywhere by resolution. There are those with whom 16 to 1 will be the paramount issue, but that will not make it so with, for example, commercial men. They naturally regard the tariff and freedom from the trusts' domination as the most important issue. Out in these great labor districts government by injunction forces aside all other issues. With other people other matters are paramount; as, for example, imperialism, the Anglo-American alliance, and so forth.

"I would not in any way attempt to make the platform topheavy with a 16-to-1 declaration. I don't believe that I would mention the ratio at all. I would simply put into the platform a declaration reaffirming the monetary policy heretofore advocated by the Democratic Party. Other old issues should be treated in the same way, while new issues should be handled more in detail, for the purpose of making the position of the party very clear on them. This should be the treatment of the imperialistic issue."

Asked what he thought of imperialism as an issue, he said: "When I say imperialism I don't mean expansion. This is a great country, and it is bound to grow, and should grow upon legitimate lines and expand in natural directions. I think that order should be restored in the Philippines and the people there be given a good form of government. We ought to set them going in the right direction, and see to it that no other power interferes with them.

"Would I withdraw the army at once? I would as soon as possible. Still, we should not do anything ridiculous. We have got into a wrong position there, and we must get out of it diplomatically and decently. But imperialism, with its great standing army and menaces against liberty, must become an absorbing issue of the campaign.

"Another great question is that of Government ownership. Municipal ownership leads up to Government ownership, and on this question the people are far ahead of the politicians. To a large extent this matter is entangled with the trust question, for great monopolies are interdependent, and the railroads are the reliance of many of them for security in maintaining their monopolistic privileges. Let the Government take the railroads, and the monopolies will begin to totter, and some of them will fall."

REPUBLICAN LEADER MAY LOSE

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany Is Likely to Meet Defeat—Workers Refuse to Obey.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—A most formidable opposition to William Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader in this city, and his following, has recently developed. This extends to every ward, and unless the leader is able to counteract the influences which are now at work he will certainly be defeated at the Republican primaries. His opponents constitute the machine and declare his supporters are outsiders.

Mr. Barnes has been absent at the seashore most of the Summer, leaving as his representative in his absence Edward Cantine. During the absence of the boss there has been open rebellion and treason. Workers who were relied upon as faithful have refused to do as they were bidden and have in some instances declared themselves opposed to Mr. Barnes. Some ward leaders have actually refused comparatively "soft" jobs.

The plan of Mr. Barnes is said to favor William J. Walker, the wholesale druggist who was defeated for Mayor four years ago, for the Mayoralty nomination, and Harry Bender, the State Superintendent of Public Buildings, for Clerk. Mr. Bender has a desire to shine as a county official and Mr. Barnes is willing that he should put his money up. Ever since George N. Southwick finished his term as Congressman he has been casting about for a good place, and it is said that he has been promised that which Mr. Bender now holds.

The Democrats in Albany seem to be equally as much at sea as are the Republicans. It is expected that the primaries of both parties will furnish much that will be of more than passing interest.

A MANILA STEAMER BURNED.

The Saturnus, Coasting Under American Flag, Is Destroyed and Her Crew Is Missing.

MANILA, Aug. 5—6:40 P. M.—The steamer Saturnus of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, was burned Wednesday and her crew is missing. The details of the affair are not known.

The Captain of the Saturnus once obtained possession of a ship belonging to the Maritima Company, held at San Fernando by the insurgents, by mooring the Saturnus alongside and hauling the other vessel away in the night.

FILIPINOS WANT AN ISLAND.

Desire to Live Under British Protection in Case of Defeat.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Interesting information comes from the British North Borneo Company, in that it has received a request from the Philippines asking the company to lease or sell to Filipinos Banguey Island, just south of Palawan Island. It is only sparsely inhabited by natives.

The Filipinos who are engineering the deal say that in case of their defeat, Aguinaldo and other leaders, with a large section of the Filipinos, may settle at Banguey, under British protection and the company's rule.

The board is now considering the question, and it is understood the company is not averse to leasing the island on very favorable terms being offered.

BLOW AT RETURNING SOLDIERS.

San Francisco Laborers Fear They Will Take Work from Them.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—The Governors of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Montana, and presumably all other States having volunteers in or en route home from the Philippines, have received letters from the San Francisco Labor Council, bitterly denouncing the policy of having the returning volunteers mustered out in San Francisco, and asking the Governors to use their influence toward bringing about a change. The letter, which bears the official seal of the Labor Council, is in part as follows:

"The strange action of the department in this matter can be explained only by inferring the following motives, which conditions compel us to note:

"First—The desire to unduly flood the labor market and thus check the struggle of the workingmen for improved conditions.

"Second—To compel the volunteers, driven by want and destitution, to re-enlist.

"Third—To prevent the return of the volunteers to their homes, where to their friends and relatives they will undoubtedly give the true version of people, the climate, and the general conditions in the Philippines, as produced by our war of conquest.

"Many of the volunteers, if discharged here, will die. Destitute, without family ties, and the sentiment of the majority of the people turned against them when it is found they are underbidding local workmen, the soldiers, enfeebled through the hardships in a deadly climate, will miserably perish in cheap lodging houses, in overcrowded hospitals, and in lonely country roads."

THE FUNERAL OF COL. HAWKINS.

Military and Masons Honor Memory of Pennsylvania Soldier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Impressive and significant was the funeral of Col. Hawkins, late commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, this afternoon.

The services were held at Masonic Temple under the auspices of Occidental Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., and in attendance were the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, each soldier wearing a bit of crêpe on his breast, and each officer with crêpe on his sword hilt; Golden Gate and California Commanderies, Knights Templars; Occidental Lodge, No. 22, A. F. and A. M.; members of Gov. Gage's staff, officers of the various regular and volunteer regiments stationed here, and many Masons and other citizens, who desired to pay respects to the memory of the gallant dead.

At the conclusion of the services the casket was removed from the temple to a gun caisson, drawn by four black horses. Privates of the Tenth were the coffin bearers, and the honorary pall bearers were selected from the officers of the regular and volunteer regiments and the National Guard of California. Covering the casket was a large American flag and the tattered regimental colors of the Tenth.

The regular branch of the army was represented by an escort consisting of four batteries of light artillery, and officers of the Second Oregon Regiment and the Utah Light Artillery Band represented the volunteers, while several officers of the National Guard were there on behalf of the State troops. On each side of the soldiers, and bringing up the rear, marched the Knights Templars and Free and Accepted Masons.

The remains of Col. Hawkins were shipped East this evening in charge of Regimental Chaplain Hunter of the Tenth Pennsylvania.

Philippine Service Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The enlistments for the Philippine service yesterday were 322, making a total of 9,825.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT NAPLES.

He and the Olympia's Crew in Good Health—Exchanges Visits with Italian Admiral and Officials.

NAPLES, Aug. 5.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here this morning from Trieste. As the cruiser entered the port salutes were exchanged.

The Admiral commanding this station, the commander of the garrison, and the Prefect visited Admiral Dewey and the latter returned their visits. Admiral Dewey was also visited by Lewis Morris Iddings, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome; Richard C. Parsons, Second Secretary of the Embassy; Hector de Castro, United States Consul General here, and the Vice Consul, Charles M. Wood. Forty American tourists visited the Olympia.

Admiral Dewey and the crew of the cruiser are all in good health.

It is said the Olympia will remain here eight or ten days only.

THE DEWEY "INTERVIEW."

Report that the Admiral Was Asked by Austria to Explain Not Believed—German Papers Friendly.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Libre Parole says that the Austrian Government asked Admiral Dewey to explain the statements said to have been made by him that the next war of the United States would be with Germany and that the United States would be supported by England. To this request, according to the Libre Parole, Admiral Dewey replied that he would deny nothing he had said, and thereupon advanced the date of his departure from Trieste.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Regarding the statement accredited to a French paper to the effect that the Austrian Government made a demand upon Admiral Dewey to confirm or deny his alleged statement to the effect that our next war would be with Germany, the State Department officials point out that it would be a glaring breach of diplomatic proprieties to communicate on a diplomatic subject with a United States naval officer directly and outside of the lawful channels.

It would, moreover, be a matter of complaint should Austria have addressed Admiral Dewey on a matter relating entirely to Germany and the United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Admiral Dewey's alleged anti-German utterances at Trieste are more extensively commented upon in the American than in the German press. With a few exceptions, the tone of the latter is moderate and conciliatory. Most of the papers disbelieved the truth of the alleged utterances from the first, citing the Admiral's past conduct and well authenticated friendly attitude toward the German representatives in the East. The influential Boersen Courier says:

"On the German side no serious politician for a moment has attributed any importance to this latest canard. Admiral Dewey is known, from his intercourse with German naval officers, as a quiet, thoughtful gentleman, incapable of giving vent to such incautious utterances."

The Agrarian Deutsche-Tages-Zeitung likewise expresses disbelief, adding: "After all, we need not trouble ourselves about Admiral Dewey's views of Germany, Prince Henry, and German naval officer."

The Tageblatt has repeatedly expressed the conviction that the whole story is inaccurate, and other important papers, like the Cologne Gazette, Hamburger Correspondent, and the bulk of the Berlin papers, said it would be interesting to know just how much and how little truth was in the whole story.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S LETTER.

Mayor's Invitation Acknowledged and Thanks Expressed to the Citi- of New York.

The following letter, postmarked Trieste, from Admiral Dewey reached the Mayor's office yesterday:

United States Flagship Olympia,
Trieste, Austria,
July 24, 1899.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of New York:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 30, tendering me on behalf of the City of New York a public reception upon my arrival, and extending to me the hospatalities and courtesies of the city.

In accepting this invitation, I desire to express my deep sense of gratitude to the citizens of New York and their representatives for so signally honoring me.

It is impossible at this time to fix the exact date of the Olympia's arrival at New York, but I shall endeavor to inform you definitely by cable from Gibraltar. I am, Sir, very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

STATE'S WELCOME TO DEWEY.

Legislators Confer with Gov. Roosevelt About the Plans.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 5.—The committee appointed by the State Legislature to take charge of and expend the $75,000 appropriated by that body to welcome Admiral Dewey when he arrives at this port, met in New York to-day and afterward came to Oyster Bay to confer with Gov. Roosevelt. The party consisted of Senators Raines and Martin, and Assemblyman Hill, Allds, and Fitzgerald.

They arrived here at 4:45 this afternoon, and were immediately driven to Sagamore Hill, the Governor's residence. The conference was a long one.

Senator Raines said the conference was only an informal one. Each member submitted his ideas, and the Governor said his plan was substantially that outlined by the legislators. Senator Raines added: "We decided that it was a city function, and that we should let New York take the lead. We set no time for the celebration, as we are going to act in accord with the committee appointed in Greater New York."

After the meeting a telegram was sent to the New York committee, outlining the result of our conference with the Governor, and asking that a date be set for a joint meeting between the two committees. At this meeting we shall submit our plans and act in conjunction with the New York City members."

The committee remained for dinner, and left for New York on the 8 o'clock train.

TRIAL OF SPANISH OFFICERS.

Commanders at Santiago May Be Acquitted, but Those from Manila Likely to be Punished.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The Supreme Council of War deliberated to-day over its judgment in the trial of the Generals for the surrender of Santiago to the American troops. The verdict will be rendered to-morrow. It is reported that the accused officers will be acquitted.

It is said that the Public Prosecutor has submitted a report demanding that imprisonment for life be imposed upon the Spanish officers responsible for the surrender of Manila.

Sittings of the Cortes Suspended.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—A royal decree has been issued suspending the sittings of the Cortes, which are thus closed for the usual Summer period. No time has been fixed for their reassembling.

LIMITED FRANCHISE FOR CUBA.

Favored by Gen. Carlos Garcia—Urgent Need for Rural Police.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Carlos Garcia, son of the famous Cuban, who has been here for three weeks in the interest of the establishment of local self-government in Cuba, spoke favorably to-day of a limited educational franchise, although he admitted that there was a strong sentiment for universal suffrage. The race problem in Cuba would give no trouble, he declared, if the franchise were limited. "I believe in universal suffrage," he added, "when education shall have so far progressed in Cuba that every or nearly every citizen knows how to read and write." Gen. Garcia admitted that many of the soldiers who fought for independence were illiterate and would not take kindly to the idea of a restricted suffrage. Cubans, he said, were looking forward eagerly to the commencement of the work of the census commission, and all the societies and clubs in the island were preparing to aid the commission. These associations are doing what they can to forward education, but the authorities of the island have shown no interest whatever in developing educational methods.

An urgent need, according to Gen. Garcia, was the organization of a rural police to protect life and property. "There is no rural police force in the whole island," he said, "save in the vicinity of the larger cities, and, although quiet reigns everywhere, that is not enough to induce capitalists to invest their money in agricultural pursuits. Militarism in Cuba ought to stop. We need scientific civilians to teach us administration and government. Military men are, as a rule, violent and imperative, and such men ought not to be sent to teach model ways of governing. The majority of the military authorities in the island do not seek counsel of intelligent Cubans."

VESSEL MOVEMENTS AT HAVANA.

June Report Shows Increased Entries and Clearances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Vessel movements at the port of Havana for June were quite large, according to a report made public to-day by the War Department.

The total number of vessels in the foreign trade entered for the month was 135. One hundred and eleven were steam, of a tonnage of 154,940; and 24 were sailing vessels, of a tonnage of 5,289. Of the number stated, 54 were American, with cargo, of a tonnage of 64,630. Eighteen English vessels entered with cargo, with a tonnage of 22,357; and 23 were Spanish, with cargo, of a tonnage of 36,592.

Of the total number of vessels mentioned, 99 brought cargoes from the United States and 23 cargoes from Spain.

The total number of vessels in the foreign trade cleared for the month was 144, of a total tonnage of 172,177. Thirty were American, with cargo; 39 were American, with ballast; 13 were Spanish, with cargo, and 7 that carried ballast were also Spanish.

Of the total cleared, 115 sailed for United States ports. One hundred and fifty coastwise vessels entered the port of Havana for June, with a tonnage of 19,781. During the same period 152 coastwise vessels cleared.

PHILADELPHIA DRY DOCK BIDS.

New York Company Makes the Lowest Figure—No Decision.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Navy Department opened bids at 1 o'clock to-day for the new timber dry dock at the United States Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, which is to cost not more than $825,000, according to the provision made by Congress, and is to be one of the most spacious docks on the Atlantic Coast for the accommodation of warships. The bidders were Farrell & Hopper, New York, $1,182,600; McGaw & Roosevelt, Philadelphia, $1,220,000; McIlvain Unkelfer Company, Pittsburg, $1,143,569; Curtis & Driscoll, Springfield, Mass., $750,000; George Pierce, Bangor, Me., $949,973; Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company of New York, $749,000 and $3.50 per square foot for steel approaches; Dagnon-MacLean Construction Company, New York, $957,000.

The League Island dry dock is one of four authorized by Congress in the last Naval Appropriation bill. The others on the Atlantic Coast, to be located at Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., are to be of stone and concrete, but that at League Island is to be of timber. Provision is made, however, for a change to stone, in case the next Congress desires to substitute masonry for wood.

The general dimensions of the League Island dock are: Length over all, 750 feet; width on top, 144 feet; width on floor, 80 feet; entrance width, 101 feet; depth from top to floor, 40 feet; draught at mean high water, 30 feet. These dimensions will make the dock of sufficient size to accommodate the largest battleship in the navy.

Besides the dock proper, the contract to be made will cover engines, boilers, cofferdam gate worked by electricity, pumping plant, steel caissons, and the various houses, wharfs, &c., required for such an extensive structure.

ALBERT H. ELWELL'S FATE.

Indications that a Philadelphia Man Was Drowned in the Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—When the employes of Alfred Adams's bathing establishment, at the foot of Virginia Avenue, opened the establishment this morning they found a suit of clothing in one of the rooms. An accident policy for $1,000, on the Mutual Accident Insurance Company of Philadelphia, indicates that the owner of the clothes is Albert H. Elwell of 4937 Walton Avenue, West Philadelphia. Attached to a gold watch and chain was a Masonic emblem of Crescent Lodge 496, Philadelphia.

Elwell evidently went in bathing yesterday. Owing to the fact that there was at one time over 60,000 persons in the surf yesterday, it is highly probable that, being caught with cramps, he sank out of sight unable to utter a word or attract the attention of the bathers.

The Genuine Fabrics

are now at your disposal at a special reduction of 25% in Homespuns, Tweeds, Cheviots and special English and French Worsteds.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ZANGWILL IN GAY HUMOR

Here to Supervise the Staging of His First Play.

PORTRAYAL OF JEWISH TYPES

Believes the Hebrew Has Heretofore Been Merely Caricatured in the Drama and Attempts Reform.

The picturesque form of Israel Zangwill, author of "The Children of the Ghetto," was one of the first to descend the gangplank of the Campania when she was docked at the Cunard pier yesterday.

He was bubbling over with wit, good humor, and in a decided English accent said to a TIMES reporter when the latter presented his card:

"Dear me, why did you come to me first? Don't you know that 'Tod' Sloan and 'Pedlar' Palmer are on board?

"Just excuse me a moment," he continued, and, lighting a cigarette, Mr. Zangwill puffed away for a few moments, and as he regarded the smoke affectionately remarked:

"The first whiff I've had in some time. But it is good. I was afraid to smoke on the water. Don't like that horrid mal de mer, you know.

"Of course you heard the band play? Certainly. Perhaps you noticed one of the airs was 'See, the Conquering Hero Comes.' Well, Sloan, Palmer, and I each remarked at the same moment 'That is intended for me,' but Sloan and I were mistaken. Palmer rushed into the midst of the musicians and became the accepted hero. I might have done the same thing and been the hero, but Palmer is better at rushes than I am.

"But now to business. My sole purpose in visiting America is to supervise the staging of 'The Children of the Ghetto.' As a matter of fact, the Hebrew character has never been faithfully portrayed on the stage, and in my play many of the characters ar Jewish. Heretofore the Jew has been caricatured. My aim is to give a true picture of the Hebrew as he is, both as regards characteristics and religion.

"It has always been my belief that it is worth a good deal of trouble to make a right start, and it is the purpose of my supervision to avoid pitfalls and prevent any breaks.

"Yes, this is my first stage venture. But that is no fault of mine. I would have written plays years ago if anybody had asked me to.

"I had a very pleasant trip. 'Pedlar' Palmer and I became great friends. I wanted Sloan and him to participate in one of the entertainments on board, but there was no horse for Sloan to ride and no ass for Palmer to go up against.

"My opinion of the play? I have none to express. It is a bare and unvarnished affair at present. When it is produced then you will have it and the public will pass judgment upon it. It will be first produced at Washington on Sept. 18. I can tell you that. It is so much easier, you know, to tell when and where a play will be first given than to predict when, where, and how it will leave off.

"So Washington is to be the dog to try it on, did you say? No, my dear Sir. We propose to submit it to the critical judgment of a political audience. Now, I know you will not be pleased with me for telling you nothing. But there is not anything to say except that I am here solely to supervise the initial presentation. There is no hidden, base design in my visit, and I shall return to Europe in October."

Rehearsals of "The Children of the Ghetto" will begin on Aug. 21. The play will be first given in Washington on Sept. 18, as Mr. Zangwill said, remaining at the National capital for a week. Then after a week in Baltimore and two weeks in Philadelphia, New Yorkers will have an opportunity to see it at the Herald Square Theatre, on Oct 16.

Mr. Zangwill went to Philadelphia last night to visit Judge Meyer Sulzberger. He will return on Tuesday, and the next day he will go to Southampton, L. I., as the guest of James A. Herne, who is to stage the play.

The cast of "The Children of the Ghetto" includes Wilton Lackaye, Blanche Bates, W. A. Norris, Mme. Cottrelli, John Carl, and many others of note.

TO CO-OPERATE FOR FUNERALS.

An Association Incorporated at Albany to Reduce Expenses.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—The Co-operative Funeral Association of the State of New York, with principal offices in Buffalo, was incorporated with the Secretary of State today. The association is formed for social purposes and for "the further benefits to be derived from the association of many individuals in securing to ourselves a reduction in the cost of funeral supplies and funeral equipage, and to provide for and secure the burial of our dead in the most respectful, inexpensive, and unostentatious manner, and to discourage opposite tendencies." Among the Directors are Charles F. Schell, Louis Conshafter, Lewis Milson, and Frederick Rippell of Buffalo.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ACCUSED.

Bankers' Association Charges that He Attempted to Wreck It.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—United States District Attorney Milton C. Phillips of Oshkosh, Attorney Francis Bloodgood, Jr., and Edmund D. Carter, an insurance agent, are accused, in a complaint filed in the United States Court to-day, of an attempt to wreck the Bankers' Life Insurance Association of Minnesota.

This was to be accomplished, according to the complaint, by securing the appointment of a receiver or receivers to wind up the affairs of the association. The recent proceedings before the United States Grand Jury, when an indictment was returned, but quashed by Judge Seaman, is alleged, in the complaint, to have been a part of the conspiracy, and the complaint charges that United States District Attorney Phillips was the agent through whom the defendants are alleged to have worked.

It is also asserted in the complaint that since the indictment was quashed there has been a continued effort to secure another indictment before another Grand Jury. Because of the alleged conspiracy, and the damage which is claimed to have resulted therefrom, the plaintiff association demands $30,000 damages.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Eight-Mile Railway Incorporated.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—A certificate of incorporation of the Albany and Hudson Railway and Power Company, capital $2,500,000, was filed with the Secretary of State today. The company proposes to build and operate a steam railroad eight miles long from the village of Nassau, Rensselaer County, to Niverville, Columbia County. The Directors are Louis B. Grant, A. Leonard Brougham, Clarke Day, Charles C. Clark, Frank G. Primrose, Benjamin F. Williams, and Isidor Isaacsen of Brooklyn; Thomas S. White and Charles H. Werner of New York City. The principal offices of the road will be at Hudson.

Klondike Railroad to be Extended.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 5.—The White Pass and Yukon Railway will be formally turned over to its owners, Close Brothers & Co., Aug. 20 by its builders, the Pacific Construction Company, Limited, of London. The forty-mile stretch between Skagway and Lake Bennett was constructed at a cost of $2,000,000. This is exclusive of equipment and rolling stock. It is stated that the work of extending the line to Fort Selkirk will be begun at once, and will continue until Winter.

Ohio Roads to be Consolidated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The Evening Plain Dealer says that at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York to-day the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroads were turned over to the Herrick syndicate of this city. This step, it is said, indicates that the two lines will shortly be placed under one management and consolidated.

New Law Instructor for Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The appointment of Frederick D. Colson of Buffalo to the position of assistant instructor in procedure in the College of Law was officially announced at Cornell to-day. Mr. Colson was a member of the class of '97 and was graduated from the College of Law in 1898. He was Captain of the '98 'Varsity crew, and was coxswain of his freshman crew and of four 'Varsity crews while a student in the university. Mr. Colson will assume his duties as instructor in September.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, AUGUST 7th.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS, CLOSE ROLL, STEEL ROD, EIGHT RIB FRAME, 26 AND 28 INCH, SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; VALUE $3.00, AT $1.95

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

HAND-MADE RENAISSANCE CENTRE PIECES AND DRESSER SCARFS, WITH LINEN CENTRES.

20x20 INCHES, $1.00 — 20x36 INCHES, $2.00
24x24 " . . 1.75 — 20x54 " . . 3.45

—ALSO—

1,000 TURKISH BATH MATS, . 35c. EACH.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, TWO THREAD, DOUBLE SOLES AND HIGH SPLICED HEELS, PER PAIR, . . . 19c.

LADIES' INGRAIN BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE WITH UNBLEACHED SOLES, PER PAIR, ... 25c.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF

DUCK, GALATEA, SERGE AND PIQUÉ

3,000 YARDS IMPORTED COLORED COTTON SERGE, DUCK AND GALATEA (LIMITED ASSORTMENT OF COLORS); ORIGINAL PRICES 24c. TO 28c. PER YARD, AT . . . . . 12c.

1,300 YARDS FANCY WHITE PIQUÉ, ORIGINAL PRICES 28c. TO 35c. PER YARD, AT . . 19c.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

FIVE BALTIMOREANS DROWN.

Were Returning from an Outing When Their Skiff Capsized.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Five persons were drowned early this morning by the capsizing of a small rowboat in the northwest branch of the Patapsco River, near this city. Their names are Andrew Deems, William J. Lyman, James Welsh, Edward Garry, and Mrs. Hoover.

The party was returning from a day's outing at a pleasure resort, and from the statements of Mrs. Deems, the only survivor, were moving about in the skiff, when it capsized. All went into the water, and appear to have sunk immediately, except Mrs. Deems, who clung to the overturned boat until rescued by Policeman James Kidwell, who swam out to the boat and assisted her to land. The woman's husband and sister were among those drowned.

Young Daly's Suit for Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The application of Philip Daly, Jr., of Long Branch for a divorce from his wife, Jennie Joyce Daly, was filed with the Clerk of the Chancery Court to-day. The petition filed with the application states that Daly and his wife, whose maiden name was Huss, were married July, 1894, and that they lived together until very recently. Fred F. Wood is named as co-respondent.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	5:01	Sun sets	7:10	Moon sets	7:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	7:30	Gov. Isl'd	8:09	H. Gate	10:05
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	7:39	Gov. Isl'd	8:12	H. Gate	10:08

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
A. R. Thorp, Curacao	.....	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.

Brasilia, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Clematis, Cape Town, &c.	.....	.....
Daggry, Cape Haitien	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Pampico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.

St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Advance, Colon	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The Brooklyn-New York Game Called on Account of Rain.

BROOKLYN WAS IN THE LEAD

Boston Defeated Washington, Philadelphia Lost to Baltimore and Cleveland to Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	30	.670
Boston	57	34	.626
Philadelphia	56	37	.602
Baltimore	53	38	.582
Chicago	50	40	.556
St. Louis	51	41	.554
Cincinnati	48	42	.533
Pittsburg	47	45	.511
Louisville	40	49	.449
New York	35	53	.398
Washington	34	00	.362
Cleveland	16	79	.168

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 9; Washington, 3.
Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 0.

Game To-day.

Cleveland in Chicago.

A rainstorm prevented the completion of the baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon between the New Yorks and Brooklyns. The Brooklyns, who were first to the bat, were playing their fifth inning, when the storm broke over the grounds, and after the usual thirty minutes' wait, the rain continuing to fall, Umpire Emslie called it "no game."

There were more than 3,000 persons on the grounds, and many thought that the game should be continued, inasmuch as there was only a light fall of rain, when Umpire Emslie, who, by the way, is sole judge in a case of this kind, called the game. The rain checks which were given out when the spectators entered the grounds, will be good for the game when it is played off.

The score when the game was called stood 7 to 4 in favor of the Brooklyns, but as the New Yorks were doing some lively batting yesterday, it looked as though the seven runs made would not have been enough to win the game. The New Yorks found Dunn's pitching to their liking, and in four innings made nine clean hits, including three two-baggers. Still, all this batting yielded only four runs, all of them earned runs. Reckless baserunning and sharp fielding by the visitors kept their score down. The Brooklyns did not make as many hits as the New Yorks, but their hits were made at opportune times. Doheny's failure to locate the plate helped to swell their score, two of his bases on balls yielding runs.

In the fourth inning Doheny, Warner, and Doyle figured in one of the fastest double plays ever seen on the grounds. There were three Brooklyn players on the bases, none out, and Keeler at the bat. The latter rapped a sharp grounder to Doheny, who quickly threw to Warner, stopping Farrell at the plate. Warner then made a lightning throw as straight as an arrow to first, Doyle getting the ball just in time to retire Keeler. The play is all the more noteworthy for the reason that Keeler is the fastest runner in baseball to-day. Doheny, after this splendid piece of fielding, seemed to lose his cunning, for the Brooklyns scored three runs in the same inning.

Van Haltren, who injured his knee in Brooklyn on Friday, was compelled to lay off. Seymour took his place. His two-bagger in the first inning yielded a run. Foster took his old position in right field, and he, too, made a two-bagger that sent in a run. Davis also batted in a run with a two-bagger in the third. Grady played well at third base while the game lasted.

Manager Hanlon of Brooklyn announced yesterday that the deal whereby Jennings was to be retained by Baltimore in exchange for Nops and De Montreville, was off, and Jennings will return to Brooklyn. The following is a score by innings of the game as far as played:

Brooklyn	0	4	0	3	—				7
New York	1	1	1	1	—				4

Base hits—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Error—New York. Batteries—New York, Doheny and Warner; Brooklyn, Dunn and Farrell. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Boston, 9; Washington, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The Bostons had no difficulty in beating Washingtons in a rather featureless game to-day. The visitors' errors and Mercer's bases on balls, contributed largely to the home team's score. Kittridge of Washington was accidentally spiked by Duffy in the third, and had to retire. Score:

Boston	2	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	—	9
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3

Base hits—Boston, 8; Washington, 5. Errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Washington, Mercer and Kittridge and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The Cincinnatis bunched five hits for five runs in the fifth inning. Hahn was invincible until the ninth, when the Louisvilles made three hits and scored their second run. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—		6
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz; Louisville, Phillipi and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Chicagos won today in the third inning, by good batting. Callahan, the Chicago's pitcher, was at his very best. Score:

Chicago	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan, and Chance; Cleveland, Knepper and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Smith.

Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 0.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—St. Louis could do nothing with Tannehill's pitching, while Young was hit freely. The game was called in the eighth inning on account of rain. First Baseman Clark has been released, unconditionally, by Pittsburg. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver. St. Louis, Young and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—With the score a tie in the eleventh inning, errors by Cross and Flick, and bunching of hits by Baltimore, gave the visitors the game. The game was long drawn out, but interesting. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—8
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Robinson; Philadelphia, Bernhardt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Baseball at Weehawken.

The West New York Field Club and Cuban X Giants will play the fifth game of their series at the grounds of the West New Yorkers in Weehawken this afternoon.

MRS. EMMA VAN WYCK KILLED.

Resident of Mount Kisco Run Down by C. W. Schmidt's Carriage.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Emma Van Wyck, a well-known resident of this place, died at 3 o'clock this morning as a result of injuries received last night. Mrs. Van Wyck was crossing Moger Avenue, when she was run into and knocked down by a carriage driven by C. W. Schmidt of New York City. The wheels of the carriage passed over Mrs. Van Wyck's breast.

Mr. Schmidt is staying at his country place at Katonah, and was driving a team of spirited horses. No blame is attached to him for the accident. The place at which it happened is poorly lighted, and Mrs. Van Wyck stepped out into the roadway without seeing the approaching team, and was under their feet before Mr. Schmidt could stop them.

CHARITY IN FOREIGN CITIES.

Commissioner Keller Thinks New York Cares Better for Its Poor than London and Paris.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities, returned to the city on the steamer Lahn yesterday after an eight weeks' tour in England and Frence. Although he went abroad for a vacation, Mr. Keller spent considerable time in studying the charitable institutions of London and Paris. He is convinced that in the matter of the care of the sick and poor, so far as personal attention is concerned, the local institutions are far ahead of those of the two cities mentioned, but in the matter of buildings and equipments they excel.

"The manner of caring for the sick and poor in London is vastly different from our system," Mr. Keller said at the Democratic Club last night. "There, each parish—there are thirty of them in London—cares for its own poor, and the expense is defrayed out of the 'poor rate,' a tax levied on each parish for its own purposes. I found that their buildings were larger and better than ours and that their equipment was far ahead of ours. In one London parish they are erecting an infirmary, to cost $250,000, connected with the workhouse, which corresponds with our almshouse. Think of what we would have to go through to get such an appropriation.

"In Paris I visited, among other places, the Hotel Dieu where I was struck with the appliances they have for the comfort of the inmates. The entire basement is honeycombed with little railway tracks, connecting the wards with the kitchens, and as the meals are cooked they are placed on cars and rushed to the patients, reaching them while steaming hot. When this is compared with our arrangements for feeding the inmates at Bellevue, it shows how far the French have progressed in such matters.

"Another thing about the Hotel Dieu which made me envious was the superb park connected with the institution. I know that such parks are a great aid to the patients, and I hope that sooner or later we will have open spaces, with lawns, flowers, and trees, connected with our public institutions. We have a better opportunity for this development than the French, but they have taken better advantage of the little they have. On the whole, however, I believe that our hospital inmates have better care and that their surroundings are pleasanter than those of the institutions I have mentioned."

When asked if he had made an investigation of the subject of public aid for private charities, Mr. Keller replied:

"No; there was no chance. So far as I could learn, private charities receive no public aid in London or in Paris. That seems to be a distinctively American sin. I am sincerely in accord with Controller Coler in his effort to restrict this feature of expense in this city, and I hope that some way can be devised either to stop it altogether or to cut down the city's outlay in this direction."

RIOT BEFORE CHURCH DOOR.

Italians About to Celebrate a Saint's Day Fight in the Shadow of the Altar.

Several Italians were injured in a riot which occurred yesterday afternoon between the members of two Italian societies attached to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at North Eighth Street and Union Avenue, Williamsburg. The combatants were dispersed by the police and reserves of the Bedford Avenue Station, who charged upon the crowd, using their clubs freely. Three arrests were made.

The Feast of St. Marco occurred yesterday, and the societies and members of the parish were to celebrate with a parade and special services in the church of which the Rev. Father Saponora is the pastor. The parish has a membership of over 5,000 persons, and the church is in the centre of the Italian colonies. While Father Saponora was conducting the services in the afternoon the two societies, each headed by a brass band, appeared in front of the church. They had come from different directions, and the leaders of the bands tried to push their way into the vestibule, followed by the societies. There was a clash at once, and a general fight followed. The street in front of the church was filled with several hundred men, women, and children, who had gathered to witness the parade. The rival musicians used their instruments as weapons, inflicting painful cuts and wounds. The members of the societies used their fists.

The shrieks of the combatants brought Father Saponora from the altar, and when he appeared in the vestibule of the church he ordered the men to disperse. He refused sternly to allow them to enter, or to take part in the services. This seemed to add to the excitement of the men. Policeman Young, who was stationed at the church, finding himself unable to battle with the rioters, sent a call to the station house, and the patrol wagon was hurried to the scene with the reserves. A charge was made, but some difficulty was experienced in dispersing the mob of men. At the request of Father Saponora, the police guarded the church entrance, and refused to permit any of the rioters to enter, while he went on with the celebration.

Three of the rioters who defied the police were arrested. They are Michael Juitlo, twenty-four years old, of 20 Jackson Street; Cabrosa Antonio, twenty-one years old, of 207 Union Avenue, and Antonio Coppo, of 15 Jackson Street. They were locked up charged with disorderly conduct.

THE WILLIS AVENUE BRIDGE.

Work on the Steel Portion of the New Structure at a Standstill.

Work on the steel portion of the new Willis Avenue Bridge, which spans the Harlem River and connects First Avenue on the south with Willis Avenue on the north, is at a standstill at present. This is due to the fact that the bridge company which is doing the steel work has caught up with the contractors who are doing the mason and stone work, and they can do no more until the pivot and land piers are ready to receive the steel. The land spans on the north side of the river as well as the approach beginning at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue are completed, while the pivot pier and the south approach at First Avenue are well under way.

The question of lighting the bridge came up the other day in rather a novel manner. When the contracts were placed, provision was made for the use of incandescent electric lamps. Thomas C. Clarke, the consulting engineer, recently stated in a letter to S. R. Probasco, Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges, that the development of electric lighting in the past five years had been so great that for an increase of about 60 per cent. in cost the amount of light on the bridge could be more than quadrupled by use of inclosed arc lamps, such as are used to-day on the new Third Avenue Bridge. The increased expense will be $10,000, and this will provide for an increase of light from 10,175 candle power to 48,000 candle power, one feature being an increase of boiler power from 130 to 160 horse power.

Correspondence concerning the proposed change was recently read at a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, and authority for the expenditure of the $10,000 additional, as suggested, was given. It is expected that the bridge will be opened to traffic in the Spring of 1900.

TELEGRAPHERS TALKING STRIKE

New Haven Men May Go Out If Demands Are Not Granted.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5.—John D. Cardinal, Secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, said to-day: "Unless the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad accedes to the demands of the telegraphers, the operators will strike as a body all along the consolidated road. This has been decided upon. The strike will extend also to the Boston and Maine Road and the Boston and Albany and all the telegraphers on those lines, I am confident, will join the number. The consolidated road conductors and brakemen will strike in sympathy with the telegraphers. At present there is every indication of a strike."

Secretary Cardinal said this afternoon that President Powell of the National Telegraphers' Association would be in this city on Aug. 10, when a final effort would be made to settle the difficulties between the telegraphers and the railroad without a strike.

MODERN GLADIATORS' FETE

Pedlar Palmer and Terry McGovern Witness Stirring Encounters.

BANTAM WEIGHT'S WELCOME

Round of Stirring Events at the Westchester Athletic Club, Where Thorne Defeats Purcell.

Dewey is a name to conjure with. It is writ large on the scroll of fame, and the letters are graven deeply so that they will endure. Why? Because its proud possessor is a sport among "dead game sports," and is recognized as such from Fire Island to the Golden Gate and from Land's End to John o'Groat's, and, incidentally, in the thousand and one various places scattered all over the footstool where the English tongue happens to be spoken. But who, pray, is Admiral Dewey in comparison with "Pedlar" Palmer?

"Pedlar" Palmer, the world-famous "Pedlar" Palmer, champion bantam-weight pugilist of England, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the Cunard Line Steamship Campania. It is fortunate for the wily Dewey that he arranged the date of his arrival on the Olympia so as not to clash with that of the arrival of "Pedlar" Palmer, for the Fighting Dewey's nimbus would have been sadly dimmed, not to say totally eclipsed, by the brilliancy of the halo of glory that surrounds and radiates from fighting "Pedlar" Palmer. The principal object of the visit of fighting "Pedlar" Palmer is to measure fists with the fighting "Terry" McGovern, champion bantam-weight pugilist of America, and this event upon which the universe is waiting with suspended breath, is to take place on Sept. 1 at the Westchester Athletic Club, situated, as reference to any atlas will show, in that popular and much-frequented resort, Tuckahoe, N. Y. But of Tuckahoe, anon.

"Pedlar" Palmer was greeted on landing by the strains of "Hail to the Chief" and "See the Conquering Hero Comes," played by a brass band, and by words of welcome from a deputation of distinguished citizens, including men of such universal mark as Martin Dowling, Mattie Clune, Al Smith, Joe Humphries, Jim Colville, Sam Harris, and no less a personage than the great Terry McGovern himself, each of whom delivered an impromptu address. The effect of the oratory was somewhat marred by the fact that the speeches were all delivered at one and the same time, but this detracted in no way from their cordiality.

TOD SLOAN'S STAR ECLIPSED.

One Israel Zangwill, a scribe, and another, Senator Wolcott, an utterer of speech and maker of laws, happened to disembark at the same time, and lost themselves in the crowd. Tod Sloan, a rider of horses and "dead game sport," whose name erstwhile was borne by fame to the four corners of the earth, and who thought he had some claim to the adulation of his fickle fellow countrymen, was also on board the liner, but when he found that the bandsmen were not exerting themselves to a point bordering dangerously upon apoplexy in his honor he remained in the seclusion of his cabin until the demonstrators had taken their departure, which they did in carriages, escorting the illustrious Englishman to the Vanderbilt Hotel and making day hideous with the refrain of "There'll be a 'ot time in the ole town to-night!"

After a brief sojourn at the Vanderbilt, where, the public was yesterday credibly informed, "many quarts of wine were devoured (sic) by the thirsty sports," the sports, still suffering from apparently unquenchable thirst, made their way to the Westchester Athletic Club, at far-famed Tuckahoe, to witness a much-heralded fistic duel limited to twenty rounds between Geoffrey Thorne, middleweight champion of England, and Frank Purcell, middleweight champion of the Pacific Coast, with minor attractions in the shape of a twenty-round contest between "Billy" Edwards, welterweight champion of Australia, and George Cole, (colored,) welter-weight champion of New Jersey, and a ten-round mill between "Jack" Fox of this city and "Jimmy" Hayward, the "Texas Cyclone," bantam weights.

An area of less aesthetic appearance than that of the Westchester Athletic Club it would not be easy to conceive. It is a square, roofless, box-like structure, designed to seat 10,000 persons, and situated in a valley near the railroad track. In the centre is the "ring." Surrounding this are the "boxes," which are nothing more than spaces railed in the most primitive fashion, and containing unstained wooden chairs of equally primitive construction. The chief function of the surrounding rail seems to be to act as a convenient resting place for beer glasses. In the rear of and on a level with these boxes are other chairs not railed in, the privilege of occupying which is $1 per chair. Rising around these is a gallery of wooden benches, admittance to which is 50 cents. The tops of the wooden walls that form the background present a curiously uneven appearance, for the carpenters did not take the trouble to saw the boards off at the same level. The "ring," by the bye, is a misnomer, for, like the structure itself, it is square. It is roped in, of course, and the floor is covered with canvas, upon which resin has been plentifully sprinkled.

ALL "DEAD GAME SPORTS."

Over 2,000 spectators were on hand yesterday. Most of them were from the metropolis and all obviously were "dead game sports." The sun beat pitilessly into the "arena." Indeed it seemed to concentrate all its energy there. And the sight might well have attracted its attention. In the managers' box, which had nothing to distinguish it from the other boxes, sat "Pedlar" Palmer, the cynosure of all eyes. He wore a broad-brimmed high-crowned hat of white straw, a suit of cheap and seasonable material, and a black and white striped outing shirt. With him were all the celebrities mentioned as forming part of the welcoming delegation on the Cunard pier, plus A. F. Bettinson, his manager, (who is also manager of the National Sporting Club of London,) and Sam Blakelock, his trainer.

The two thousand-odd spectators sought what in the nature of things were destined at some time in the afternoon to be the two shady sides of the construction, for they were north and west, and proceeded to divest themselves of coats, waistcoats, and collars, and to fan themselves with palmleaf fans and newspapers. The benches presented quite a picturesque appearance, for the shirts of their occupants were of divers and wonderful colors. The "dead game sports," who occupied the boxes, refrained from taking off their collars, for the reason, doubtless, that the effect of their brilliant ties would have been spoiled.

The programme opened with the contest limited to ten rounds between the bantam weights Jack Fox and Jimmy Hayward. Terry McGovern was referee. It was predicted that this bout would be of the quick-firing variety. It was. When the men mounted the platform, the sun, to everybody's relief, hid itself behind a bank of clouds that had rolled up and became blacker every minute.

The Texas Cyclone had considerable trouble with his left glove, but all was at length ready, and the men faced each other—the Cyclone, a shapely specimen of very dark humanity, his opponent a white and somewhat unprepossessing youth.

TEXAS CYCLONE KNOCKED OUT.

It took ten seconds of sparring for Fox to "size his opponent up." Then, in the parlance of dead game sports, he "sailed in."

The Texas Cyclone fizzled out to a very slight breeze, indeed, and in just one minute by a stop watch from the time the encounter began he was gazing skyward from his horizontal position on the floor of the "ring" with a bewildered expression on his face, evidently wondering what had struck him. He lay there until the limit allowed had more than expired, and was helped off the platform still wondering.

The second encounter brought Billy Edwards, the Australian middleweight champion, and George Cole, the café-au-lait colored champion of New Jersey face to face. It took place in a heavy downpour, during which those of the audience who were so fortunate as to be able to procure them, used upturned chairs as umbrellas.

Cole proved to be a fighter of very different calibre to his colored brother, the expended Cyclone. He was taller and much slimmer than his thick-set, muscular opponent, who thus appeared to have the advantage from the outset. It was speedily seen, however, that he was by far the more scientific of the two. Both gladiators, off whom the rain streamed in little rivulets, lasted the twenty rounds, but the victory was awarded to the negro, who made the most points, and whose clever boxing elicited general admiration.

The Australian is essentially a "slugger," a puncher, and his sole aim yesterday appeared to be to get in a blow upon the solar plexus of his opponent that would knock the latter out, and to defend his own solar plexus from mishap. Both men, be it said to their credit, fought with strict fairness, and the breakaways were without exception clean. Once when they mixed things up and Edwards became entangled in the ropes, the negro, who struck him inadvertently, begged his pardon in the most gentlemanly manner. The Australian, in fact, became frequently entangled in the ropes, and slipped up when he was not knocked down a good deal more often than was excusable.

This fight was refereed by Jimmy Carroll, a cool customer, who also acted as referee in the big event of the day, the battle between the English middleweight champion, Geoffrey Thorne, and the Pacific Coast champion, Frank Purcell, which was looked forward to with intense eagerness. The sympathies of the crowd naturally were with the American, and, to judge from appearances, he seemed to be the most formidable of the two. The fair-haired, blue-eyed Englishman, whose attire was,

"* * * nothing much before,
An' rather less than 'arf o' that behind,"

had never seen his opponent until they met to decide which of the two was the better man.

Purcell was reputed to be very nimble on his feet and a terrific hitter. He evidently was satisfied with his scrutiny of Thorne as they sat in their respective corners before the fight, and when the gong sounded and they had gone through the formality of shaking hands, rushed at the Englishman with the obvious intention of forcing the fighting and hit out with a succession of blows which, had they fairly landed, might have felled an ox. But if he was nimble, the Englishman was much more so. With his head he dodged the sledge-hammer blows with a skill that elicited the applause of the spectators and puzzled and rattled the Californian. At the same time he swung his fists with such terrible force against Purcell's ribs and head that the Pacific Slope champion returned to his corner with a good deal less confidence in himself than when he left it.

THE DEFEAT OF PURCELL.

It was all over in eight rounds. In the seventh it was seen that the clever Englishman had the American at his mercy, and in the eighth, although Purcell made a game fight, he was knocked down and out.

By this time the crowd's sympathies had been wholly won by Thorne, who was little the worse for his encounter, and he was escorted to his dressing room by a crowd who slapped him on the back, and were all anxious to shake his hand.

ARRESTED UNDER THE FLAG LAW

President of a Telephone Company Advertised Illegally.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Violation of the State law prohibiting the using of the National flag for advertising purposes is the charge on which P. C. Burns, President of the American Electric Telephone Company, was arrested here to-day. The case will come up for a hearing on Monday. The complainant is J. G. Nolan, and the use of the flag on letterheads, envelopes, and in newspaper advertisements was the evidence on which Mr. Nolan secured his warrant.

"As soon as we use up these stamped envelopes bearing the flag we will order something different," said Mr. Burns. "The red-white-and-blue shield device, to which objection has also been made, is not a representation of the flag, in my opinion."

ADVANCE IN PITTSBURG COAL.

Prices Raised from 5 to 15 Cents a Ton—May Be $1 Soon.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 5.—The first substantial advance in the price of coal from the Pittsburg district, since the rapid rise in the steel and iron market began, has just become effective. It is a straight advance of 5 cents a ton on nut and lump coal and from 5 to 15 cents on slack. These advances are at the mines, and mean to the small and large consumer alike a sharp enhancement in this class of fuel.

The prices now at the mines range from 30 to 40 cents per ton on slack coal, according to the importance of the contract on which it is sold. The lump, or one and a quarter inch screened coal, has gone up to 90 cents straight and the nut or three-quarters coal has gone to 80 and 85 cents a ton at the mines.

An advance to $1 a ton is predicted within the next six weeks.

TELEPHONES IN CHICAGO.

New Company Obtains 500 Contracts in One Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Officials of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company are elated over the results during the first twenty-four hours that the public has had a chance to subscribe to an independent telephone company. The blanks and prospectuses sent through the mails to possible subscribers of the company brought back 500 signed contracts from business men, and the number is being increased with every mail. President Wheeler says of the situation:

"Our success is far beyond what we had ever hoped for. We have more applications than we can handle, and if the business keeps up at the same average rate we will have more subscribers when we open our exchange next Spring than the Chicago Telephone Company has to-day after its years of operation. The automatic feature of our system is going to be popular. 'Prompt, private, perfect' is our motto, and the people are beginning to realize that that is just what we are going to give them. A telephone where you dispense with the operator, saving much time and annoyance, and also one that is absolutely private, is something that has been wanted for a long time. Everyone who sees our system in working order here in our offices is charmed with it and wants one immediately."

Mr. Fish Pays Taxes Under Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Stuyvesant Fish has, through his counsel, paid under protest the taxes on Crossways, over which there has been a controversy between the Tax Assessors and Mr. Fish. He will now take the case to the Supreme Court, and the writ is returnable Aug. 15. By the settlement of the tax payment, the sale of Crossways, which the Tax Collector, under the law, would have sold, will not take place. Mr. Fish has resorted to the courts to get a decision on the validity of the tax assessment.

Cunarder Returns to Boston Injured.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The Cunarder Ultonia, which sailed for Liverpool this morning, returned to quarantine soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon, having struck a sunken obstruction about one and a half miles below Boston Light. It was found that the vessel was leaking slightly, and it was decided to return for a further examination before proceeding. Lloyd's surveyor, Oliver Shaw, went down to the vessel this evening. Upon his report will depend her future movements.

There are still some good pickings to be had from our Remnant Crop. Another thousand ends have been turned in by our agents. On sale Monday, Suit to order, $14.00. Trousers, $4.00. It's clothes to suit, or money back!

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

Broadway & 9th Street

CENTURY RACED IN RAIN

Seven Out of Thirty-nine Riders at Berkeley Oval Finished.

ACCIDENTS WERE NUMEROUS

The Race Was Won by W. Torrence in 4:57:24 4-5 — F. Beauregard Was Second and Charles Hauser Third.

The century race meet at the Berkeley Oval bicycle track, Morris Heights, yesterday, under the management of the Berkeley Oval Association, started in a sweltering heat shortly after 3 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock, when the century race was dwindling from a start of thirty-nine riders, six scratched and two added to a bunch of seven, the rain was coming down in torrents. A west wind drove the rain directly in the faces of the few who staid in the race, rendering the track, already sodden by showers in the course of the afternoon, a slippery, slanting surface in the gleam of the electric light, and more or less dangerous to the riders. As one result of this Jorgen Hanson, one of the century riders, slipped on the track, and a piece of jagged wood penetrated the calf of his right leg, putting him out of the race. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, where his injuries were attended to and he was sent home. Numerous collisions occurred, but none of them was serious.

The race, which was preceded by several minor events, was the first amateur hundred-mile race ever held, and was under the auspices of the National Cycling Association. After the first fifty miles records were established for the ensuing distances.

Of the thirty-nine riders who started only seven finished, and these had the track to themselves from the eightieth mile. For the last twenty-five miles of the race W. Torrence of the Greenwich Wheelmen had the race practically won, as he held a safe lead of a lap on his two closest opponents, Fred Beauregard of Fall River, Mass., and Charles Hauser of Newark, N. J., and they finished in this order, Torrence winning by a lap and Beauregard beating out Hauser by half a wheel. The winner's time was 4 hours 57 minutes 24 4-5 seconds.

Prizes aggregating $250 were divided as follows: First at finish, $50; second, $25; third, $20; fourth, $15; fifth, $10; first at twenty-five miles, $10; second, $5; first at fifty miles, $15; second, $10; first at seventy-five miles, $20; second, $10.

To cover the 100 miles each contestant had to make 350 laps. A prize of $30 was offered also for the man who led by the largest number of laps during the race, the second, $20, and the third, $10.

It took just eight minutes to get all the riders placed, and they were started in five relays, six being scratched, thirty-nine starting and two added. The pistol sounded at 4:08. Earle fell at the start, but lost only a few seconds. At the end of the second mile a bunch of six went down, but were up again and off.

At the fourth mile there were twenty riders bunched, the rest being strung out. As the men swung around and passed the tape at the fifth mile W. P. Kuchen of Brooklyn led, time, 11:41 2-5. At 4:35 eight men had dropped out. A little later, at the tenth mile, M. T. Dore, the colored rider from the Calumet C. C., was leading. It was in the twelfth mile that Hanson was hurt. He was on the homestretch and his wheel slid, throwing him to the track.

Then a half dozen went down in a bunch, among them Beauregard, who lost an entire lap. At 4:50 the rain started to fall, and from then till the end falls and slips were occurrences of every few minutes, especially in the southeast corner, where new boards had been laid, just at the beginning of the curve. This proved a snare for many. At the same time Beauregard shot in with the leading bunch, though still a lap behind. Dore, the colored rider, won the prize at the twenty-fifth mile by a splendid sprint. King of Newark, who had lost a lap in a fell, made it up in the twenty-seventh mile. The rain ceased at 5:20, and soon after Earle fell, injuring his neck and right knee badly with a pedal. Dore fell and restarted a dozen times in the course of the race, losing seven or eight laps.

At 6 o'clock only seventeen men were riding. Beauregard hurt his leg rather badly in the fifty-first mile, losing a lap, evening up with King. At 7:15 the rain started afresh, and from then, till the finish at 9 o'clock, it was almost a continuous downpour, the men falling, slipping, and remounting every few minutes. There were only nine men on the track at 7:30 and the band played "My Baby Sue," while the rain fell heavily, straight down. Then a west wind blew up, throwing the rain in the faces of the few remaining.

Torrance finally won the race, the time for the 100 miles being 4 hours 57 minutes 24 4-5 seconds; Beauregard second, and Hauser third, Louis C. Gerken, New York; R. Gutbold, Brooklyn, and William G. Frank, New York, finishing nearly seven miles behind in the order named. O. E. Rosengran, Brooklyn, also finished. The summaries:

Fifth Mile—W. P. Kuchen. Time—11:41 2-5.
Tenth Mile—M. T. Dore. Time—24:00 4-5.
Fifteenth Mile—William Brown, first; W. Torrence, second. Time—30:40 4-5.
Twentieth Mile—F. A. Muz, first; W. Torrence, second. Time—50:33 3-5.
Twenty-fifth Mile—Dore, first; G. W. Crook, second. 1:03:37 3-5.
Thirtieth Mile—W. Torreace, first; Crook, second. Time—1:17:03 2-5.
Thirty-five Miles—Beauregard, first; John King, second. Time—1:29:34 1-5.
Fortieth Mile—Beauregard, first; King, second. Time—1:43:53 2-5.
Forty-fifth Mile—Beauregard, first; Torrence, second; King, third. Time—1:58:16 1-5.
Fiftieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—2:13:06.
Fifty-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—2:26:10 4-5.
Sixtieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—2:43:54 1-5.
Sixty-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—2:59:54 2-5.
Seventieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—3:30:36 1-5.
Seventy-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—3:30:36 1-5.
Eightieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—3:46:36 4-5.
Eighty-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—4:01:11 1-5.
Ninetieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—4:25:59 3-5.
Ninety-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—4:39:27 2-5.
One Hundredth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—4:57:24 4-5.

A Mine for Autograph Collectors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—In preparing for the removal of the Post Office Department to the new building on Pennsylvania Avenue, Postmaster General Smith has ordered that all files prior to 1888 shall be destroyed. The destruction will begin within the next three weeks, and any one who has papers in the department antedating 1888 can get them by application before that time. The papers would be a mine for autograph collectors. There are thousands of papers on file, containing the autographs of statesmen from Washington down to the present time.

New Tile Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Imperial Art Tile Company, with an authorized capital of $1,500,000, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The incorporators are Trenton men, and the company has purchased the works of the Trenton Tile Company, and also works at Barberton, Ohio. It is also understood that it is the intention of the company to build a new and larger works at Trenton. It is denied that the company is formed to take in the tile companies of the country.

A British Steamer Abandoned.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Advices from Muros, Spain, say that boats containing nineteen persons belonging to the British steamer Winthrope have arrived at that place. The steamer Winthrope sailed from Newport, England., July 21 for Lisbon, and was last reported as having passed Barry Island on the same date.

Steamer Sunk in English Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British dispatch boat Surprise sank the British steamer Netley Abbey, which arrived at Bristol July 25, in a fog in the Channel yesterday evening. No lives were lost. The bows of the Surprise were stove in.

Quarantine in the Azores.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Islands, Aug. 5.—Vessels from the United States will not be admitted to the Azores. They can only receive provisions under a rigorous quaran-

DISTURBANCES IN HAITI.

Minister Powell Cables that a United States Warship May Be Needed—The Case of Du Vivier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Haiti is in a state of ferment, perhaps from sympathy with the neighboring State of Santo Domirgo. United States Minister Powell has cabled to the State Depatment that the presence of a United States warship may be required if the present threatening conditions continue, to insure the safety of the United States Legation and Consulates.

The department is closely watching developments, and has been in communication with the Navy Department on the subject. It is ready to dispatch orders at short notice to the commanders of the New Orleans and Maohias. These vessels are now at Santo Domingo, only half a day's sail from Port au Prince, and will, it is believed, be quite sufficient to meet the Minister's needs.

Minister Powell has cabled the State Department that he had received its instructions relative to the violation of his legation and the arrest of Du Vivier therein by Haitian officers. He has already notified the department that upon his demand the Haitian Government promptly released Du Vivier, who is now in the legation.

Without making any explicit statement as to the character of Mr. Powell's instructions, the officials of the State Department do not conceal their intention to proceed deliberately in the matter and to refrain from surrendering Du Vivier if he is to be made the victim of arbitrary and illegal methods.

SANTO DOMINGO'S FUTURE.

Comment in Europe Concerning the Attitude of America.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The occurrences at Santo Domingo have, naturally, led to comment upon the probable action of the United States. It is generally recognized that something must be done to prevent the island from slipping back to African barbarism, and the trend of comment points to the United States as the natural pacifier of the country and indicates that absorption will follow as a consequence.

Rumors come from France of objections from that quarter. But while the French have considerable financial and commercial interests in their former dependency, they will hardly go to the length of actively opposing any action America may see fit to take toward establishing a protectorate over both Santo Domingo and Haiti.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The German press is, in the main, reticent regarding the Santo Domingo muddle.

Referring to American comment on the troubles in the island the influential National Zeitung remarks:

"We attach slight significance to these American press voices. For some time to come the American craving for activity will be satisfied with the solution of the Philippine question. In Haiti, doubtless, the Americans would not be welcomed. Horrors committed by the United States almost daily against colored people

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Sixth Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Furniture

enters upon its second week with an unbroken chain of "records" dangling from its belt. Every day last week sales eclipsed the corresponding figures of the previous season, not by a meagre 5 or 10 per cent., but by 20 to 30 per cent—of all the testimonials the public's the most eloquent sign of appreciation of values that stand without equal in this market.

Let us again remind you that prices of all the things entering into the manufacture of furniture, from the wood in its original state to the cost of the finishing touches, has gone up nearly 50 per cent. and is still rising. The furniture offered in this trade sale was contracted for from 6 to 8 months ago—*before the rise in values*—and we offer you now the benefit of a scale of prices, that once our *present* supplies are exhausted, will not again be possible here, elsewhere, anywhere!

Buy your furniture now. We'll store it for you free for 60 days if prompt possession should not be wanted. But we cannot fill mail orders.

$7.50 Oak or Mahogany Finish Morris Chair for *4.50*

This chair can be adjusted to four reclining positions, has cushions of Belgian velvet and velour, in assorted colors—a comfortable reading or smoking chair.

$50.00 High Grade Quartersawed Oak Sideboard for *25.00*

This fine sideboard is 7 ft. high, 4 ft. 6 in. wide and 28 in. deep, has high swell front, hand carved, pattern fancy French bevel plate, 44 in. wide, 24 in. high, wine drawer, &c.—a beautiful piece of work.

$20.00 2-Piece Bedroom Suite for *11.50*

This suite has an antique finish, is strongly made, and has bevelled mirror 22x28 inches.

$6.50 Iron Bed for *3.50*

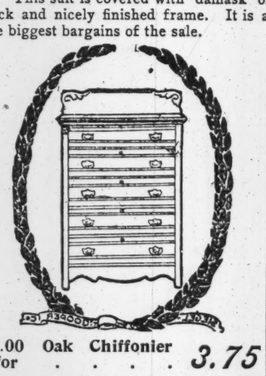
This bed has 1-inch post, 5 coats of enamel, brass balls, heavy lacquer, and can be had in any size. This bed could not be bought in carload lots for less than $5 to-day.

$4.50 High Back Rocker for *1.95*

This fine roll-back rocker is neat in design, well finished, strong, comfortable, easy rocking, and is a big bargain at the price quoted. Only one will be sold to any customer.

$45.00 5-Piece Inlaid Parlor Suit for *29.50*

This suit is covered with damask of assorted colors, and has piped plated back and nicely finished frame. It is a strong, comfortable suit, and is one of the biggest bargains of the sale.



$6.00 Oak Chiffonier for *3.75*

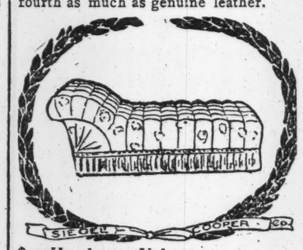
This chiffonier has 5 drawers, is 32 inches wide, 19 inches deep and 56 inches high, has double top, easy working drawers, and is nicely carved and finished.

$16.75 Soft Hair Mattress for *10.00*

This mattress is made of A. C. A. or fancy ticking, in one or two parts, and will be made to order to fit any bed. We've sold large numbers of these mattresses since the opening of this sale—in fact, it has been one of the successes of the sale, as, indeed, it deserves to be.

$11.00 Leatherette Couch for *7.50*

This is a comfortable couch, large, well made and extremely durable. Leatherette is a heavy material, covered with thin leather, and the manufacturers claim that it will wear as long as real leather. Besides you can't tell the difference and it only costs about one-fourth as much as genuine leather.



$15 Handsome Velour or Belgian Velvet Couch for *9.75*

This couch is made with spring edges all around, and has handsome coverings in all the latest designs and colorings. It is a very comfortable couch, well made and of a fine appearance.

$14.50 6-ft. Round Extension Table for *7.50*

This table has 5-inch spiral legs, is 4 feet in diameter when closed, is well finished, and has easy working slides.

$13.59 Solid Oak Odd Dresser for *6.75*

This dresser has square or oval plated mirror, as preferred, and is a handsome piece of furniture.

$10 Solid Oak or Mahogany Finish Chiffonier for *5.75*

This chiffonier stands 6 feet high, has fluted front, is hand carved and has a bevelled mirrow 24x12 inches.

$14.50 Mahogany Music Cabinet for *8.75*

This handsome inlaid cabinet has two drawers, large and roomy, and is of an attractive design.

$2.50 Folding Book Rack for *1.25*

This book rack is made of oak, is 4 ft. high and 24 in. wide, strongly made and nicely finished.

$7.50 High Back Mahogany Rocker for *3.50*

This handsome rocker has a seat of wood or cobbler, and is inlaid with French marqueterie. One of the greatest bargains of the sale.

The Annual August Sale of China, Cut Glass and Housefurnishing Goods

Continues its triumphal march toward sales figures never even hoped for heretofore. The good housekeeper is well posted on values of household goods, and quickly accepts the opportunity to save money on them.

No better opportunity than the present was ever offered. A single glance over Monday's list of bargain gems will quickly convince you of it.

Tea Set of 56 pieces, newest shape and latest decoration, Lanternieres finest French China, decorated in natural colors and handsomely gold traced, three decorations to select from, imported to sell from $8.00 to $11.00, special to-morrow at *4.50*

Dinner Set of finest thin Austrian china, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, pink spray decoration, embossed edge plate, handsomely gold traced, regularly $24.00, special at *13.50*

Dinner Set of finest thin white Austrian china, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, large floral decorations, in natural colors and handsomely gold traced, regularly sold at $27.00, special at *13.50*

Dinner Set of 100 pieces of finest selected Maddock's white porcelain, including soup tureen, new shape, richly embossed, regularly sold at $9.50, special at *6.75*

Covered Dishes of fine Austrian china, artistically decorated and gold traced, imported to sell at $1.50, special at *75c*

Cups and Saucers of fine thin English porcelain, large tea size, handsomely decorated in Oriental blue, regularly sold at 15c., special at *10c*

Cuspidores of thin English porcelain, large size, large opening, very handsomely decorated in delicate colors, made to sell at 75c., special at *35c*

Water Bottles of cut glass, of rich brilliant cuttings, newest designs, all hand polished and regularly sold at $3.00, special at *1.75*

Bon-Bon or Olive Dishes of cut glass, new designs, deep rich cutting, hand polished, regularly sold at $1.75, your choice to-morrow at *1.00*

Jelly Tumblers, of best quality glass, tight tin covers, special, each, at *1c*

Tumblers, of best quality crystal glass, large size, handsomely fluted and banded, regularly sold at 30c. per doz., special at *15c*

Mason Fruit Jars, fitted with porcelain lined metal tops, best quality glass, pint size, special per dozen *29c*

Quart size, special per dozen *33c*

½ gallon size, special per dozen *45c*

Curtain Stretchers with all the latest improvements, made of hard wood, removable retinned pins, improved malleable iron clamps and hinges and strongly made, regularly sold at $1.50, special at *1.20*

Whisk Brooms of selected quality corn, large size and well sewed, special at *5c*

Galvanized Iron Lemon Squeezers, the "Boss," extra heavy, large size, regularly sold at 18c., special at *10c*

Electric Call Bell Outfit, complete, with 2½-inch nickel-plated bell, best quality dry battery, insulated wire and neat push button, also package of staples and full directions, special at *59c*

Bread Sets, made of good quality spring steel, and consisting of paring, cake and carving knife, special, per set of three *9c*

Toothpicks of hard wood, in large boxes, holding over 2,000 picks, special per box *3c*

Germ Killer or Disinfectant Powder, absolutely odorless, non-poisonous and most powerful, put up in large packages, regularly sold at 25c., special at *3c*

Garbage Cans, of extra heavy galvanized iron, double bottoms, bale handle and cover, 18-qt. size, regularly sold at 50c., special at *28c*

Lanterns, made of heavy castings, nicely finished, complete with chimney and a dripless candle, regularly sold at 15c., special at *8c*

Water Coolers, of extra heavy japanned jackets, neatly decorated, galvanized lining, and good quality filling between the walls, nickel plated faucet, 2-gal. size, special at *75c*

Genuine Ball Nozzle, has combination straight stream and spray, made of solid brass, nickel plated, regularly sold at 50c., special at *19c*

Gas Ranges, known as the "Fire King," of extra heavy castings, nickel plated trimming, combination broiler, baker and roaster; your choice of 2, 3 and 4 hole styles, with 14, 15 and 16 inch ovens, regularly worth from $15.00 to $20.00, special to-morrow, at *9.75*

Blue Flame Model Oil Cooking Stoves, guaranteed against leakages, also smoke and odor, have all up-to-date improvements, and holding sufficient oil to burn for 16 hours without refilling, always burning a blue flame, 1 burner, special, *2.85*

2 burner, special at *4.90*

3 burner, special at *7.50*

Screen Doors, strongly built of hard wood, oak finish, 1¼-inch stock, strongly mortised and spindle centre, fitted with best quality steel wire; regularly sold from $1.60 to $1.85, closing out price *75c*

Lawn Mowers, our own special make, very strong, easy running, can be adjusted to cut high or low grass, blades of steel, self-sharpening, extra heavy castings; your choice of 12 and 14 inch size; regularly sold at $2.00 and $2.50, special at *1.25*

Roach Pepper, sure death to water roaches, water bugs, ants, &c., strictly non-poisonous, 1-lb. package, special at *32c*

Garden Hose, the Standard brand, three-ply rubber, complete with brass couplings, and guaranteed against leakages, for

25 feet lengths, special at *1.40*

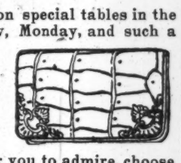
50 feet lengths, special at *2.75*

A Sale of Ladies' Combination Pocketbooks and Card Cases.

There have been many Pocketbook Sales this season in New York—we have had a fair share of them at this store—but here is a sale that will pale into insignificance any or all of them.

21,600 Pocketbooks

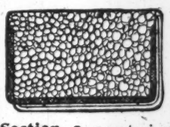
is the size of the lot that goes on sale, arranged on special tables in the place of honor, "the great Main Aisle," to-morrow, Monday, and such a wealth of values we dare say you never saw before.



Some are plain, others with corners and rims of gilt, silvered and oxidized as well as sterling silver, and every color, black, brown, tan, green, gray, etc., etc., etc., is here for you to admire, choose and buy. Be it seal, morocco, alligator or Levant leather that is your favorite, you'll find them all by the thousands, divided into three great special sections as follows;

Section 1 — Grain Leather Combination Pocket Books, in all the new leathers, including wild steer, plated corners and rims, single and double frames, for *35c*

Section 2 contains Fine Combination Pocket Books of real seal, morocco, alligator, levant, wild steer and all the other desirable leathers, with finest sterling silver corners and rims, worth from $1.00 to $1.50, of which we offer you a choice at *69c*



Section 3 contains Leather Combination Pocket Books, in black, brown, tan, green, &c., plain or white plated corners, thousands of patterns to select from, at *19c*

A Japanese Wash Silk Special.

Fine in quality, extremely low in price—don't miss it.

For to-morrow, and to-morrow only, we offer for sale

75 Pieces of White and Cream Corded Japanese Wash Silks, the best quality imported, in a good assortment of checks and stripes, just the material for shirt waists or dresses; actual value 60c. per yard, special price for Monday's sale *39c*

2,000 Dress Skirts Will Also Be Sold Monday, at, Each, 95c

We closed out—needless to say, at a very low price—some 2,000 Dress Skirts, of finest white Pique, insertion trimmed, also of Trimmed Linen, or Embroidered Denim, and some handsome Burlap effects, the original manufacturing cost of which ranged from $1.75 up to $5.00.

Choose at 95c. Monday.

Newest Homespun Skirts

of all-wool cloth, light, medium and dark gray, fan plaited or habit back, lined with gray percaline and faced with velvet to match, special for Monday at *2.90*

Nothing less than $5.00 would buy them elsewhere.

Tea Gowns for Less Than Cost

Tea Gowns and Negligee Gowns of the very highest order will be one of the store's greatest attractions Monday—doubly so by virtue of a most unusual combination of style, quality, perfection of workmanship and remarkably low prices. If you need a stylish Tea Gown get it now, for you'll never get a better chance.

Women's India Silk Negligee Gowns; have lined waist, full skirt, plaited yoke, bretelles, sleeves and collar trimmed with lace and insertion; reduced from $10 to *4.75*

Women's India Silk Tea Gowns; have skirt, sleeves and waist handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon, and drop skirt lining, finished with ice edged ruffle; reduced from $12.75 to *7.50*

Women's All-Wool Cashmere Tea Gowns, have Watteau back, square yoke, trimmed with lace insertion and finished with lace ruffle, reduced from $8.75 to *5.75*

Women's Fine Cashmere Tea Gowns; have round yoke of gathered ribbon finished with Oriental lace, sleeves and neck trimmed with same, reduced from $10.00 to *7.50*

Women's Cashmere Tea Gowns; have white tucked taffeta yoke, entire garment finished with pinked taffeta ruffles and Egyptian lace, reduced from $12.75 to *9.75*

Ladies' 2.50, 3.50 and 5.00 White Shirt Waists—Monday for

95c and 1.50

Of course you see at a glance this is less than half price—less than one-third of their real worth. The assortment is immense—over 1,500 of them to choose from—the highest class, most costly waists, that ever found their way to the bargain table.

Some are in lace effects, some are masterpieces of exquisite needlework, some are all-over embroidered, some have shirring and lace insertion, the materials being finest crossbar dimities, Swisses and magnificent designs of sheerest lawns and linons—values ranging up to $5.00 each.

The World's Greatest Pure Food Mart,

Occupying nearly 100,000 square feet of Sixth avenue selling space, presents for Monday the following very special Bargains in strictly high-grade Groceries. Yet there are many more just as attractive offerings that lack of space prevents mentioning. Come and see them, it will be money in your pocket.

Flour: Hazel or Siegel Cooper Co.'s XXXX Patent Flour, made from selected new spring wheat, per bbl. *4.40*

Butter: Elgin Creamery Butter, sweet fresh pack, with fine grass flavor, 5-lb. pail *89c*

Fish: Shredded Codfish, per pkge. *4c*

Baking Powder: Cleveland's Baking Powder, ½-lb. can *12c*

Extract: Large jar Nelson Morris's Beef Extract or Armour's Vigoral *40c*

Cocoa: Van Houten's Dutch Cocoa, can *16c*

Canned Vegetables: Standard Ripe Southern Tomatoes, 3-lb. can, 1898 pack *7c*

Farren's Lima Beans: selected 2-lb. cans, doz., 90c.; can *8c*

N.Y. State Sugar Corn or Succotash, Baked Beans, plain or in Tomato Sauce, White Wax Beans or String Beans, 2-lb. cans, 1899 pack, can, *6c*

Coffee: Fresh Roasted Sound Santos Coffee, exceptional value, 10 lbs. $1.40, per lb. *15c*

Our Special Mocha and Java Coffee combines strength and flavor, 5 lbs. $1, lb. *22c*

Tea: Special Selection Strictly High Grade Teas, all kinds, English Breakfast, Oolong, Congou, Japan, India and Ceylon, early picking, usually sold at 55c. and 60c. per lb., this sale, per 5-lb. caddy, $1.75; lb. *38c*

Cereals: Postum Cereal, a Chocolate and Coffee Substitute, half-price, large package 12c., small *7c*

Kiln Dried Rolled Oats, Green or Split Peas, White or Yellow Corn Meal, Granulated Hominy, 10 lbs. *19c*

Canned Fruits: California Lemon-Cling Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Black or White Cherries, Golden Apricots, sliced or grated Pineapple, doz., $1.75; can *15c*

Olive Oil: Imported French Olive Oil from Bordeaux, France, qt. bot. *45c*

Mackerel: 10-lb. kit fancy Family Mackerel *95c*

Milk: Anglo-Swiss Company's "Rival Brand" Condensed Milk, can *5c*

Washing Powder: Fairbank's Gold Dust or Hazel Washing Powder, 4-lb. package *14c*

Milford Brand full lb. bot. Vanilla 65c., or Lemon *50c*

Fresh ground strictly pure Black Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, lb. *17c*

Starch: 5-lb. pkge. Gloss Starch *17c*

Hazel White, or Armour's White Soap, cake *3c*

Pearline: Pyle's Pearline, pkge. *2 1-2c*

Free!—A jar of Anderson's pure Fruit Preserves to each customer purchasing one dozen cans of their Assorted Soups at *1.10*

We will also distribute 2,500 cakes of Fairbank's Fairy Toilet Soap among our customers.

Wines and Liquors.

Edward and John Burke's Bottling, genuine Guinness's Stout, doz. *1.49*

Sir Robert Burnett's Old Tom Gin, per bot. *69c*

California Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel, excellent quality, recommended by physicians for purity; also a fine tonic and good blood maker; gal. *1.50*; bot., *40c*

Fine Table Claret, according to vintage, in jug, jug free, gal. *85c, 65c & 55c*

Hennessey Brandy, imported, per bot., *1.10*

Corry's Ginger Ale, imported, per doz., *1.10*

Pennsylvania XX Rye Whiskey, very old, gal *1.85*

Maryland Rye Whiskey, gal. *2.25*

Monogram Rye Whiskey, gal. *3.00*

California St. Julien, excellent quality, case of 12 quarts *2.65*

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

28,750 Pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

At a Saving of One-Half. — *At a Saving of One-Half.*

To-morrow (Monday) one of the greatest shoe sales that ever happened anywhere will make its initial bow to the New York public. It is the outcome of several monumental transactions, involving all told 28,750 pairs of shoes. It would be too long a story to recite in detail, so we will simply say that every single pair of them is new, fresh and strictly up to date—in fact ahead of date, since all the coming Fall styles are embraced in the assortment.

AS WE BUY, SO WE SELL. WE BOUGHT AT HALF PRICE, WE'LL SELL AT HALF PRICE.

Here is the list—the greatest bargain list of shoes any store ever presented, particularly when you consider that we have all sizes and all widths in all the lots.

Shoes for Women.

2.20 will Buy Women's Regular $3.50 Shoes.

These shoes are made of fine Vici Kid, have hand sewed welt soles, and come in either lace or button styles. They are of the same grade as the well-known Sorosis shoe, being made by the same manufacturer under the name of the "International."

1.30 will buy Women's regular $2.00 Shoes.

These shoes are made of kidskin, in the lace or button style, and have turned soles and kid tips.

1.90 will buy Women's regular $3.00 Shoes.

These shoes are made of fine Vici Kid, have kid tips, silk cloth tops and flexible soles.

1.25 will buy regular $2.50 Bicycle Boots.

These boots have high tops to the knee and corrugated soles.

2.00 will buy Women's regular $3.50 Shoes.

These shoes are made of fine Vici Kid, have kid tips and thin soles and come in the lace style only.

1.50 will buy Women's regular $2.50 Shoes.

These shoes are made of glace kid, in the lace or button styles, have turned soles and patent leather tips.

1.90 will buy Women's regular $3.00 Shoes.

These are box calf shoes and glace kid shoes, with hand sewed welts and stout soles.

2.00 will buy regular $3.50 Shoes.

These shoes are made from fine Vici Kid, have hand turned soles, and come in the popular light weights.

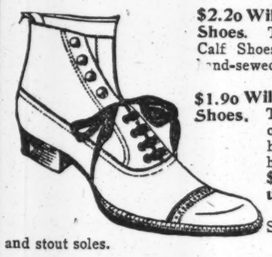
1.40 will buy Women's regular $2.50 Shoes.

These are box shoes, made with dull kid tops and extension soles.

1.70 will buy Women's regular $3.00 Shoes.

These are patent leather lace shoes, with cloth tops and flexible soles.

Shoes for Men.



$2.20 Will Buy Regular $4.00 Shoes. These are tan Harvard Calf Shoes, leather lined, with hand-sewed welts and heavy soles.

$1.90 Will Buy Regular $3.50 Shoes. These Shoes are made of black vici kid, have hand-sewed welts and heavy soles.

$1.90 Will Buy Regular $3.00 Shoes. These are box calf Shoes, with bulldog toes and stout soles.

2.00 Will Buy Regular $3.00 Shoes. These shoes are made of tan russia calf and brown vici kid, have sewed welts and come in lace styles only.

1.40 Will Buy Regular $2.50 Shoes. These shoes are made of tan and vici kid, and have stitched soles.

Shoes for Boys and Girls.

50c. Will Buy Girls' Regular $1.00 Shoes.

These are lace Shoes, made of tan kid, in sizes from 8½ to 10½ and 11 to 2.

70c. Will Buy Girls' Regular $1.25 Shoes.

These are Lace Shoes, made of Dongola kid, with patent leather tips, and come in sizes 12 to 2.

$1.00 Will Buy Boys' Regular $1.50 Shoes. These Shoes are for little boys only. They are made of tan and black kid, and have spring heels. Sizes are from 9 to 13.

50c. Will Buy Boys' Regular $1.00 Shoes. These Lace Shoes are for little boys only, sizes 9 to 13½, made of tan leather, with spring heels.

80c. Will Buy Boys' Regular $1.75 Shoes. These Lace Shoes are for big boys; sizes are 1½ to 1 and 4 to 5½; have good stout soles.

Our Annual August Sale of Curtains and Upholstery

has been highly successful thus far. Remember that we are selling the newest and the finest of goods only, and at prices that are lower, in most instances, than those asked by other stores for out-of-date stock. We quote some prices to show how cheaply we sell. Watch for other quotations throughout the week.

LACE CURTAINS.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth $1.00 per pair; our price *59c*

Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth $1.25 per pair; our price *75c*

Scotch Net Lace Curtains, worth $2.65 per pair; our price *1.50*

Saxony Lace Curtains, worth $3.50 per pair; our price *2.25*

Saxony Lace Curtains, exquisite goods and worth fully $4.25 per pair; our price *2.95*

Brusselette Lace Curtains, finest Brussels effects; our price, per pair *3.95*

TAPESTRY PORTIERES.

Only about 700 pairs in this sale, yet every pair at a price that will gladden your heart when you see them, and they really must be seen to be fully appreciated; at, per pair, *9.50, 7.90, 6.75, 5.90, 4.50, 3.50 & 2.50.*

SMALLER THINGS AT SMALLER PRICES.

Opaque Window Shades, 36x72 inches, on guaranteed spring rollers, complete, each *18c*

Genuine Holland Window Shades, 36x72 inches, on reliable rollers, worth 60c. each, our price *29c*

Shelf Oilcloth, 12 inches wide, per yard *4c*

Table Oilcloth, finest quality, per yard *15c*

Curtain Poles, in any colored wood, with wood or brass fixtures, complete, at, each *12 2c*

Silk Furniture Gimp, per yard *2c*

Silk Cord, in 25 colors, per yard *5c*

Window Shades, Draperies and Slip Covers made to order at prices that will save you money. Estimates cheerfully furnished on application.

Second Week of Our Annual August Sale of Carpets, Rugs, &c

Last week's sales were very large, but we hope to eclipse them this week, and in order to do so we will offer some extraordinary bargains throughout the department. Prices are rapidly advancing everywhere but here—and even we shall be compelled to charge more after present stocks are exhausted. Buy NOW what you are likely to need later on and save money. We will hold your purchases for you for 30 days free of charge, providing you make a small deposit. Monday's and Tuesday's Special Offerings are as follows:

OILCLOTHS.

Two carloads of extra fine quality Oilcloths just received. The styles and colorings are handsome, and they come in 4 different widths. On sale to-morrow and Tuesday at these remarkably low prices—the cheapest in the market for such fine, new goods:

Extra quality, worth 50c. per yard; our price *35c*

No. 1 quality, worth 40c. per yard; our price *30c*

No. 2 quality, worth 35c. per yard; our price *25c*

No. 3 quality, worth 30c. per yard; our price *20c*

INGRAIN CARPETS.

75 Rolls Best Quality Ingrain Carpets, strictly all wool, in select styles. The advance in carpets makes the price on these goods 75c. per yard, yet *our* special price for this sale will be but *50c*

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Best 9 and 10 wire quality, new fall styles and colorings; over 50 styles to choose from; regular value 85c. per yard; our price *55c*

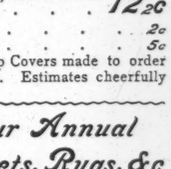
WILTON RUGS,

in Oriental patterns, size 27x54 inches, regular price $2.50 each; our price for this sale *1.50*

Cutlery and Tableware.

Monday's specials consist of goods that are "seasonable" and alway in demand, and we will sell them at lower prices than you could get them elsewhere even at wholesale.

Scissors Set: 3 good scissors in a leatherette case (1 pair of lace or embroidery scissors, 1 pair of blunt-edged pocket scissors, and 1 pair of trimming scissors), sizes 4, 4½ and 5 inches; the set worth 98c. easily, our special price only *32c*



Hair Receiver, quadruple plated, highly polished, beaded border; worth regularly 75c., special for to-morrow *42c*

Rogers A. A. Teaspoons, choice of two designs, per set of 6 *49c*

Rogers A. A. Tablespoons, choice of two designs, per set of 6 *98c*

Rogers A. A. Table Forks, choice of two designs, for set of 6 *98c*

Umbrellas at Half Price.

A recent special purchase enables us to present the two greatest umbrella values of the season. Here they are for Monday:

Lot 1—**600 Umbrellas**, covered with fine Union taffeta silk of a good, serviceable quality, sizes 26 and 28 inches, made on Harvey steel rods, with cases and tassels, a splendid assortment of handles, for men and women, in pearl, horn, Dresden, gold, silver, ebony and natural woods, plain and silver mounted. Any umbrella in this lot would be cheap at $2.00, yet to-morrow you may have an unrestricted choice for *1.10*

Lot 2—**500 Umbrellas**, with coverings of Mercerized cloth, a new silky fabric that looks like silk and wears even better than silk, made on Harvey steel rods, with silk cases and tassels, a choice assortment of hardwood handles, for men and women, sizes 26 and 28 inches worth fully $1.40; your unrestricted choice to-morrow for *79c*

In Our Umbrella Repair Shop, for 3 days only, we will take orders to repair any umbrella equal to new and re-cover same with black all-silk serge for *1.35*

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts at the Season's Lowest Prices.

These fine carriages have full-sized reed bodies, strongly made and highly finished with shellac, upholstered with detachable Bedford cord and plush pillows fitted with hardwood gears, rubber-tire steel wheels, patent hand-brakes, adjustable parasol rods and parasols of a fine quality, with lace edge or lace covers. Fully worth 12.00 for *7.50*

$4.25 Go-Carts for *2.50*

These Go-Carts are strongly built of bent wood, highly finished, of shellacked reed, and have steel axles, wheels and gears. Very artistic, strongly made and comfortable.

A High Grade Sewing-Machine for . . 11.95

For to-morrow's sale we offer the only strictly first-class Sewing-Machine sold by any department store in this city. It is an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing-Machine, and is made by one of the best known manufacturers, whose name will be found on the machine. It is practically noiseless, has self-threading shuttle, automatic tension, all the latest attachments, and woodwork of polished oak. We will guarantee it for five years from the date of purchase, and will refund the purchase price if it does not come up to our representations.

Purchasers of these sewing machines will be cheerfully instructed in the use and care of same, without charge.

The Hayes Dental Association

(Incorporated).

Delightfully Cool Parlors on Balcony, main floor.

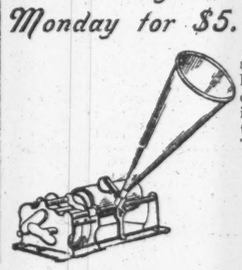
Save Fifty Per Cent. by taking advantage of **Our Special Summer Rates.** Our grade of work always remains the same, the **Very Best.** Painless Methods Guaranteed.

Our popular Full Plate (including Painless Extraction) *8.00*

Free Consultation with our Specialists.

E. P. Hayes, D. D. S., Manager.

$10.00 Eagle Graphophones Monday for $5.75.



Highly amusing and instructive. A splendid home entertainer, and a cheap one, too! Simple in construction and easy to operate.

The Eagle Graphophone is listed and sold everywhere at $10; we offer it to you at 42½ per cent. less, all complete, with reproducer, 2-way hearing tube, and tin sounding horn. *5.75*

GETAWAY DAY AT BRIGHTON

Visitors Drenched and Almost Panic Stricken by the Storm.

JOHN DAVIES RULED OFF TRACK

Accused of "Tempting Jockeys"—Walkover for Ethelbert in the Sea Gate Stakes.

Getaway Day at Brighton Beach is one that will be long remembered, for not within the recollection of even the oldest turfmen present was such a condition of affairs seen on a race track. It was not like the old days at Guttenberg, when racing was conducted even in a snowstorm, for there the spectators were safely housed behind glass windows. There was, however, not the slightest protection at Brighton Beach, for the big cantilever roof was as useless as an umbrella would have been under the circumstances, and not a man, woman, or child on the track escaped the fury of the storm and a drenching to the skin.

There was a light fall of rain, accompanied by thunder and brilliant flashes of lightning after the fifth race, but before the sixth race was called to the post a furious storm sprang up, and there was a stampede in the grand stand that for a few minutes threatened to be a serious panic. The wind swept in from the ocean, carrying with it rain that cut into the flesh, and it propelled the fleeing crowd as a gigantic wave would have done.

Men and women, some of the latter with children in their arms, made a wild rush for the narrow iron stairways, and seemed not to care whether they trampled over one another or not. Men saw their straw hats soar away in the air; women saw their dainty millinery confections disappear over the side of the grand stand, and coats and dresses were torn and lost in the wild scramble for shelter. But there was no shelter, for even under the grand stand, where most of the crowd gathered, the water had drained to the depth of six inches, and beer boxes and other small things were quickly caught up to serve as pedestals to stand on.

In the betting ring there was a wilder scene when the full fury of the storm broke. Some of the bookmakers were swept from their high chairs, and the cash boxes of two were overturned. Big wads of loose bills were taken up by the fierce wind and swept toward the roof of the betting ring, until it looked like a storm of bank notes instead of a young tornado. But the crowd paid not much attention to the money shower, and made a rush pell-mell for shelter. A few touts, however, braved the rain and reaped a harvest in the money shower.

Before the storm broke the Stewards of The Jockey Club met, and, among other things they did, was to rule off the turf John Davies, the charge against him being "tempting jockeys." His enforced retirement may go a long way toward securing more energetic riding on the part of some of the jockeys who have since the meeting opened been none too ambitious in riding their mounts. The Stewards also revoked the license of Jockey "Tiny" Williams for what they consider was a premeditated foul on Maximo Gomez some time ago, and they revoked also the license of Jockey Sullivan. The time of O'Connor's punishment was extended to last until the end of the Saratoga meeting.

The principal race of the day was the Sea Gate Stakes for three-year-olds. This event was at a mile and a quarter, and even with such a fair-sized inducement as $3,900 in sight there were only three starters. It was a foregone conclusion that Ethelbert would win, and only 1 to 50 was laid against his chances by the bookmakers. The other two in the race, Sir Hubert and Brahmin, both owned by Frank D. Beard, were out for the $500 offered for second and third horses, apparently, for neither had the ghost of a chance with the fleet son of Eothen. Ethelbert simply rated along in front from start to finish, and won in a canter by eight lengths. Sir Hubert beat Brahmin four lengths for place money.

There were two features to the day's sport that made men who figure quickly happy. When the track was converted into a sea of mud before the sixth race, those who remembered how well Dan Cupid runs in the mud quickly got aboard at 20 to 1, and were rewarded for their wait in the rain by cashing their tickets, for he won easily, although on a dry track he would probably have been at the tail end of the field. Merlin, too, another mud lark, was in favor by a few in the steeplechase, and won in a drive from Dare All, while the well-played Tentore finished third.

The first race was won by the favorite, St. Clair; Musette, a rattling good two-year-old, won the second event, at five furlongs, and Silver Garter won the third race. Grey Jacques had a wild scramble, but managed to capture the fifth.

The following are the summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—St. Glair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Paradox, 118 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Arbaces, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s b. c., 4, 110, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Shaw)
3—Chicopee, J. T. Stewart & Co.'s ch. g., 4, 89, 20 to 1 .....(Wedderstand)

Star of Bethlehem, 106, 6 to 1, (Clay;) Double Dummy, 100, 12 to 1, (Mitchell;) Marito, 97, 40 to 1, (Bradford;) Lady Madge, 97, 6 to 1, (Dupee;) Leon d'Or, 97, 40 to 1, (Burns;) Impartial, 90, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Takanassee, 102, 60 to 1, (Burns,) and *Forsooth, 87, 50 to 1, (Booth,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won easily by four lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $800. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Musette, J. S. Ferguson's ch. f., by Juvenal-Trill, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5. (Doggett)
2—Decimal, W. C. Daly's br. f., 109, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1 .....(Slack)
3—Yellow Tail, Foster & Hackett's ch. c., 122, 9 to 2.....(Clay)

Elfin Conig, 122, 20 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Lady of the Vale, 119, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Wax Taper, 122, 40 to 1, (Hewett,) and Stuart, 122, 2 to 5, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at Brighton Beach since July 5; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Silver Garter, G. B. Morris's ch. c., by Golden Garter-Florida, 100 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Slack)
2—Prestige, W. C. Daly's b. c., 90, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 .....(Brennan)
3—Innovator, P. Dunne's ch. g., 96, 9 to 5.. (Mitchell)

Maidstone, 95, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Diffidence, 98, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Cheesestraw II., 91, 8 to 1, (Cogswell,) and *Miss Dede, 87, 6 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished as named.

*Threw rider.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Gate Stakes for three-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, or $15 if declared; the association to add an amount to make the gross value of the race $3,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09 2-5.

1—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Eothen-Maori, 121 pounds, 1 to 50.....(Maher)
2—Sir Hubert, F. D. Beard's ch. c., 116, 20 to 1 and out .....(Collins)
3—Brahmin, F. D. Beard's b. c., 111, 20 to 1.. (Michaels)

Won in a canter by eight lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages that have run and not won at Brighton Beach since July 5. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29 2-5.

1—Gray Jacques, William Easton's gr. c., 3 years, by Jim Gray—Jacobite, 124 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Mitchell)
2—Bob White, Mrs. E. Kyle's ch. g., 5, 118, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(F. McDermott)
3—Floronso, J. S. Campbell's b. h., 4, 121, 8 to 5 .....(Shaw)

Larva, 124, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Free Lance, 121, 10 to 1, (Clay;) St. Sulpice, 109, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Goldone, 98, 7 to 1, (Slack;) Disturber, 124, 100 to 1, (Moody;) Rossifer, 118, 300 to 1, (Coyle;) Emden, 119, 300 to 1, (Coleman,) and Percy F., 121, 20 to 1, (Forbes,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 3-5.

1—Dan Cupid, J. Kneale's b. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Belle Carter, 96 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 .....(Dupee)
2—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. g., aged, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(Clay)
3—Fly by Night, F. Dunne's ch. g., 3, 113, 1 to 2 .....(Maher)

Twinkler, 108, 5 to 1, (Shaw;) Lindula, 94, 20 to 1, (Hewett;) Rare Perfume, 95, 6 to 1, (McDermott;) Bishop Reed, 104, 6 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Tyrshena, 89, 6 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for horses that have not won a steeplechase in 1899. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Short steeplechase course. Time—4:46.

1—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 4, by Magnetizer-Merry Nelly, 137 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 .....(McAuliffe)
2—Dareall, Henry Graham's br. h., 146, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hueston)
3—Tentore, Robert Neville's ch. f., 4, 138, 8 to 1 .....(Raymond)

Doctor Reed, 145, 3 to 1, (Barry;) The Lost Chord, 137, 2 to 1, (Callahan;) Nonotuck, 140, 2 to 1, (Wilson;) Murillo, 140, 4 to 1, (Connolly,) and Fair Rebel, 135, 5 to 1, (Green,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ben Hadad, 113 pounds, (Clawson,) 1 to 4, first; Nichols, 110, (O'Leary,) 12 to 1, second; Athamas, 113, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Rhododendron and Black Bonnet also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. May Hempstead, 116 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 5, first; Don de Oro, 131, (O'Leary,) 17 to 10, second; Toluca, 111, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Stakes; five and a half furlongs. Mesmerist, 129 pounds, (Taral,) 7 to 10, first; King's Courier, 122, (Hennessy,) 8 to 1, second; Sam Phillips, 122, (Burns,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Teddy, Frandoo, Waring, Wooster Boy, and Millstone also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sanders, 140 pounds, (O'Leary,) 7 to 10, first; Glorian, 133, (Turner,) 9 to 5, second; Chautchouc, 125, (Wilson,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Lady Mitchell also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; short course. Mr. Dunlap, 150 pounds, (Southwood,) 12 to 1, first; Red Hackle, 135, (Sprague,) 10 to 1, second; Ell Kendig, 144, (Moxley,) 2 to 1, third. Time—3:15. Kinvarra, Marcus, Horseplay, Becky Rolfe, and Perion also started.

Monday's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. His Excellency, Tar Hill, 110 pounds; The Rush, Estill, 105; Angle, Ghetto, The Corinthian, La Vega, Nansen, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Dardella, 107 pounds; Lennep, 103; Eugene Wicks, 102; Black Bonnet, 95; Midlight, 98; Sister Alice, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Worden House Stakes. Five furlongs. Sardine, Dangerous Maid, Indian Fairy, Belle of Orleans, Be Be S., Doctress, Flamora, Belle of Lexington, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a furlong. Charentus, 114 pounds; Approval, Kirkwood, 107; Azucena, 106; Doctor Elchberg, 101; Toluca, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Beau Ideal, Ben Hadad, 109 pounds; Billy House, 108; Blueaway, Cabrillo, 107; Arquebus, 106; Myth, 104; Cathedral, 102; Winepress, 100; Mariti, 95; Strangest, 91.

Gloversville Harness Race Results.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Central New York Circuit at Berkshire Park closed today after four days' racing. In the unfinished race of yesterday, 2:17 class pacing, Dr. L. was first, Uncle Sam second, and Neil Alcyoner third, finishing the race in the time of 2:19¼. Other classes:

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Harry Shed br. g., by J. R. Shed, dam Hedgewood, McDonald)	2	1	1
Swift, b. g., (Haight)	1	2	2
Times-Herald, b. g., (Brinkerhoff)	3	3	3
Dorinda, b. m., (Rowe)	Dr.		
Wausega, b. m., (Helsinger)	Dr.		

Time—2:20½; 2:22¼; 2:21¾; 2:25¼.

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Strach Bell, ch. m., by Stallmore, Jr., (Birney)	8	1	1
Prince A., b. g., (Tyson)	2	2	3
Mary Shennan, ch. m., (Terrell)	3	4	2
Venor, b. m., (Van Houton)	6	3	4
Benito, b. g., (Coville)	5	6	6
Effie Booth, b. m., (Bennett)	4	8	8
Palette, ch. m., (Camp)	1	9	5
Pulatena, ch. m., (Snyder)	7	5	7 dr
Orphan Boy, br. s., (Hamill)	9	7	dr.

Time—2:17½; 2:19; 2:17½; 2:17¼.

Martin Wins the Mount Harry Plate.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At the second day of the Lewes Summer meeting, to-day, "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Mount Harry Plate on Lord William Beresford's Ste. Elise.

Charles E. Hurlick, Horseman, Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Charles E. Hurlick, horseman and bookmaker, known throughout the country, died at his home in this city yesterday, aged fifty-two years.

W. H. JOLINE KILLED.

A Well-Known Horseman Fatally Kicked by a Horse.

LONG BRANCH, N. J Aug. 5.—William Henry Joline, a well-known horseman of Long Branch, was kicked by one of his horses to-day, and so severely injured that he died almost instantly. Mr. Joline's son is Cashier of the Long Branch Banking Company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. F. TENNYSON NEELY HAS PUBLISHED

The Cruise of the Scythian in the West Indies.

By Miss SUSAN DE FOREST DAY.

With 38 full-page illustrations.

This is the first of a list of most interesting books to be issued in "NEELY'S LOG BOOK SERIES," which will embrace the voyages, experiences, and histories of a number of famous yachts. They will be descriptive of the cruises these yachts have made and the countries visited by them, profusely illustrated and appropriately published.

Miss Day has written in the most attractive manner the story of the cruise of her yacht in the West Indies.

It abounds in charming descriptions of St. Thomas, St. Kitts, and many places of note.

Edition de luxe, limited to one hundred copies, $5.00 each.

The book will be sent on approval to any address, and may be returned at the publisher's expense if desired.

It is a beautiful volume, representing the highest art in bookmaking.

Four Books by CHEIRO

Language of the Hand
Tenth Edition, enlarged, $2.50.
A Complete Practical Work on the Science of Cheirognomy and Cheiromancy, containing the system, rules and experience of CHEIRO, (Count de Hamong.) Fifty-five Full-page Illustrations and over Two Hundred Engravings of Lines, Mounts, and Marks. Drawings of the Seven Types by THEO. DORE. Full-page reproductions of famous hands, also Normal and Abnormal hands taken from life.

Cheiro's Poems
Cloth, gilt top, 50 cents.
A beautiful volume, showing the versatility of the author and his wonderful acquaintance with human nature. Abounds in passion, emotion, regretfulness, and all expressed in language that carries one along interestingly.

Cheiro's Guide to the Hand
Cloth, $1.00.
The best work on Palmistry at a low price. Fully illustrated and written with Cheiro's usual clear style.

The Hand of Fate
Cloth, $1.00.
A Novel by CHEIRO.
A strange psychological story, chiefly dealing with hereditary laws and parental influences.

Sold Everywhere or Mailed by the Publisher on Receipt of Price.

Manuscripts Promptly Examined--Catalog Free

F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher
114 5th Av., NEW YORK. 96 Queen St., LONDON. 259 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

1837. MATTHEWS. 1899.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention. All goods shipped free of charge within 100 miles of New York. All purchases amounting to $5.00 and over free of charge in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

MILLINERY.

Women's Outing Hats.
A choice selection of the best shapes in Rough and Ready and Split Straws, Golf Hats and Alpines at remarkably low prices.
Rough and Ready Sailors, 48c. and 69c.
Trimmed Golf Hats, newest and best shapes, neatly trimmed in gray, black, royal, brown, tan and white, at 87c. to $4.98.
Split Sailors, 98c. and upward.
Misses' Trimmed Hats, in a variety of colors, neatly trimmed with taffeta or satin ribbon, flowers and chiffon, formerly $3.98, at 98c.

Sale of Flowers.
All kinds of wreaths, fine sprays and a full line of small effects, to close out at 10c. and 25c.

CAMERA DEPARTMENT.
A Gala Week of Low Prices.
THE NEW BANNER CAMERA
is a regular revelation to the amateur photographer; those who have purchased these handsome cameras testify that they have made

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The Banner Camera is covered with genuine grain leather, embraces a superior Achromatic Lens, has a Time and Snap Shot Shutter, diaphragm, double plate holder, with rubber slides, and double-tripod sockets. We could sell this camera for $5.00, but our small profit system forbids; to you therefore, only $2.65.
A $5.00 Outfit, including everything you require, plates, paper, solutions, trays, graduate roller, frame, etc., etc., for the small sum of $2.48.
We carry a full line of cameras of various manufacturers, the following can be seen at any time you choose: "Ray," "Cycle," Folding and Folding Box Cameras, Sumart, Folding Box, Premos, Pocus, Kozy, Fan Folding, Pocket Cameras, Alken, Gleason & Co., Peek-a-Boo, and La Crosse and the Eastman Kodak.

ZEISS LENSES.
By special arrangements we are appointed regular jobbers for Long Island retailers and photographers' supplies. Beyond any question of doubt the Zeiss is the only anastigmatic and symmetrical convertible lens ever produced, made from genuine Jena glass, and are ground and polished by the best expert lens makers in the world. These lenses are fitted, if desired, with the marvelous Automatic Bausch and Lomb shutters.
Banner Toning Solution, 12 ounce, triple strength, now 34c., a perfect toner.
Banner Hydroquinone and Metal Developer, of great power and universal strength, 12 ounce, triple strength, 24c.
Banner Tripod, spruce, double slide, brass mounted, rigid, 89c.
Banner Mounting Paste, a permanent adhesive, white and pure, 16 ounces, 29c.
Card mounts of every variety and cheap.
Mail orders promptly filled.

"Monday in Our Carpet Store."
We wish we could make these offers permanent, but business has been good among the manufacturers and prices have advanced materially. These we have in stock were cleanings to make room for new goods. A large line of regular 85c. Brussels, at 64c. per yard.
A line of Best Axminster, 78c. per yard.
Best Moquettes, at 74c. per yard.
A large line of Strictly All Wool, 2-ply, Ingrain Carpet, regular price 70c., at 55c. per yard.

MATTINGS.
We have the largest and most complete stock of mattings to be found in Greater New York, and our prices can not be beaten for the grade of goods. Prices commencing at $4.00 per roll and so up to $25.00. Special Japanese matting, in carpet effect, in all the popular colors, worth $10.50 a roll, at $8.00.
Linoleum in Inlaid and Printed Goods, Imported and domestic, prices unequaled. Oil Cloths in all widths, from 20c. a square yard.

CLOTHING.
The proverbial, "Our loss, your gain," was probably never better demonstrated than in the items that follow. We need the room for the Fall and Winter Stock. Men's $12.00 and $14.00 Suits..... $7.00

About 475 Suits in the lot, consisting of the season's most popular weaves, in fancy mixed Cassimeres, cheviots and Worsteds, Plain and Herringbone Serges, and Cheviots in blues and blacks, (the plain colors in both single and double-breasted styles), linings, trimmings the best, sizes 34 to 42; bear in mind you're saving from $5.00 to $7.00 each suit, the price is $7.00

Men's $8.00 and $10.00 Suits, $5.00.
Last week several hundred men took advantage of our offer of these suits, at $5.00. We can accommodate about 100 more on Monday, and this day will surely see the last of them; they're made of strictly all-wool, home spun and cheviots, broken lot of course, but each suit a good one, sizes 34 to 42, $8.00 and $10.00 value..... $5.00

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON & SMITH STS., BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Extra Specials!

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS AT HALF PRICE.
Men's Fine Percale and Madras Shirts, with pair of cuffs to match, cut full sizes and made with all improvements, 39c.; value, $1.00.
Large Assortment of Men's Fine Negligee Shirts, made in first-class style, cut full size, and one pair of cuffs to match. These are our regular $1.00 to $1.50 goods, 69c. and 79c.
Men's Best Quality Silk Front Shirts, in a large variety of patterns, also white, worth $1.00 and $1.25, 79c.

HOSIERY BARGAINS.
Children's Fast Black and Tan Ribbed Cotton Hose, with double knees, heels, and toes, sizes 6 to 9 inches, special at 9c. pair.
Children's Fine Quality Ribbed Lisle Thread Hose, warranted fast black, made with double knees, spliced heel and toe, sizes 5 to 9 inches, special at 15c.
Ladies' Warranted Fast Black and Tan, Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, all sizes, special at 9c. a pair.
Ladies' Fine Imported Tan Cotton Hose, in ribbed and plain, our regular 25c. grade, made with high spliced heels, double soles and toes, special at 12½c. pair.
Men's Fast Black and Mixed Cotton Socks, with double heels and toes, special, 9c. pair.

FINE GROCERIES.
Fresh, Clean, High Grade, Low Priced.
Tomato Ketchup—Pure Food Brand—½ pint, 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.
New Peas—extra sifted Junes—small and tender—pound cans, 9c.; per dozen, $1.00.
Bartlett Pears—in heavy sweet syrup—quart cans, 17c.; per dozen, $2.00.
Marrow or Pea Beans—hand picked—per quart, 5c.
Tapioca—fresh from the mills—pearl, flake and granulated—pound package, 8c.
Concentrated Soups—beef, mock turtle, ox tail, consomme and tomato—easily prepared—can, 10c.; per dozen, $1.10.
Flour Special—Pure Food Brand—Monday's price—per barrel, $4.25.
Coffee—Araboga, the world's best, 30c. pound—Morning Glory, second only to Araboga, 25c. pound—fine coffee in the bean, 15c. pound.

EMBROIDERIES.
To close out about 5,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, in strips of 4½ and 5 yards in each, at 3c. per yard; former prices, 5c. and 8c. per yard.

BUTTONS.
Pearl Buttons, extra heavy quality, two dozen on a card, 5c. per card; value 12c.

EMPIRE COMBS.
100 dozen Shell, Amber and Black Empire Combs, 10c. each; value, 25c.

HOUSEFURNISHING SPECIALS.
BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS, 89c.
FIBRE WATER PAILS, 19c.
CLOTHES BASKETS, whole willow, 35c.
SLAW CUTTERS, best steel, 21c.
UMBRELLA STANDS, folding, 29c.
WASHING MACHINES, $5.00 kind, $2.98.
COFFEE MILLS, 12c.
BATH BRUSHES, detachable handles, 29c.
PASTRY BOARDS, cleated ends, 12c.
FOOT BENCHES, veneered top, 15c.
CHINA SALT BOXES, 23c.
BREAD BOXES, japanned, 19c.
TEA SCALES, with scoop and weights, 69c.
CHOPPING BOWLS, large, 14c.
DUST PANS, covered tops, 5c.
BREAD RAISERS, blocked, 30c.
TEA AND COFFEE CANISTERS, 2-pound size, 7c.
SUGAR BOXES, 7-pound size, 10c.
ASBESTOS STOVE MATS, 2c.
SHELF PAPER, fancy, 24 sheets, 2c.
COLANDERS, heavy tin, 5c.
PILLOW SHAM HOLDERS, 12c.

CUT GLASS,
in all its brilliancy of deep rich cutting, new patterns and attractively low prices, will be a feature in our China Department for Monday.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles, full cut, $1.74.
Handled Olive Trays, in rich cuttings, $1.50.
Water Bottles, in a variety of patterns and cuttings, at ONE-THIRD to one-half off former prices, $1.75, $2.25, $2.98.
Berry or Salad Bowls, 9 inches, special, $2.98.

CUTLERY.
Knives and Forks, well made and nicely finished, brown handles, packed, one set in box, 34c.
Knives and Forks, ebony handles, finely polished blades, 59c.
Stag Handled Knives and Forks, Capped on each end; they are worth $2.00; special, $1.25.

TENNIS AT THE MEADOW CLUB.

Malcolm D. Whitman Defeats Leo E. Ware, After a Fine Exhibition, in Three Straight Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The old-time lawn tennis fixtures, the Long Island championships, which were revived this season by the Meadow Club, were brought to a successful close this afternoon on the club courts here. The final rounds of the singles and doubles were played, and in both matches the National champion, Malcolm D. Whitman, demonstrated conclusively that he is far in advance of any other of the experts in this country to-day, and is regarded by most of the close followers of the sport as the greatest player ever seen on the tennis courts. Whitman defeated Leo E. Ware, the former Canadian champion, in the singles in three straight sets. Ware started out at a terrific pace, and held it to the close of the match. The champion was seen at his best when he was forced to pull out the deuce games. In the first set he scored six of his seven games after the score had see-sawed from deuce to vantage several times. Both men were most spectacular in their style, and alternated between the net and the base line. The rallies at the barrier were brilliant, and Ware was usually able to score the point by his cross-court smashes. Whitman's steadiness was the best feature of his game, and his almost faultless playing was in strong contrast to Ware, who was often inaccurate. The score by games in the sets follows:

First Set—										
Whitman	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—7
Ware	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0—5
Second Set—										
Whitman	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—6
Ware	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—4
Third Set—										
Whitman.	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—8
Ware	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—6

Although greatly fatigued by their fast match in the morning, Whitman and Ware played the final in the doubles, and won in five sets, after Allen of Yale and McKettrick of Harvard had gained a lead of two sets and 4—3 in the third set. The victory was due almost entirely to Whitman, who showed his superb form at the close of the third set, and won out from what had appeared to be certain defeat. He met the smashes of Allen as few men could do. This match was almost entirely fought out at the net, and the spectators were kept at a high pitch of excitement by the skyrocket performances of the contestants. Allen was especially speedy, and returned many of Whitman's smashes which it appeared impossible to get. The match was finished in a thunder shower, which spoiled the Yale and Harvard men's chances, although they caught up with their opponents at 4 all, from which the latter pulled out. The Harvard player, McKettrick, defeated young Larned, the junior Orange champion and brother of the famous veteran, in the consolation event. The mixed doubles will not be played until next week. The scores of the day's play follow:

Championship Singles—Final Round.—Malcolm D. Whitman defeated Leo E. Ware, 7—5, 6—4, 8—6.
Championship Doubles—Final Round.—Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware defeated J. A. Allen and D. McKettrick, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.
Consolation Singles—Final Round—D. McKettrick defeated Edwin P. Larned, 6—2, 6—3.

Drops Case Against Van De Wattering

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 5.—Judge Wheeler Lynnbrook to-day settled the assault case of S. W. Luderman, said to be a New York real estate agent, against Casper Van De Wattering. It was an easy legal matter, as the complaint against Van De Wattering was withdrawn, and Luderman will have to pay the costs. Van De Wattering struck Luderman yesterday for an alleged insulting remark made by the latter to Mrs. J. J. Slater of New York, who, with her daughter, is a guest at the hotel here. Both men, it is said, have been paying attention to Miss Slater, Luderman, it is claimed, against the wishes of Mrs. Slater.

Better Pay for Puddlers.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 5.—Notice has been posted in the York Rolling Mill announcing a raise of puddlers' wages from $3.75 to $4 per ton, to take effect on Monday, Aug. 7. This is the fourth raise in wages in the York mill since last Spring.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

WESTCHESTER WINS AT POLO.

Meadowbrook Is Defeated by the Small Margin of a Quarter Goal.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—Probably the best polo game ever seen at the Point Judith Country Club was played this afternoon between Westchester of Newport, and Meadow Brook, as a final contest for the Point Judith cup. Westchester won by a score of 4½ to 4¼.

Not less than 4,000 persons attended. The last two periods were of breathless interest. George Eustis played the game of his life, but Foxhall Keene's judgment and the Waterbury brothers' lively work gave Westchester the contest by one-fourth of a goal, three minutes before time was called.

The playing abounded in fine, clean strokes by every man. Many relays of ponies were exhausted, it being intensely muggy.

George Eustis of Meadow Brook, by a mistake in driving, earned a goal for Westchester. Westchester earned five goals and was fined half a goal, (Cowden,) making 4½ goals net. Meadow Brook earned five goals and was fined half a goal, (Whitney,) also one-fourth goal for safety, making 4¼ goals net. The line-up:

MEADOW BROOK.	WESTCHESTER.
1....W. C. Eustis.	....J. M. Waterbury, Jr.
2....Columbus Baldwin.	2....Foxhall Keene.
3....Henry P. Whitney.	3....J. E. Cowden.
Back.George P. Eustis.	Back.L. Waterbury.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Time.
1....J. M. Waterbury, Westchester	4:45
2....Foxhall Keene, Westchester	3:30
3....G. Eustis, Westchester	1:47
4....J. M. Waterbury, Westchester	2:25

One-half goal allowed by foul against Meadow Brook; half goal allowed by foul against Westchester.
Score—Meadow Brook, 0; Westchester, 3½.

SECOND PERIOD.

1. George P. Eustis, Meadow Brook	5:39
2. H. P. Whitney, Meadow Brook	0:20

Score: Meadow Brook, 1½; Westchester, 3½.

THIRD PERIOD.

1. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook	1:56

¼ goal safety against Meadow Brook.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook	3:01
2. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook	8:17
3. L. Waterbury, Westchester	2:23

Final score: Westchester, 4½; Meadow Brook, 4¼.

The referee was Egerton Winthrop; scorer, H. B. Kane, and the timekeeper, E. A. Mitchell.

The tourney will be continued Monday, when the play will be for the Narragansett Cup, Westchester vs. Myopia. The final game for the Narragansett Cup will be played Wednesday, when the tourney will be concluded.

John P. Madden Ill.

It was learned last night that John P. Madden, the Democratic leader in the Borough of Queens, is seriously ill. He was taken to Saranac Lake last night by two friends.

Mr. Madden lives at Brentwood, L. I., during the Summer, and his house, 27 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, is closed. It was learned that two specialists had been attending Mr. Madden all day yesterday. It was reported that he suffered from hemorrhages, and that the physicians had ordered his removal to the mountains immediately. The members of Mr. Madden's family are at Brentwood.

Laughed Till Jaw Was Dislocated.

Sarah McGee, twenty-six years old, of Sixty-eighth Street and Avenue A, had some visitors yesterday afternoon. One of them told a comical story, at which Mrs. McGee laughed so heartily as to dislocate her jaw. The woman could not close her mouth, and all the visitors became frightened. A policeman summoned an ambulance, and a surgeon from Flower Hospital with a dexterous twist reset the woman's jaw. She suffered a great deal of pain, and will suffer more for a few days, but she is not seriously injured.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Men's Negligee Shirts, $1.25 to $2.00 Grades at 59c.

We place on sale to-morrow a great lot of Men's high class Negligee Shirts, all this season's latest styles, at from

1/2 to 1/4 of Their Value.

They are made in splendid fashion of very fine Madras and French Percales in an enormous variety of strikingly handsome and nobby patterns. Some have attached cuffs, others come with a pair of detachable cuffs. They're shirts that will please in every way, and the most critical man can wear any of them with credit to his taste and judgment. Duplicates have been selling during the season at $1.25 to $2.00 each and better values at these prices have seldom been offered. To-morrow you can choose from the collection at 59c
Main, front, left.

Best Hosiery Values We've Ever Been Able to Give.

One of the largest Hosiery Importers in New York has closed out to us all the odd lots and sample lines of *Women's and Children's Stockings* and *Men's Socks* left from the season's selling, under conditions which enable us to offer them to you at

1/3 & 1/2 of usual prices.

The collection comprises an immense variety—too large for us to describe in detail—but the following items will give you an idea of the assortment and of the matchless values:

Women's Stockings.

Fast black fine cotton Stockings, with prettily embroidered boots; fast black lisle thread Stockings, with double soles, high spliced heels and toes; fancy striped and plain black cotton Stockings; also tan, with white polka dots; there are also a few fine cashmere Stockings in the lot. The values represented range from 35c. to 50c. per pair—they all go at . . 19c

Women's fine lisls thread Stockings, black boots with colored tops; also fine lisle thread, with vertical stripes—regular 75c. and $1.00 grades go at, per pair 29c

Children's Stockings.

Children's fine and heavy ribbed black Cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes; also fine Cashmere Stockings and Socks in black, pink and sky, regular 25c. and 50c values; at per pr. . . 12½c

Men's Socks.

Men's fancy lisle thread & cotton Socks, in an extensive variety of checks, plaids, stripes, embroidered and figured effects, in the newest designs and colors, worth 50c., 75c. & $1.00 per pair; go at . . 19c

Men's tan and black fast color cotton Socks, made with double heels, soles and toes, excellent quality and exceptionally durable, go at, per pair 10c
Main front.

$2.75 for a Man's $7.50 Coat and Vest.

About 150 odd Coats and Vests of fancy cheviots and undressed worsteds—ranging in size from 37 to 42 breast measure—regularly worth $7.50—will be closed out to first comers at .

WHAT RUSSIA TALKS ABOUT

Czarowitch Said to Have Done His Best to Hasten Death.

VOLGA FAMINE IS SPREADING

Seven Thousand Attacked by Scurvy in One District—Government Aid Causes Slight Deficit in Budget.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The news of the Czarowitch's sudden end came as a surprise to St. Petersburg Court and official circles, for, though it was well known that he was doomed, it was generally supposed that he would vegetate a few years more. Two days before the Prince's death the Dowager Empress received a letter from the Czarowitch—who was, by the way, her favorite son—saying that he was in as good a state of health as could be expected.

The official report states that the Czarowitch died from the result of a hemorrhage brought on by excessive exertion while bicycling. But official reports, in Russia more than elsewhere, are subject to caution.

The popular version has it that the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, to give the Czarowitch his full title, died from the result of his frequent imprudences. He was a great smoker, drank to excess, and often exposed himself unnecessarily to the cold night air.

According to the trustworthy information of persons in the immediate entourage of the Grand Duke, the young Prince, who was naturally of a morbidly melancholy disposition, did everything in his power to hasten on his end, and this, notwithstanding the fact that he was morganatically married to the daughter of a Caucasian Prince—a charming young woman with whom he was deeply in love.

The Russian masses, superstitious and simple-minded to an inconceivable degree, consider this new affliction of the Imperial family as a proof of the Almighty's displeasure, already shown by the birth of a third daughter to the imperial couple. There are not a few Russians who think that these repeated misfortunes are but a just retribution for the Czar's continued violations of his oath, taken to maintain the Finnish Constitution intact.

In glancing back at the line of succession to the Russian throne in the present century, one is struck with the evil genius which seems to have presided over the destiny of the various Czarowitches. In two instances has the line of succession been direct. This is an all the more noteworthy fact since, according to Russian tradition, the heir apparent to the throne is given a far superior education to his brothers. Every effort is made to render the future sovereign suitable for the task of governing a great nation. He is thoroughly versed in diplomacy and in military and naval questions. His education is, in fact, made as complete as possible. When the Russian heir apparent dies, therefore, his successor is not prepared for the heavy task of assuming the sceptre of the Autocrat of All the Russias.

Alexander I., when called to the throne after the murder of his father, Paul I., in 1801, was a mere boy. When he died, after an eventful reign, the crown should by right of primogeniture have passed to his second brother, the Grand Duke Constantine. The Grand Duke, however, who was morganatically married to a Polish woman, Jeanne Grudrinske, had renounced all his rights to the throne. It was therefore his younger brother, Nicholas I., who succeeded Alexander I. The death of Nicholas I., after the fall of Sebastopol, may almost be called a suicide, since, though suffering from pneumonia, the Czar insisted on reviewing a regiment in bitterly cold weather. The death of his successor, Alexander II., killed by a Nihilist's bomb, is too recent history to be related. Here, again, the direct line of succession was broken, for the Czarowitch, eldest son of Alexander II., died a consumptive at Nice. It was on his death bed that he made his brother promise to marry the Princess Dagmar, his fiancée, now the Empress Dowager.

The Grand Duke, Michael Alexandrovitch, has been proclaimed hereditary Grand Duke, without, however, being given the title of Czarowitch, since the Czar may yet have a son. The hereditary Grand Duke is still a mere boy; he is, however, said to be strong, physically as well as mentally.

As the present Czar is not of a robust constitution, more than ordinary interest must be attached to the person of his heir apparent. It is now said that the Grand Duke Michael will be educated with a view of his eventual succession to the throne.

The famine in the Volga provinces, which I had occasion to mention recently in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, daily grows worse. The Czar has himself subscribed freely to the relief fund for the starving peasants of the famine district, and other subscriptions from every part of the empire are flowing in. The municipality of St. Petersburg has, this week, given another donation of $8,000 for this purpose. Further, to enable the ruined peasants of certain districts to earn their living, the Government has just ordered works of public usefulness to be built at Samara, Simbirsk, and Saratoff. These works include new canals, bridges, and roads. At Simbirsk the crop of vegetables was entirely destroyed, as well as the corn crop, and consequently the State has been obliged, within a few days, to distribute 480,000 pounds of potatoes among the inhabitants of the district. To prevent the cattle from dying of starvation, orders have been given to allow the animals to pasture in the Government forests.

Various diseases, brought on by the famine, are now rampant in the Volga provinces. In a single district of the Government of Simbirsk, at Jundory, 7,000 people have been stricken with scurvy. And the famine has, in reality, only just begun! The best-informed of Russian newspapers announces that this year's harvest will be inferior to last year's. The sheet in question, The New Times, issues a supreme appeal to the generosity of the public.

The expenses incurred by the Government as a result of the famine during the past year probably explain certain figures given by the Minister of Finance in the budget for 1899. In the official report for the first quarter of the present year, ending April 1, it is seen that, whereas on the one hand, the Government receipts have increased to 369,000,000 rubles, against 352,000,000 rubles for the corresponding period of last year, on the other hand, the figures of extraordinary expenses have increased from 15,000,000 to 67,000,000 rubles. As a result, the Russian budget for the first quarter of the present year shows a slight deficit, amounting to about $1,000,000.

The industrial movement throughout the empire is, however, as yet unaffected. Work on the Trans-Siberian has never been pushed with such energy as at present. The portion of the new railway which crosses Central Siberia has just been opened up to traffic. It extends from the river Obi to the town of Irkutsk, with a total length of 2,040 versts. The head offices for this railroad, as for all others in the empire, have just been set up in St. Petersburg. Apropos of Russian railways, an economic reform of some importance has just taken place. Until now, on all Russian roads, wood was used for fuel on the locomotives. The Minister of Ways and Means has, however, just decided that henceforth wood is to be replaced by naphtha. Great economy will, it is said, be accomplished in this manner.

The Emir of Bokhara, who is, it will be remembered, a warm ally of Russia, is to be present at the army manoeuvres, and at the Cossack festival at Terek. The Emir has latterly become a most valuable agent for Russia in the work of "Russifying" the Mussulman populations of the empire. He contributes financially to every institution established for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the Russian language and customs among his subjects. The Emir's zeal is said to be the result of the recent honor bestowed on him by the Czar, who gave him the title of "Honorary Cossack."

The continued and persistent violations of the Finnish Constitution are a favorite topic of conversation in Russia just now. Though the Czar's subjects must necessarily be very guarded in expressing an opinion on the matter, it is nevertheless certain that a large proportion of educated Russians severely blame the action of the Czar's Government. The truth of the matter is that all those who know the Finns cannot but sympathize with them.

This Finnish question is to-day by far the most important problem of Russian home politics. The social question, which at one time seemed to threaten the very existence of the monarchy, has but slight importance, and the great masses of the people remain totally unaffected by the Nihilist and Revolutionary Socialist propaganda. The great safeguard against a revolution in Russia is the piety and religious ardor of the people. The Czar's subjects, with the exception of an insignificant minority of free-thinking Nihilists, are entirely devoted to their sovereign not only as their temporal monarch, but as the supreme head of the Church.

The threatened uprisings in Macedonia and the state of quasi-revolution in Servia have been made the occasion, by the St. Petersburg press, for renewed dissertations on the Eastern question. The leading organs of the Russian capital seem to think that the time is approaching when the fate of the Sick Man must be settled. As the Sviet recently remarked editorially: "The frontiers of the Russian Empire must be extended in the near future, and Western Europe should understand that the nation which forms a barrier against Asia must be immense, and that Byzantium by right of succession belongs to the Russians and not to the Turks.

"It is only when the Turkish Empire has been dismembered and the Russian flag floats over the Yildiz Kiosk," continues the Sviet, that the final struggle will begin between the Slav and the Teuton. With the exception of the Turks and the Hungarians, numerically an insignificant quantity, there is nothing to divide those two hostile worlds who have been antagonistic to each other for ten centuries, since Otto and Bolesias the Great. Slavism on the one hand and Germanism on the other. The Teutonic world has a population of seventy millions against whom Russia could oppose one hundred and fifty million Slavs. The whole future of Europe, and indeed of the civilized world, depends upon the outcome of this contest. To whom the domination of the Old World, to the Teuton or to the Slav? That is the question."

The above quotation is a very fair sample of the thoughts concerning the part to be played by Russia in the future, which take up the minds of many Russians to-day.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

DELCASSE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

To Meet the Czar To-day—The Novoe Vremya Speaks Disparagingly of the Recent Conduct of France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—Most of the newspapers here cordially welcome M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who arrived here yesterday. But the Novoe Vremya throws cold water on the importance which the French papers seek to attribute to the visit. It says that while, since the advent of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, a great deal has happened, rendering explanations desirable, the significance of the visit is wholly of a one-sided character, and to Russia it would have "made no serious difference if M. Delcassé had delayed his return visit and remained at his post, where he might be better employed in explaining to his colleagues the conduct which the Franco-Russian alliance demands on the part of France."

The Novoe Vremya's ill humor is traceable to the supposed signs of a Franco-German reapproachement. Since it was first suggested, the paper has published a series of articles warning and threatening France.

M. Delcassé's visit, however, causes great satisfaction in Russian diplomatic circles, as it has long been hoped that he would attest the solidity of the Franco-Russian alliance by a visit here. He had a long interview with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, to-day, and dined with Count Muravieff and a number of other Ministers.

The French Foreign Minister will visit the Czar at Peterhof to-morrow.

Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Whatever fanciful reasons are offered for the visit of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, to St. Petersburg, it is safe to assume that it has reference to the present unsettled condition of European politics. The appearance of the United States as a world power is primarily responsible for this disturbance, and there are repeated signs of latent friction between Germany and the United States, the latest being Admiral Dewey's alleged warlike statements, which give European statesmen cause for uneasiness, and are regarded as the motive for Emperor William's overtures for a rapprochement with France.

France is still smarting under the humiliation of the Fashoda affair, and is inclined to meet Emperor William, if once convinced that the Russian alliance has no real value. The primary object of M. Delcassé, therefore, is in all probability to get public evidence that the alliance holds good by persuading the Czar to visit the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and, by personal contact with the Russian Court and statesmen, to ascertain to what extent the alliance may be relied on.

DISCONTENT IN BULGARIA.

Prince Ferdinand Unpopular and a Crisis Is Likely.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 5.—The political situation grows darker daily. The recent loan has not sufficed to stem the financial crisis. The State officials' salaries have not been paid for two months, and the scarcity of money is so acute that there is great consequent discontent, and bitter attacks on Prince Ferdinand are heard on all sides.

As a result an early Ministerial crisis and a general upheaval are confidently expected.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE ON PEACE.

Believes Disputes of Nations Will Be Settled by New Methods.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, continues to receive numberless congratulations on his elevation to the peerage. Yesterday there were large quantities of letters and telegrams on his table, but, singularly, none has yet arrived from America.

The Ambassador to-day said:

"Naturally, I am averse to trumpeting my work at the conference. Little can be said that the world does not know already. But I can express my solid conviction that a tangible commencement has been made in new methods of international dealing, especially in the settlement of the grave issues which are bound to arise between nations at times.

"It would manifestly be out of place for me to discuss the Alaskan question. I am not sure I am thoroughly conversant with the later developments. But the good sense, tact, and wisdom of the diplomatists on both sides ar sufficient guarantee of a final, honorable settlement. I am afraid excessive praise has been rendered me for the good understanding which exists between the two countries, but it is assuredly flattering and it would be affectation on my part to appear to ignore the happy change which has come about recently, and which none is in a better position to recognize than the Ambassadors.

"Owing to the prorogation I shall be unable to take my seat during the present sessions of Parliament, but I will go to Windsor to 'kiss hands' in the ordinary course."

Revolutionists Arrested in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 5.—The Government of Colombia, July 31, suspecting the Radicals of Cundinamarca and Santander of being concerned in the revolutionary plot, promptly ordered the imprisonment of the ringleaders, Señores Martinez, Figuardo, Suarez, Pinaros, Ruiz, Neira, and Uribe, at Cundinamarca; Castillo, Cordoba, Aramburo, and Saa, at Cauca Rivera; Muirguertio at Palmira, and Diaz at Cartago. The local officials here are without further news, but the opinion is unanimous that the attempt was futile and without importance. The isthmus and the neighboring cities are perfectly tranquil.

More Rioting at Salzburg.

SALZBURG, Austria, Aug. 5.—There were renewed disorders here yesterday evening, a demonstration in the streets after a meeting at the German National Club ending in a free fight. The people stoned and fired revolvers at the police. Several persons were injured. Finally, the police charged with drawn swords, but had to be reinforced by troops before they cleared the streets. A number of rioters were badly injured.

Eton Governors Deny Queen's Request

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The young Duke of Aloany, a shy, delicate boy, was recently induced by some enterprising fellow-Etonians of his own age to ask the Queen to secure the Etonians an extra week's holiday in honor of his impending departure for Germany, where he is to commence his education as heir to the Grand Duchy of Coburg. Her Majesty made the request to the Governors of Eton, who, however, declined.

King Humbert Buys a Painting.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—George Henry Boughton's large painting, "When the Dead Leaves Fall," has just been purchased by King Humbert from the International Exhibition at Venice. It will eventually be placed in the Municipal Gallery at Rome. The works of Americans at the Venice Exhibition have been highly eulogized and the sales have been exceptionally good.

JULY 4 IN AUSTRALASIA

A Great Development of Fraternal Feeling Manifested.

AUSTRALIAN UNION AT HAND

Delegates to be Sent to the Philadelphia Commercial Congress—Laws for the Workingmen.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 8.—If any citizen of the United States had set foot in Sydney for the first time last Tuesday he might have imagined that he was entering one of the great cities of his native land. On former occasions the celebration of Independence Day in the capital city of New South Wales has been confined practically to residents hailing from the great Republic, but quite a new departure has signalized this year's anniversary, inasmuch as the general population has joined heart and soul in the festivities to commemorate the declaration of American independence. The city was decorated profusely with English and American flags, and the warships of both countries which happened to be at anchor in the harbor looked very gay from the unusual amount of bunting which they displayed. The American residents organized a monster luncheon, and among the invited guests was Lord Beauchamp, the Governor of New South Wales. If the demonstration had taken place in New York instead of in the mother city of British Australasian colonization, the enthusiasm could not have been greater, or the exchange of cordial and sympathetic greetings more genuine and pronounced.

There is a strong international significance attached to this Fourth of July celebration in Sydney. It demonstrates that throughout the whole of the colonies popular sentiment and public opinion really are for a closer relationship with our American cousins. It shows that the Australian heart beats responsively to the movement for an alliance of the British nation with its powerful offspring of the West. The speeches on both sides at the Sydney luncheon showed the utmost fraternal sympathies and aspirations, and the hope was expressed that in future England and America would be found standing side by side in the promotion of the world's peace, prosperity, liberty, and civilization. Flattering references were made by colonial speakers to the great naval achievements of Dewey and Schley and to the prominent position which America had attained among the great naval powers of the world as an outcome of the recent war with Spain. In the streets the American and British bluejackets fraternized with each other. In all respects Independence Day anniversary, in the manner it was celebrated at the antipodes, was a convincing proof of the people's desire ever to see the Stars and Stripes hoisted conjointly with the Union Jack.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The recent referendum in New South Wales proves that it is no longer doubtful that an Australian Dominion will be established. When the question was submitted last year to the electors the vote was as follows: For federation, 71,595; against, 66,228. This year's majority for federation is 34,000, as against last year's majority of 5,367. In the colony of Queensland the Federal Enabling bill has been triumphantly carried through the Legislature, and the referendum is to be taken on Sept. 2. In Tasmania, the bill has also passed through both chambers, and the referendum is to be taken in due course on July 27. In Victoria the feeling in favor of a united Australia is so strong, partly on account of the powerful advocacy of The Melbourne Age, that the bill has also been placed upon the statute book, and when the referendum is taken in that colony on July 27 the majority will be found to be several times greater in proportion to its voting strength than in New South Wales. South Australia's referendum has already declared in favor of federation. Whatever may be the result in Queensland, where the labor party is fighting strenuously against it, there is no longer any doubt that New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania will agree to federate, and all the other colonies sooner or later will find themselves compelled to seek inclusion in the Commonwealth. Even in isolated New Zealand a strong federal feeling has grown up since the referendum in New South Wales, and a league has been formed to promote the cause in that colony.

After the referendum is taken in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, it will be necessary for the Legislatures of all the colonies agreeing to federate to present addresses to Queen Victoria asking her Majesty to direct that a bill be introduced in the Imperial Parliament granting a federal Constitution to United Australia. The English Ministry has already cabled its congratulations to New South Wales, and there will be no difficulty in getting the bill through the British Parliament. As the addresses from the colonies cannot be presented in time for the present session, it will be March or April before an act can be put through at Westminster. As soon as the new Constitution is granted, arrangements will be made here for holding the federal elections. States will return Representatives and Senators, in accordance with the electoral acts at that time in force. In such of the colonies as may in the meantime adopt the female franchise—South Australia is the only one besides New Zealand where the system at present exists—every adult woman will have a vote in the election of members to the Dominion Parliament.

As to the first Governor General to be appointed, a strong feeling prevails that he should be a member of the royal family of Great Britain. When the various colonies become mere States in the general Commonwealth, the mode of appointing Governors for each will be entirely changed. At present colonial Governors are appointed by the Queen, and their salaries are paid by the colonies; after federation they will hold office as Deputy Governors, and they will receive their appointments from the Governor General, or from whatever Federal Ministry may be in power from time to time.

The Federal Parliament will deal with all the great political questions, such as one-man or woman, one vote; old-age pensions, usury, taxation, bounties, finance, postal affairs, defense, coastal questions, banking and currency, insolvency law, marriage and divorce, civil and criminal law, immigration, labor questions, and a host of similar subjects. There will also be a Federal tariff upon lines indicated in a previous letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES. That tariff will have an influence on the policies of other nations, and, notwithstanding the mutterings that have already reached us from Germany suggesting retaliation if Australia gives any advantage to Great Britain, it will be framed in such a way that it will prevent the inundation of the colonial markets by goods manufactured in Germany or any other country under "cheap labor" conditions.

PHILADELPHIA CONGRESS.

Mr. Green's mission to the Australian colonies has been so successful that several representatives from this part of the world may be expected at the Commercial Congress in Philadelphia next October. Before leaving for America by last month's steamship one of Mr. Green's last official acts was an interview with the Premier of New Zealand, and Mr. Seddon has been so much impressed with the importance of the project that he has decided to send a delegate to the congress This delegate will also be commissioned to confer with the officials in Washington with a view to the extension of trading relations between the two countries. It is believed that a personal discussion of the subject will show that a give-and-take arrangement for the interchange of products will result in mutual advantage, especially since America has adopted a policy of colonial expansion and opened markets in the Philippines which were almost entirely closed to Australia under the Spanish régime.

LEGISLATION FOR WORKMEN.

Among other matters of social legislation to which the Government and Parliament of New Zealand have been giving attention is the project of establishing workmen's homes in the vicinity of largg centres of population. An experiment in that direction has already been made, but so far the scheme has not been successful because of the high prices which private owners of land in the neighborhood of cities have demanded from the Government for their properties. Consequently, an amending bill has recently been submitted to the Legislature, which provides that the Government shall have power to take urban and suburban lands at a fair market value. The main feature underlying the scheme is the relief of workingmen from the exorbitant rents they have to pay for dwellings in and around the cities. It is hoped to provide them with small areas of land at convenient distances from their work at rentals fixed at a low rate of interest upon the capital value of the land, giving the workers leases in perpetuity, (999 years,) with the right to convert a leasehold tenure into a freehold, the State being the landlord in the meantime. This method of acquiring land for the purpose indicated is practically certain to become a law within the next few weeks. Under the provisions of that law workmen will be enabled, when temporarily out of work, to devote their time and labor to the cultivation of their holdings and to raising their own food supplies and products for the local markets to some extent. From a philanthropic standpoint, the scheme is one which will commend itself for adoption by other countries where the improvement of the condition of the workingman is engaging attention.

TRANSVAAL PLAN ACCEPTED?

Report that Boer Government Will Agree to a Joint Inquiry—Gen. Joubert's Resignation Rumored.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch from Johannesburg says it is reported that the Government has accepted the proposal for a joint inquiry, and has suggested that France, Germany, Russia, and Holland be asked to send representatives to take part in the investigation.

According to the same dispatch, an unconfirmed rumor is in circulation that Gen. Joubert has resigned command of the Army of the Transvaals owing to differences with the Executive.

GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The Emperor Inclined to Let Things Take Their Natural Course, Though He Is Much Concerned.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Events in the Transvaal are keenly watched here. The press comments liberally on the week's news. No doubt a strong undercurrent of sentiment exists, shared by every class, in favor of the Boers against Great Britain. Every German one meets expresses this freely, and the press, except the portion inspired by the Government, sides more or less strongly with the Boers. An editorial in the Deutsche-Zeitung is significant, as showing the aspirations in Pan-German and colonial circles, and has created some sensation. It concludes:

"Questionable as it remains, after all, whether England, which in a war with the Boers would have to dangerously expose all her threatened points in Asia, is really resolved to fight, it seems settled, judging from the consonance of news from London and Lisbon, that the possibility of war is now being seriously considered. The near future may show whether the British flag will be unfolded to fight in earnest, or nothing less is to be decided than the question whether Africa is to become English or German-Dutch."

A further sign of the deep interest in the matter here is in the large number of pamphlets and books on the question which have appeared within a month. All the periodicals also contain articles on the Transvaal question. It seems doubtful, however, whether the Government or the Emperor will again interfere if things come to a focus in South Africa. It is currently reported in political circles that his Majesty, on the occasion of the visit of Cecil Rhodes to Berlin, said:

"The Boers are past saving," adding that they "owed their misfortunes to their own stubbornness," and that there was no intention on the part of Germany to call a halt to England.

It is learned that there has been great veering around of opinion in Government circles, partly owing to the circumstantial reports of the new German Consul at Pretoria. The Government press remains in the mud, the whole question awaiting the Emperor's return.

During his trip in northern waters the Emperor has been kept closely informed regarding the changes in the whole matter, and on his arrival at Kiel a minute verbal report was made to him. A high official said this week:

"It is certain the Emperor, and with him Count von Buelow and Prince Hohenlohe, have become convinced that to actively meddle in the Transvaal question at the present stage would be to stir up a hornets' nest. Germany has come to the conclusion that it is best for our interests to let things take their natural course."

OLD-AGE PENSION BILL.

Strong Opposition to a Possible Government Measure.

Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is understood that one of the principal Government measures of the coming session will be a provision for old-age pensions, and there is every prospect of a hot fight over the bill.

Many supporters of the Government are utterly opposed to what they term "Socialistic legislation," the taxpayers are in arms against the prospective heavy demands upon their diminishing incomes, and it is pointed out that, no matter how disastrous it turned out to be, such a measure could never be repealed in a democratic country like England. It is recognized on every side that increased expenditure will be requisite to meet the fierce commercial rivalry of the United States and Europe, while signs are not lacking that Great Britain's income is nearing high water, and there is a widespread feeling that this is no time to sacrifice millions which might be spent in insuring the country against hostile fleets. As to the old-age-pensions scheme, many people think it would fatally decrease the sense of duty toward the family and render the citizen less thrifty and energetic.

AMERICAN SAWMILL FOR CHINA.

Li Hung Chang and Foreigners in Wu Hu Interested in the Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Ex-Missionaries here who are interested in China have been solicited to take stock in organizing a company to remove an American sawmill of modern pattern, now operating at Cameron Mills, Steuben County, N. Y., to Wu Hu, China, as soon as preliminary arrangements can be made. The Rev. John James of that town is the promoter of the scheme. He has been in correspondence with American, English, and Chinese residents of Wu Hu, who have taken stock in the corporation. Li Hung Chang has signified his willingness to subscribe for $2,000 worth of stock, and Missionary Beals of Wu Hu has faith in the project to the extent of $1,500.

There is no up-to-date sawmill in the Celestial Empire. Lumber is sawed there in the same laborous, slow, and crude manner as in this country 100 years ago.

Another Chinese Post Opened.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—United States Minister Conger reports to the State Department from Peking that he has received official notice of the formal opening to foreign trade of the Port of San Tuac, in the Province of Fukien.

AMERICA'S INCREASING NAVY.

German Papers Sound a Note of Alarm Concerning Its Growth.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—A large portion of the press this week called attention to the "enormous proquel increase" of the American Navy. The Ost-Asiatische Lloyd points out that America is now building forty-six war vessels, and that the construction of twelve more was ordered during the last session of Congress. This, it adds, in the near future will give a new complexion to the Far Eastern question.

This article has been much commented upon, and a number of papers in close relation with the Government have begun a campaign in favor of another large increase in the German Navy. Even the Conservative Neueste-Nachrichten, the organ of Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, strongly insists that such an increase is necessary unless Germany wishes to "abdicate the influential position she has acquired in the East," adding: "Germany must be able to keep permanently at least one division of first-class ironclads in the Far East."

The first torpedo boat of a new type has just been launched at the Schichau yards. The fact that a number of small torpedo boats have been lost at sea during the past five years has induced the Government to abandon the smaller type. All the torpedo boats built for Germany hereafter will be sixty-eight meters long, drawing nine feet of water, and will be among the swiftest vessels of their class afloat. They will steam thirty-five knots, and will have two funnels and two turrets.

Governor of St. Pierre Recalled.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A dispatch to the Libre Parole from St. Pierre et Miquelon, Newfoundland, says Gov. Sibour has been recalled. **The reason for the recall is not given.**

THE SAMOAN COMMISSIONERS.

Advices from Honolulu Say They Are En Route to Their Homes—Claims for Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 5.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru brings the following advices from Honolulu under date of July 29:

The United States ship Badger, bearing two of the three Samoan Commissioners, arrived at this port Wednesday afternoon, July 26, eight days from Apia, on her way to San Francisco. On board are the Hon. Bartlett Tripp, United States Commissioner, and Baron von Sternberg, representative of Germany. Mr. C. N. E. Eliot, Commissioner for Great Britain, sailed by way of New Zealand and Australia for London to report directly to his Government.

The later days of the commission's stay in Samoa were devoted to evolving a political organization that would be satisfactory to the Samoans and would work satisfactorily to all parties concerned under the tripartite treaty. A scheme was adopted. The members of the commission decline to state its particulars until it has been referred to their respective Governments, but they have given out that Samoa will in future be ruled by a white Governor appointed by the three powers, much as the Chief Justice is at present. There will be a native Council or Legislature, but the Governor will have the veto power and the Chief Justice will be the final authority in the land, from whom there will be no appeal.

This arrangement met the approval of the Samoans. The day before the commission sailed delegations of thirteen men from each faction met on the Badger and signed the articles, thus officially approving the arrangement in the name of their respective chiefs, Mataafa and Malietoa.

When the commission sailed all was quiet and seemed likely to remain so.

Residents of Samoa have filed with the Commissioners claims aggregating $440,000 for property destroyed during the recent temporary occupation of Mulinuu by American and British sailors. The last claim is from the Catholic Marist Mission, $22,000, and is for the looting of the premises by natives, upon instructions, it is said, of the British commander. Another is from a German firm, $19,000, for which the same reasons. Other claims are from settlers whose property was damaged in various ways.

GERMAN VIEWS ABOUT SAMOA.

Press Comment Concerning Mr. Osborn as Chief Justice.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The events in Samoa are being followed with some attention. The news that Dr. Solf, the German President of the Municipal Council of Apia, was induced to resign was received with general displeasure. Government circles, as yet, have no confirmation of the report.

The Cologne Gazette has a special dispatch from Apia saying United States Consul Osborn's assuming Chief Justice Chambers's place and Dr. Solf's resignation must be regarded as an indefensible relinquishment of Germany's position, and is unjustified by the facts.

The Nationalistic Deutsche-Zeitung violently attacks the Government for yielding, and the Vossische-Zeitung closes a calm article, saying: "The Samoa Commission has wound up its labors. The propositions formulated are subject to the approval of the powers. Careful examination is the first requisite for the avoidance of sanguinary troubles which might again lead to international complications." The Government press, so far, is silent.

An Offer to Mr. Balfour.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—An old lady has written to Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, who is an enthusiastic golf player, offering him a handsome allowance, payable quarterly, if he will swear never to play golf on Sunday.

King Christian's Visit to Austria.

ISCHL, Austria, Aug. 5.—King Christian of Denmark arrived here to-day to visit Emperor Francis Joseph. After dining at the imperial villa, King Christian returned to Gmunden this evening. Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied him to the railway station.

HARRY P. WHITNEY ANGRY.

Threatens to Have Employes of Newport Ferry Boat "Fired."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—This evening when the steamer Manisees, which plies between Narragansett Pier and Newport, was leaving the former place laden with society people and the members of the Westchester Polo Club, the purser, to guard against the loss of fares by the company, called upon one of the deck hands to serve as a guard at the stairway, until the fares from the passengers on the lower deck had been collected.

James A. Burden, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was the first person who started to go up the stairway when he was stopped. Harry Payne Whitney, who was sitting close by, bristled up and ordered the deck hand to let Mr. Burden pass. He was careful not to threaten violence, but arose and three times repeated his demands. Mr. Whitney said:

"I am H. P. Whitney, and I will see that you and all the other drunken employes of this boat are fired."

Mr. Burden's fare was finally paid and he proceeded to the upper deck.

It is understood that the Manisees was held at the pier over a half hour on a guarantee that at least twenty-five additional passengers would go over to Newport. In fact, there were fifty who came to the boat late, and in the anxiety of the purser to collect all the fares he used the guard, which was not necessary, as the steamer is a very small one.

Hand—Train.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—Capt. Charles J. Train of the United States battleship Massachusetts, now in the harbor, came ashore to-day to give his daughter, Miss Susie Train, in marriage to Augustus Noble Hand of New York, son of Richard E. Hand of Elizabethtown, N. Y. The wedding had a naval tone, for all the principal officers of the Massachusetts attended in a body. The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in St. Saviour's Church, by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, assisted by the Rev. Charles S. Leffingwell of Bar Harbor.

The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Grace Train, her sister, and by two bridesmaids, Miss Marcia Hand and Miss Theodosia Hand, sisters of the bridegroom. The best man was Leonard Hand of Albany, N. Y., the bridegroom's cousin. The ushers were the bride's brother, Russell Train, a United States cadet from Annapolis; James B. Ludlow, A. Henry Mosle, Luther B. Pollard, Arthur Devon Hill, and A. C. Train.

After the ceremony a reception was given at Toppingwold, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Lawrence. Only the two families, the bridal party, and a few intimate friends were present.

Among those at the wedding were Lieut. Commanders K. Nile and T. M. Potts, Lieuts. J. R. Gibson, Spencer S. Wood, W. R. Shoemaker, Victor Blue, the man who first discovered the Spanish fleet in the Harbor of Santiago, and H. S. Ritter; Naval Cadets L. Shane, G. A. Bissell, E. Fennen, and H. E. Lackey; Chief Engineer Lieut. R. I. Reed, Assistant Engineer Lieut. Chester Wells, Paymaster G. L. Boggs, Surgeon J. C. Byrenes, Captain of Marines J. A. Lejeune of the Massachusetts, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Hand, Bishop and Mrs. William Lawrence, the Misses Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndyke, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Soph'a Stanton Mrs. A. J. Train, Mrs. H. M. Baird, and Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory Lee. The fact that a number of small torpedo boats have been lost at sea during the past five years has induced the Government to abandon the smaller type. All the torpedo boats built for Germany hereafter will be sixty-eight meters long, drawing nine feet of water, and will be among the swiftest vessels of their class afloat. They will steam thirty-five knots, and will have two funnels and two turrets.

To-night Mr. and Mrs. Hand left for New York, which is to be their future home.

Palmer—Martin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Edwin Palmer, cousin of Potter Palmer and buyer for the Palmer House, was married to-day to Mrs. Carrie Martin, widow of George T. Martin, who, at the time of his death, five years ago, was a well-known member of the Board of Trade. Although Mr. Palmer has turned his fiftieth year, this was his first experience in matrimony. Only half a dozen intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—This day and night were the busiest in the social history of Newport for the past five years.

Mrs. William E. Carter entertained a large party at her cottage this evening at dinner, followed by a "coon" musicale, which afterward resolved itself into a smoker concert.

The musicale at Mrs. John R. Drexel's was enjoyable in every way. Wilhelm Heinrich, the tenor, who was brought from Boston for this affair, which was the largest musicale of the season, with the assistance of a reader, gave Gounod's "Cyclus Biondina." Mr. Heinrich later sang a number of old French songs. The step from the serious to the comical was made by the quartet of colored vocalists and instrumentalists from New York, who not only sang "Hello, Ma Baby," but every other song on the coon song sheet, and for a finale gave a cakewalk, which was participated in by some of the guests. The musicale took place in the ballroom of white and gold.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave her first large dinner of the season this evening at Beaulieu. It was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Miss Amy Townsend, James P. Woodward, Max Muller, Reginald Tower, and others. The guests were seated at a table set out with the Palmer golden service and decorated with lotus and other flowers.

Gordon McKay gave a large dinner party this evening, followed by music and dancing, in honor of Miss Edith Bartlett of Pittsfield, some sixty guests being present. Mrs. Jungen and her husband, Lieut. Jungen, of the navy, who are guests of Mr. McKay, sang a number of selections. The full orchestra from the United States Training Station was brought to the villa for the dancing.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at dinner in honor of her guest, the Earl of Yarmouth, the guests being principally young people. After the dinner there was dancing until the hour of the Drexel musicale. The table decorations, as well as those in the drawing rooms, were of delicate pink flowers.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner, and later gave her guests, some sixteen in number, a coon musicale. The villa was decorated with palms, ferns, and cut flowers, and the table was adorned with yellow lilies.

Mrs. Harold Brown gave a dinner this evening, entertaining a large number of guests. Red roses were used for decorations.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at luncheon in honor of Congressman Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, and Miss Henderson.

Others entertaining at dinner to-night were Mrs. A. T. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, and Mrs. Edward Morrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard have rented the Chase cottage, in Kay Street, for the remainder of the season. They will arrive from Narragansett Pier Monday.

Casino registers include George J. Newgarden, T. E. Capehart, W. B. Lawrence, Clarence H. Mackay, and Dr. Knapp.

Lewis Cass Ledyard and H. R. Hollins are registered at the Newport Golf Club.

W. H. Zinn of Anniston, Ala.; Benjamin Stevens of Boston, James Campbell and Miss Campbell of New York, Judge Chapin Brown and Miss Brown of Washington, and Frederick Conde of Oswego are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Astor gave her first function of the season this evening. The decorations were such as Mrs. Astor has used for many years—American Beauty roses. Although there was a report that the rose which she made famous in society would be supplanted for another flower, Mrs. Astor had at her cottage all the American Beauty roses that were in Newport. The famous Astor gold dinner service was used for the first time this season. The guests included Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob

AT THE CREEDMOOR RANGE

First Day of Supplementary Practice for National Guard.

RAIN PUTS AN END TO FIRING

Ten Men Qualified as Marksmen in Pistol and 80 in Rifle Practice—Over 109 Sharpshooters.

Yesterday was the first day of supplementary practice at the Creedmoor rifle ranges. The weather was very warm until 5 o'clock, when a heavy rain put an end to the firing. In the pistol practice there were 10 qualifications for marksmanship, while 80 men qualified as marksmen and 109 as sharpshooters with the rifle. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston was in command. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Col. E. E. Britton	4 4 3 3 2—16	4 4 3 4 2—17—33	
Major T. R. Maxfield	3 3 3 2 4—15	2 3 4 4 4—17—32	
Capt. L. W. Francis	4 4 5 0 5—18	4 5 5 4 5—23—41	
Capt. R. H. Lalmbeer, Jr.	3 4 4 5 4—20	5 4 5 0 3—17—37	
Capt. G. A. Brower	5 5 4 2 3—19	4 5 4 5 4—22—41	
Lieut. J. W. S. Clelaud	5 2 4 2 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—16—33	
Lieut. L. F. Buck	5 3 4 4 4—20	5 5 4 5 4—23—43	
Lieut. C. S. Richards	4 3 4 3 4—18	2 3 4 2 4—15—33	
Lieut. G. W. Johnston	4 4 3 5 0—16	4 4 4 0—16—32	
Lieut. W. C. Hanton	4 2 5 4 2—17	3 3 4 4 3—17—37	

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Corp. F. C. Robinson	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 4 3 4 3—17—39	
H. E. McLewee	3 3 4 4 5—19	3 5 3 2 4—17—36	
E. C. Schoonmaker	3 3 4 5 5—20	4 4 3 4 3—18—38	
A. P. Voislawsky	3 4 4 3 5—19	3 5 2 3 2—15—34	

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. A. Lally	4 5 4 2 4—19	4 2 5 2 4—17—36	
Corp. J. McGinn	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 5 2 4 4—18—34	
J. J. Donnelly	3 4 3 3 2—15	0 4 4 3 4—15—30	
William Levin	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 3 3 4 2—15—31	
F. McDonald	3 4 4 3 4—19	3 0 3 4 4—15—31	
William Weisel	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 3 5 2—17—35	

NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. F. Gundlach	3 2 4 4 3—16	4 3 2 4 3—16—32	
Corp. G. Seibrock	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 5 3 0 3—15—33	
Corp. A. Mantovani	3 3 4 4 2—16	3 0 5 3 4—15—31	
A. Albertoni	2 0 5 5 4—16	4 3 3 3 2—15—31	
W. T. Bremen, Jr.	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 2 3 4 4—16—35	
S. J. Ingoldsby	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 3 4 2 3—16—31	
R. Jones	4 3 2 3 3—15	2 2 4 3 4—16—31	

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. P. Fennell	4 5 0 5 4—18	2 5 3 3 4—17—35	
Sergt. T. J. Coloe	4 4 4 3 0—15	4 4 4 4 2—18—32	
Sergt. W. Layer	4 2 2 3 4—16	3 4 3 4 5—19—35	
Sergt. A. H. Mintermann	4 4 3 4 4—19	2 5 4 5 2—18—37	
Sergt. A. A. Nord	4 4 0 4 4—21	3 4 3 4 2—16—37	
Sergt. J. McDermott	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 2 3 4 5—18—40	
Corp. R. Saunders	4 3 4 5 3—19	4 4 3 3 3—17—36	
Charles Dant	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 4 4 4 3—19—39	
A. Isokowitz	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 4 3 4—18—35	
A. Rooney	4 4 3 5 0—16	4 3 3 3 2—15—31	
J. Roth	4 3 4 3 2—16	2 4 2 3 4—15—31	
J. M. Shea	2 2 4 4 4—16	4 4 3 3 3—17—33	
H. Steingass	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 2 3 4 3—16—32	

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. A. Edie	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 2 4 5 4—19—38	

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. W. Leonard	3 3 3 4 3—16	5 5 3 4 5—22—38	
George E. Baker	5 4 4 2 4—19	3 3 3 3 5—17—36	
J. C. Behrmann	0 3 4 5 3—15	3 4 4 3 4—18—33	
J. Dunne	4 4 3 0 4—15	3 4 3 4 3—17—32	
A. C. Edminster	4 5 4 0 3—16	4 3 4 3 4—18—34	
J. E. Wagener	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 2 3 2 4—15—30	

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Corp. J. W. Dillon	0 3 5 4 5—17	4 2 3 3 3—15—32	
D. Emmons	2 4 4 3 3—16	2 3 3 4 4—16—32	
C. G. Hass	3 4 2 3 3—15	3 4 3 5 3—18—33	
M. W. Van Orden	3 4 2 2 3—15	3 3 3 4 3—16—31	
H. Wilcox	3 4 4 3 3—18	5 3 3 4 3—18—36	

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Corp. L. H. Schoenhahn	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 4 4 3—18—36	
Corp. B. P. Phyfe	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 3 4 2—16—35	
J. T. Barton	3 2 3 3 4—15	2 3 3 5 4—17—32	
E. J. Christopher	3 4 4 4 4—19	2 4 3 3 4—17—37	
A. Cornwell	3 3 5 4 3—18	4 4 3 3 3—18—36	
F. Little	4 3 2 4 3—16	5 4 4 0 3—16—32	
E. A. A. Mayhew	3 4 4 0 4—15	3 4 2 4 3—16—31	
A. Nicolovius	3 4 5 3 4—19	2 3 3 4 4—16—35	

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. L. Gandus	3 3 2 3 4—15	2 3 4 4 4—17—32	
Sergt. G. F. Walsh	4 4 3 2 4—15	4 4 3 3 3—17—32	
W. M. Meehan	4 4 3 2 4—16	3 3 3 3 4—16—32	
H. Van Oehsen	3 4 3 2 3—15	4 3 5 2 3—17—32	

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. P. E. Finegan	3 3 5 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 4—20—39	
Sergt. P. E. O'Conor	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 5 2 3 5—19—35	
William Boyle	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 3 4 4 4—19—40	
John Nihill	4 3 4 5 5—21	4 4 3 4 5—20—41	

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. L. Babcock	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 4 4 5 5—21—39	
Corp. W. Sutton	2 4 4 4 3—17	3 4 4 3 4—20—37	
Corp. S. W. Clancey	2 2 3 4 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30	
J. J. Adgate	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 4 2 4—17—35	
J. L. Brady	4 3 4 5 3—19	2 5 3 4 4—18—37	
J. Derin	4 3 3 2 4—16	0 4 4 3 4—15—31	
C. G. Drew	4 4 3 2 4—17	3 5 4 3 3—18—35	
W. E. Gallagher	4 5 4 0 4—17	4 5 0 5 4—18—35	
G. W. Jarboe	3 3 3 2 4—15	4 4 4 4 0—16—31	
M. Lenz	4 2 5 4 3—18	4 5 4 0 5—18—36	
F. E. MacKnight	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 5 4 3 3—19—38	
Frank Maclean	2 4 4 3 3—15	3 4 4 3 3—17—32	
L. C. Mars	2 4 4 3 3—16	3 4 0 4 4—15—31	
C. H. Reyer	4 2 3 3 4—16	4 3 2 3 3—15—31	
W. J. Scott	3 4 4 3 5—19	5 3 4 3 3—18—37	
J. Vermilyea	4 2 4 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15—31	

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

A. G. Miller	5 0 4 4 4—17	5 3 3 3 2—16—33	

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. A. H. Davidson	4 3 4 4 5—20	3 4 4 2 3—16—36	

SQUADRON A.

G. M. Buck	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 4 4 4 3—18—36	
F. B. McAnerney	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 4 3 4 5—20—35	
A. C. Smith	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 3 4 3 3—17—35	
W. M. Tuttle	4 3 4 4 0—15	4 4 3 3 3—17—32	

Sharpshooters.

STAFF.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston	5 4 4 4 5—22	4 5 3 4 5—21—43	

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 5 4 3 4—21—43	
Capt. W. H. Palmer	5 4 5 5 4—23	3 4 4 5 5—21—44	
Lieut. N. V. D. Black	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 3 4 3—18—41	
Lieut. P. J. White	5 5 4 4 4—22	3 4 4 5 5—21—43	
Lieut. L. J. Jocelyn	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 4 5 4—22—46	
Sergt. J. C. De Mille	4 5 4 4 4—22	5 4 3 4 4—20—42	
Sergt. E. P. Fowler	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 5 3 3 4—20—42	
Sergt. A. Stevens	4 5 5 5 5—23	4 4 0 4 5—22—45	
Sergt. J. R. Stewart	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 4 3 3 3—17—40	
Sgt. E. C. Robinson	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 5 5 4 4—22—45	
Corp. E. Steiger, Jr.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 5 5—23—45	
Corp. E. S. Coy	4 5 5 5 5—24	5 5 4 4 5—23—47	
Corp. W. H. Evans	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 4 4 3 4—19—42	
Crp. F. C. Robinson	5 5 5 4 5—24	4 4 3 4 4—21—45	
J. A. Boutillier	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 4 3 5—20—43	
W. N. Bavier	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 3 4—20—42	
R. T. Dodd	4 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 5 4 3—20—42	
J. P. Felt	5 4 4 5 5—23	2 5 4 5 3—19—42	
A. Jaensen, Jr.	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 4 5 3 3—19—42	
J. H. Little	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 4 3—20—42	
W. F. Mason	4 5 4 5 5—23	5 4 4 4 4—21—44	
A. W. Morley, Jr.	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 4 4 5 5—21—43	
W. H. Palmer	5 5 4 5 5—24	5 5 4 4 4—22—46	
E. S. Sanborn	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 4 5 5—21—44	
E. C. Schoonmaker	4 5 4 5 5—23	3 4 4 4 4—20—43	

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. Cipolari	5 4 5 5 4—23	4 4 4 3 4—19—42	
Sergt. G. Davis	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 5 4 5 3—21—43	
F. B. Sharkey	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 5 5 3—21—44	

NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. F. King	5 5 5 4 3—22	2 4 5 4 5—20—42	
Corp. J. A. O'Donnell	5 4 5 5 4—23	5 0 4 5 5—19—42	
Corp. D. Brane	5 4 3 5 5—22	3 5 3 5 5—21—43	
Corp. J. E. Griffith	5 3 4 5 5—22	4 4 5 4 5—22—44	
Corp. G. Leibrock	5 5 5 4 4—23	2 4 5 5 4—20—43	
Corp. F. E. Claiborn	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 5 4 5—22—44	
E. W. Ingram	5 5 5 4 4—22	5 5 4 4 4—22—44	

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. C. S. Richards	5 4 4 5 5—23	5 4 4 4 4—21—44	
Sergt. J. McDermott	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 4 4 5 3—20—43	
R. K. Barnes	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 4 4 4—20—43	
Capt. J. T. Ashley	5 5 5 5 5—25	3 5 3 4 4—19—14	
Sergt. J. McNevin	5 5 5 4 4—23	5 4 4 3 4—20—43	
L. B. Becker	5 5 3 5 4—22	4 5 5 5 2—21—43	
C. W. Lewry, Jr.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 5 4 4 4—21—43	

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. P. Farrell	5 5 5 5 5—25	5 4 4 5 4—22—47	

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Corp. H. C. Doré	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 5 5 0 5—20—42	
G. Merritt	4 4 4 5 5—22	5 5 5 3 2—20—42	
F. D. Wendel	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 5 5 5 3—23—45	

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. G. P. Musson	4 5 5 5 3—22	4 5 4 4 5—22—44	
Capt. C. G. Todd	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 5 4 4 5—22—45	
Capt. C. D. Napier	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 5 4 5 4—22—45	
Lieut. C. H. Barnum	5 5 5 5 4—24	4 4 5 3 3—19—43	
Sergt. G. B. Bryant	5 5 4 4 5—23	5 4 4 4 5—22—45	
Sergt. E. H. Miller	4 5 5 5 4—23	5 3 4 4 4—20—43	
Sergt. H. G. Story	4 5 4 4 5—22	3 4 5 4 4—20—42	
Sergt. F. D. Greene	4 5 5 5 3—22	5 5 5 3 5—23—45	
Sergt. W. A. Robinson	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 5 2 4—20—42	
Sergt. D. M. Boe	5 4 5 4 4—23	5 4 4 5 2—20—42	
Sergt. W. A. Stopford	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 5 4 4—22—44	
Corp. B. P. Phyfe	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 4 4 3 5—20—43	
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 5 3 4—20—42	
Corp. W. D. Slade	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 4 5 2—19—42	
Corp. C. F. Valentine	5 4 5 3 5—22	5 5 3 4 3—20—42	
Corp. E. Green	4 5 5 5 3—22	2 5 4 5 5—21—43	
Corp. H. K. Zust	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 5 4 5 4—23—45	
A. Brexendorf	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 4 3 5—21—43	
R. S. Cooke, Jr.	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 3 5 4 3—19—42	
J. F. Chapman	3 4 5 5 5—22	3 4 5 4 5—21—43	
A. Cornwell	4 5 3 5 5—22	5 4 4 4 4—21—43	
J. W. Sweeny	5 4 5 3 5—22	5 4 4 4 4—21—43	
W. J. Turner	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 4 4 4—21—45	
W. W. Whitlock	5 4 5 5 4—23	3 4 4 5 4—20—43	

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. H. C. Barthman	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 5 3 5 5—21—43	
C. A. Baldwin	5 3 5 5 5—23	4 4 5 4 5—22—45	
T. Connolly	5 5 5 4 5—24	5 5 4 4 5—23—47	

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. P. E. O'Connor	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 5 4 5 4—22—45	
Sergt. P. Finegan	5 5 3 4 5—22	5 5 4 4 5—23—45	

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
W. Boyle	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 5 5 3 4—21—43	
J. Nihill	5 5 5 4 5—24	4 4 4 5 4—21—45	

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. W. H. Luison	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 5 4—22—44	
Capt. E. B. Bruch	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 5 2 3 5—19—44	
Lieut. A. S. Williams	5 5 5 4 5—24	4 5 3 4 5—21—45	
Lieut. W. S. Beekman	4 5 3 5 5—22	4 3 4 4 5—20—42	
Lieut. R. Byars	4 4 5 5 5—23	5 3 5 3 4—20—43	
Sergt. G. H. Doyle	5 5 5 4 5—24	4 5 5 4 4—22—46	
Sergt. J. Hunter	4 5 4 5 5—23	0 5 4 5 5—19—42	
Sergt. G. L. Babcock	5 5 5 5 4—24	4 4 4 4 3—19—43	
Sergt. W. B. Sheppard	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 5 3 4 4—20—42	
Corp. G. W. Corwin	5 5 5 5 4—24	5 5 5 4 4—24—48	
G. S. Andrews	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 4 5 3 4—21—43	
A. S. Corbett	4 5 5 5 3—22	4 5 5 4 4—22—44	
R. C. Daniel	3 4 5 5 5—23	4 5 5 5 2—21—44	
M. J. Downing	4 4 5 5 5—23	0 5 4 5 5—19—42	
F. V. MacLean	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 5 3 5 3—20—43	
F. R. Meeteer	5 5 5 4 4—23	3 4 4 4 5—20—43	
R. Stokes	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 3 5 3 5—21—43	
W. E. Trull, Jr.	4 3 5 5 5—22	5 5 4 3 4—21—43	

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

C. W. Le More	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 3 5 5—22—44	

SQUADRON A.

Lieut. H. Barry	4 4 4 4 5—21	5 4 4 3 4—20—41	
Sergt. F. D. Brown	5 3 4 5 5—22	4 3 5 5 4—21—43	
Sergt. A. Wendt	4 5 4 3 5—21	4 4 3 5 4—20—41	
Corp. F. D. Vuller	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 3 5 5 5—22—44	
F. W. Becker	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21—43	
C. C. Robertson	4 5 5 5 5—24	5 4 3 3 5—20—44	
A. Roelker, Jr.	3 5 5 4 4—21	5 5 3 4 3—20—41	

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

Seaman H. P. Hamilton	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 4 2 5 5—20—43	

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

Capt. L. W. Francis	3 5 5 4 5—22	3 4 5 5 4—21—43	
Lieut. G. W. Johnston	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 5 5 4 2—21—43	
Lieut. W. C. Hanton	5 5 3 4 5—22	4 5 4 5 5—23—45	

COMPANY 17, SEPARATE.

Sergt. A. J. Tooker	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 5 4 4—22—44	

GOLF ON ENGLEWOOD LINKS.

L. P. Rider Wins the Cup in the Special Sweepstakes.

The scores in the qualifying round for the championship of the Englewood Golf Club yesterday were:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Dr. J. A. Wells	42	44	86
J. B. Baker	45	47	92
C. Kell	45	51	96
W. Kidder	47	49	96
J. H. Sherwood	45	51	96
H. J. Banks, Jr.	49	48	97
H. Coppell	47	51	98
S. Mowry	49	51	100
E. H. Booth	57	49	106
A. Coppell	52	54	106
J. C. Sherwood	56	48	104
R. F. Reinhmund	60	48	108
W. Baylis	46	54	100
H. Ashforth	55	54	109

One of the features was a special sweepstakes in which visitors could participate. The net cup in this event was won by L. P. Rider, one of the Nassau players, with 116, 40, 76. The cup for the best gross score was won by Walter J. Travis on his morning card, which was:

Out	5	6	5	6	5	5	3	5	6—46
In	5	3	6	4	6	6	5	3	4—42—88

In the afternoon Travis continued his phenominal golf in a match against the bogey score for the links. The redoubtable Col. Bogey only beat Travis by one hole. The score:

Bogey	4	6	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—42
Travis	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—41
Bogey	5	4	5	4	5	6	5	3	4—41—83
Travis	5	4	5	4	5	7	4	3	4—41—84

The summaries:

SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKES.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
L. P. Rider	116	40	76
N. S. Dike	99	15	84
H. W. Thayer	110	24	86
W. Beebe	113	24	89
J. V. Koch, Jr.	107	16	91
W. J. Travis	88	plus 4	92
J. B. C. Tappan	106	10	96

MONTHLY HANDICAP.—CLASS A.

Harvey Murdock	99	18	81
H. L. Pratt	102	13	89
J. V. Koch, Jr.	107	16	91

CLASS B.

H. W. Thayer	110	24	86
Howard Hadden	113	25	88
Walter Perry	127	30	97

FIRST CONTEST FOR ADAM'S CUP.

L. P. Rider	116	40	76
G. P. Hopkins	94	12	82
W. B. Cocke	111	25	86
R. D. Hardy	181	45	86
H. W. Maxwell	97	10	87
E. E. Robertson	99	10	89
A. C. Humphreys	108	18	90
W. L. Hicks	95	4	91
H. S. Beard	117	22	95
Harvey Murdock	111	18	93
R. T. McGusty	134	33	101
E. H. Sayre	144	35	109
W. Beard	132	28	104
J. B. C. Tappan	106	10	96

Nassau Country Club's Links Open

There was a great turnout of the well-known country residents from Glen Cove, Roslyn, Wheatley Hills, and Hempstead yesterday at the opening of the new eighteen-hole links of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove. The course is the longest in the East and is said to compare favorably with any in Scotland or England in the perfection of its details. With a total playing length of 6,036 yards, the course is a true championship links. The names and distances of the holes follow:

Out.	Yards.	In.	Yards.
1. First	315	10. Slide	400
2. Long	500	11. Sand Pit	188
3. Meadow	317	12. Corner	395
4. Mounds	318	13. Railroad	300
5. Old Lane	367	14. Cedar	390
6. Graveyard	382	15. Hill	473
7. Circus	161	16. Hollow	360
8. Woods	365	17. Pond	150
9. Roadside	375	18. Home	280
Total	3,100	Total	2,936

The Bar Harbor Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—The regular weekly golf tournament at Kebo to-day was won by T. G. Ireland with a net score of 75 and a handicap of 2. Arden Robbins, the scratch man, covered the course in 89. He is still off his form. The scores:

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
Arden Robbins	89	0	89
Mr. McCane	93	3	90
A. D. Childs	98	2	96
T. G. Condon	93	7	86
Mr. Fellis	97	8	89
E. R. Thorndike	110	12	98
T. G. Ireland	87	12	75
H. L. Ewer	97	12	85
R. M. Gallatin	107	20	87
O. W. Guthrie	124	35	89
E. L. Curley	141	40	101
A. H. Hinkle, Jr.	117	20	97
E. B. Pike	123	30	93
F. A. Gillette	118	25	93
Miss McLane	142	23	99
Mrs. T. G. Condon	123	28	95

TENNIS AT NEW CASTLE.

Beals Wright Carries Off Honors in Last Day's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, N. H., Aug. 5.—The Wentworth lawn tennis tournament was brought to a most successful end here to-day. The two final matches kept the big crowd of enthusiastic spectators in a constant state of excitement nearly all day. Young Beals Wright, the Interscholastic champion, proved to be the hero of the day, and he was well tired out before his long day's play was finished.

In the final round of the singles this morning Wright beat Budlong in a clever three-set match, the youngster's splendid volleying carrying the day against Budlong's accurate ground strokes.

The final of doubles lasted part of the morning and nearly all of the afternoon. Wright was too exhausted at the end to make a very strong fight. The final score follows:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Final Round—B. C. Wright beat C. R. Budlong, 8—6, 7—5, 6—3.
Gentlemen's Doubles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat B. C. Wright and H. H. Hackett, 9—7, 2—6, 11—13, 6—1, 6—3.

The 1,000 Yards' Record Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At the Aberavon (Wales,) athletic meeting to-day, Harry Cullum of Cardiff, beat the world's record for 1,000 yards on the flat, covering the distance in 2 minutes, 9½ seconds.

THE ROCKEFELLER TAX CASE.

He Will Fight the Assessment of His North Tarrytown Property.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Counselor Harry Dykeman, who represents John D. Rockefeller, said to-day that Mr. Rockefeller was going to fight the assessment levied upon his property by the Assessors of Mount Pleasant Township. The papers were all ready to-day, and on Monday or Tuesday they will be submitted. If the Assessors are sustained by the Court, the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Rockefeller's property is situated in North Tarrytown. This year his assessment amounts to $525,575, which is $100,000 less than last year's figures. Referee Moysradt has fixed the value of the property at $393,422.50. Mr. Rockefeller is willing to pay on that basis.

LARCHMONT YACHTS CRUISE

New York Club Run Is a Drifting Match to New Haven.

THE EMERALD WAS FIRST IN

The Fleetwing, Hildegard, and Vandal Have Sail-Overs—Second Run Will Be to New London To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 5.—The yachts of the Larchmont contingent of the New York Yacht Club, bound for the cruise rendezvous at New London, started this morning from Larchmont for the first run of the cruise, arranged by the Larchmont Yacht Club. The destination was Morris Cove, this port, and to-morrow the second run will be made from here to New London.

There was a fine showing up of schooners for the run of to-day, but the start was made under the adverse condition of an almost flat calm. The fourteen craft whose owners plucked up courage to attempt a race of it were two hours getting over the line.

The club's Regatta Committee was somewhat scattered through the fleet. Howard W. Coates was sailing his own schooner Gevalia; John F. Lovejoy sailed on Commodore Postley's flagship, the schooner Colonia, and Frank Hardy was the guest of Mr. Murray on the steam yacht Jessie.

Edward Kelly's auxiliary steamer Barracouta served as the judges' boat for the occasion, Mr. Kelly and Jere Baretto taking the time. As guests of Mr. Coates aboard the Gevalia were Edward J. Greacen, Stanley Greacen, Eugene L. Bushe, and Capt. Von Buskirk. Commodore Postley had quite a party aboard the Colonia, in the number, besides Mr. Lovejoy, being Fleet Capt. Joseph H. Sterling. On Seymour L. Husted, Jr.'s, Crusader were Chester Munroe, George A. Cormack, and James M. Motley. Willard Ward sailed his Shamrock. Mr. Carpenter had as guests on the Glendoveer Walter Murphy and Mr. Jones. Col. Daniel Appleton sailed on the sloop Tigress, now chartered by his brother, C. A. Appleton. G. E. Ide was the guest of James C. Bergen on the sloop Hildegarde. On the Barracouta were her owner. Mr. Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, Frederick Schlessinger, and W. A. Thompson.

Fretted streaks on the water suggested that a breeze was making up off to the south'ard, and as the time for the start drew near, and as what there was yet came from the south, and the tide was setting down the Sound, there was promise of a comfortably quiet run to New Haven breakwater, which was to be the finish line. Winds are gay old deceivers, however, and in this case the promise was not kept. The preparatory signal was given at 10 o'clock and the start was ten minutes later, while a handicap signal was whistled at 10:15 o'clock.

Only the Ariel got over the line before the expiration of the handicap time. She went over at 10:14:22, with booms to port and setting her ballooners as she crossed. The others went over the line in the following order: Katrina, 10:15:00; Emerald, 10:15:40; Quissetta, 10:15:40; Glendoveer, 10:17:20; Crusader, 10:27:25; Fleetwing, 10:36:00; Tigress, 10:43:40; Shamrock, 10:44:10; Hildegarde, 10:45:20; Albicore, 10:46:42; Vandal, 10:50:10; Gevelia, 10:53:22, and Colonia, 12:04:27. The Colonia had been down at City Island overhauling in preparation for the cruise, and a tug failing her, she fell a prey to the calm of this morning. Late, therefore, in reaching Larchmont, she was still further delayed taking on stores. The Barracouta waited to take her time, however, and there was some amusement when it was seen that she was leaving a wake of boxes, straw, paper, and other packing from the stores put aboard, which reached well across Larchmont Harbor and across the starting line, too.

There was not breeze enough to take a man's hat off, yet one of the guests on the Colonia lost a straw hat overboard, and the big schooner was making such poor time of it that one of her Scandinavian sailormen lowered a dinghy, rowed for the hat, and then overhauled her.

These little episodes over, the Barracouta headed for this port to take up her position at the finishing line. She got into the middle of the sailing fleet off Greenwich Point, and then she found them beating into a wind which had shifted and came only in streaks. At this rate it soon became evident that the Barracouta's searchlight would have to be called into play for taking the time at the finish.

It was altogether an exasperating start to the cruise. The schooners Fearless and Southern Cross were mixed up in the fleet, but they had not crossed the line, and were therefore not in the race. Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club did not go into the race either, but had his schooner Sachem towed east. It was unusually hot on the Sound. The water, as smooth as a mirror, threw back each superheated sunbeam, and the yachtsmen caught them both ways. It was only bearable on steam craft, which created a breeze for themselves. Idling about under these conditions, the yachtsmen fell a-fishing, and practiced rifle and pistol shooting on a school of porpoises that came along to make sport of their predicament.

At 1 o'clock, when the leaders were off Shippen Point, most of the yachts held the same relative position as at the start, Ariel leading. Emerald and Quissetta, however, had passed the Katrina and the Fleetwing led the Crusader, while the others strung along to the rear were splitting tacks and spread out pretty well from one side of the Sound to the other. The Barracouta reached New Haven Breakwater at 5:35 P. M., and the Jessie arrived soon afterward.

The sailing fleet had practically a drift of it till 4 o'clock P. M., when the wind, after its period of perplexing fickleness, located itself in the southwest and began to breeze up a bit, with a squall brewing to the westward. Under this refreshing inspiration and with spinnakers set, the yachts began to move along with some degree of brightness. The Emerald was the first to finish. She was followed by the Ariel, Katrina, and Quissetta in the order named. The summary:

SCHOONERS, CLASS A—OVER 95 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Yacht.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Corr'ted Time.
Fleetwing	8:02:23	9:47:23 9:47:23

CLASS B—95 FEET RACING LENGTH.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase of 22 Cortlandt Street the Week's Only Feature.

A VERY DULL SUMMER MARKET

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Business at a Standstill—Only Ten Foreclosures for This Week.

The state of business during the early part of the Summer made it reasonable to expect that a moderate activity of a seasonable sort, confined largely, of course, to the operators, would bridge over the dull period extending to the middle of September. This hope, however, has not been realized. Even the trading and readjustments among the professional element preparatory to Fall business is to a large extent lacking, and it is the general opinion among brokers that even for midsummer the last two weeks have approached pretty closely the record for dullness.

The sale of 22 Cortlandt Street to the New York Telephone Company was really the only deal of respectable proportions reported throughout the week. The transaction was peculiar in that the telephone company, although it owned the adjoining building, had not been regarded as the probable purchaser of this piece, and except as a bit of extreme precaution it is difficult to see wherein the telephone company will be much better off through its ownership of it. Flanked on either side and in fact surrounded by the Havemeyer and telephone buildings, it is not probable that a building of any height would ever have been attempted on so small a lot as 22 Cortlandt Street. That it would ever have been brought to insure the light and air of the Havemeyer building is not reasonable because the latter has no windows in its easterly wall. The remaining alternative—that the telephone company will erect an addition on No. 22—raises the question of whether the increased floor space would compensate for loss of light and air to its present building.

The only other transactions of the week of more than passing interest were the sales of 24 and 26 East Twenty-second Street. Whether these two parcels will ultimately go to the same owner has not yet developed, but the announcement that both will be improved indicates a steady demand for modern structures in the district between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Union and Madison Squares.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Foley & Sniffin were the brokers in the sale of the flats 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, for the Kelly estate. The transaction is said to have been all cash and the price about $150,000.

Adler & Herrman have sold the five-story brick tenement at the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, 24.11 by 70.

David Stewart has sold to R. Clarence Dorsett the lot on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100; also, to M Canfield a four-story American basement dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, near Audubon Avenue, 16.6 by 40 by 50.

Julius Howe has sold the five-story double flat 304 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The partition sale of the Adee estate's tract at Bronxwood Park, together with seven foreclosures made up last week's entire dealings at auction. The Adee property went to one of the heirs on a single bid, while the plaintiffs in all but one of the foreclosure sales bought the properties and contributed to the generally uninteresting results. This week, with a total of ten foreclosures scattered over three days, will doubtless be even less exciting.

There were recorded last week 395 mortgages for $5,293,483, of which 142, for $1,447,369, were at 6 per cent.; 165, for $1,231,713, were at more, and 88, for $2,614,410, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 274 mortgages, for $3,047,109; of which 87, for $909,608, were at 5 per cent.; 118, for $508,101, were at more, and 69, for $1,629,400, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 95 and 97 Liberty Street, north side, 237.9 feet west of Broadway, 30 by 110.1 by 30 by 118.6, twelve-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $119,007.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Crittenden, referee, Beacon Street, West Farms, south side, 102.4 feet west of Classon Avenue, 25 by 147 by 25 by 143, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,320.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 445 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,286.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, One Hundred and Eightieth Street, southwest corner of Mohegan Avenue, 75 by 133.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,535.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Fallows, referee, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 125.9 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 14.6 by 84.2, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,229.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Jacob P. Solomon, referee, 338 and 340 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, about 110 feet west of First Avenue, 58.10 by 100.11 by 150.6½ by about 125, two and three story brick stables. Due on judgment, $24,434.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,564.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John S. Sheppard, Jr., referee, 73 and 75 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,374; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., assignee's sale, Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh, assignee, 100, 102, and 104 Duane Street, south side, 130.2 feet west of Broadway, 75.9 by 117.6 by 117.3 by 75.9, nine, two, and three story brick buildings. Subject to mortgages for $50,000, a life interest of Leonard W. Kipp, and the dower right of the wife, Stanley C. Kipp.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis Speir, Jr., referee, 419 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,817.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Willis Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84.4; Z. D. Schallenburg of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 302 East Twenty-first Street, for a brick fence, 20 by 53; Mrs. R. Scanlon, premises, owner; A. W. Brunner of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

Anthony Avenue, northeast corner of Burnside Avenue, for a frame shed, 20 by 12; Thomas & Dunn of 2,080 Anthony Avenue, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $300.

Nos. 324 and 326 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 23 by 65; Mary Manillo of 214 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $200.

Ninth Avenue, east side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 24 8 by 85.10; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Fischer's Lane, for a one-story frame coal pocket, 30 by 90; William J. Fee, owner; James H. Perry, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 22.6 by 62.2 and 65.2; Morris Zuckerman of 85 Allen Street, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 85 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 82; and G. J. Fleischmann of 2 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 256 and 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick office and store building; Pabst Brewing Company of 376 Washington Avenue, owner; Otto Strack, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fairmount Place, north side, 450 feet east of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Elizabeth A. Peterson, owner; W. O. Dickerson, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 222 and 224 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a seven-story brick flat; O. D. Munn of 14 East Twenty-second Street, owner; C. Myer, architect; cost, $300.

No. 232 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. C. Eberle, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $250.

Nos. 144 to 148 Forty-first Street, to a three-story brick stable; T. J. McCahill, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $3,500.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Bailey of 824 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 583 to 595 Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame clubhouse; Melrose Turn Verein, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $15,000.

Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Lewis Street, to a two-story brick stable, 28 by 22.8; W. H. Webb of 415 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. B. Tubby, architect; cost, $1,400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 5.

AMETHYST AV, e s, 155 ft n of Morris Park Av, 20x100; Jacob Sommer to Emma Von Raven 1

BEEKMAN ST, 52, 26.3x87.2; Ward McAllister, Jr., to Judah Boas, all title.... 1

BROOK ST, n w corner of Spring St, 102.3x180x100x150; James R. Gray to Henrietta Hoppock..... 1

EAST ST, s w corner of Delancey St, 25x75; Thomas R. Gruman to James H. Post ..... Nom.

GRAHAM ST, being Lots 183 and 184 on map of 211 choice lots of Downing estate, at Van Nest Station, 50x95; Jacob W. Kahn to James D. Rogers..... 571

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, w s, being gore Lot 187, on map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 37.7x36.1x 19.7, gore; Elizabeth Tiernan to Frederick E. Lange..... 300

INTERIOR LOT, begins 150 ft e of 11th Av, and 56 ft n of 185th St, 20.3x47.1x 20.3x47; John P. Leo to Mary J. Hooper.

INTERIOR LOT, 150 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,059.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 50x100, with right of way; Ephraim B. Levy to John and Llena Kamermayer and Fani Eisen..... 100

LOT 7, on map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick Oxley..... 1

MAPES AV, s e s, 429 ft n e of Samuel St, 33x150; John Gunn to William C. Bergen 1

SPRING ST, s w corner of Mott St, 25.5 x93.9x25x98.5; William K. Porter to Robert D. Green..... 1

40TH ST, 215 West, 25x98.9; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Joseph Frankenthal $3,600

40TH ST, 219 West, 25x98.9; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Joseph Frankenthal 1,500

40TH ST, 221 West, 25x98.9; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Joseph Frankenthal 1,000

46TH ST, 126 and 128, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 30x100.4; Madison G. Hawkes to Young Men's Christian Association..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to Newman London..... 1

82D ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 26x 102.2; John H. Balden and others to Aimee L. Keyes..... Nom.

92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 45x100.8; Patrick J. O'Connell to Cornelius J. Purcell and others, trustees. 1

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x 100.11, ½ part; Hester Sapero to Simon Trensky ..... Nom.

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x 100.11, ½ part; Mary Lieberman to Philip Goldstein 1

107TH ST, 322, s s, 80 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22.6x100.5; Charles Buek to Charles H. Covell..... 100

109TH ST, n s, 114 ft e of 2d Av, 19x 100.10; Newman London to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager..... 100

123D ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Maria Simpson to Virginia Brugnelli 1

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Selah B. Strong, referee, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, as trustees, &c., for William C. Stuart. 23,000

Recorded Leases.

MARION ST, 15, store, &c.; Michael Scangarella to Giuseppi Formichella, 29 months from Dec. 1, 1897..... 336

STANTON ST, 333, store floor; Simon Katzenstein, agent for Hannah Greenwald, to Abraham Gabel, 2 years..... 216

1ST AV, 1,158, n s of ground floor; Max Rosenthal to Leopold Winternitz, 3 years 420

1ST AV, 67, front basement; Julia Witzel to Charles Lindner, 5 years..... 540

26TH ST, 326 West, store, &c.; H. Meade to Anton Rossner, 5 years..... $300

102D ST, 213 East; Louis Gordon, Barnett Levy, and Sophia Gruenstein to Mariano D'Alessio, 2 9-12 years..... 1,620

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 384 to 390 East 10th St, 1 year 24,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 384 to 390 East 10th St, 1 year 17,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, w s, 492.6 ft s of 150th St, 3 months 784

BENSON, Lulu, to Emma Young; 519 3d Av; also, 3d Av, e s, 40.4 ft n of 32d St, 1 year..... 5,000

BERGEN, William C., to John and Ellen Gunn; Mapes Av, s e s, 429 ft n e of Samuel St, 3 years..... 600

BRENEN, Edward and Catharine, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 65th St, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 40,000

BRESLIN, Sarah, to Warren J. Mitchell; Thwaites Place, n s, 158 ft e of William's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 250

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to William T. Hookey; 123d St, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 months..... 2,000

CARROLL, John F., to Anna M. Hepford; 149th St, s s, 430 ft w of Boulevard, ½ year 1,000

COUTE, Hubert and Nicholas, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 119 East 14th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,600

DU FAIS, John L., trustee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 82d St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years... 16,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Simon Danzig and another; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, demand.. 2,500

DRAKE, William H., to Eugenia G. Rieffel; 134th St, s s, 184.1 ft e of Avenue C, demand..... 5,000

FORMICHELLA, Giuseppi, to Jacob Ruppert; 15 Marion St, leasehold, demand... 600

HANLEY, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 290 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,450

HOOPER, Mary J., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 185th St, n s, 150.6 ft e of the Boulevard, 3 years..... 6,000

HOOPER, Mary J., to John P. Leo; 185th St, n s, 150.6 ft e of the Boulevard, 3 months 350

HURWITZ, Rebecca I., and Abraham I. Kantrowitz to Charles Klingenstein; 579 Grand St, 1 year..... 1,000

HURWITZ, Rebecca I. and Isaac, also Abraham I. Kantrowitz to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 579 Grand St, 5 years 6,000

KAMERMAYER, John and Llena, and Fani Elsen to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 150 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,059.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 50; also Morris Park Av, n s, 1,000.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years.. 500

KENNEDY, Hugh, to Peter Doelger; 459 4th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 7,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 19th St, s w s, 140 ft s e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 25,000

LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 1 month..... 64,676

LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Mary W. Rogers; 1st Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, 5 years 21,000

LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 1st Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 105th St, 5 years..... 20,000

LONDON, Neuman, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 48th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

LOONIE, Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 50th St, s s, 169 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MURPHY, John J., to Henry C. Glaser; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, demand..... 300

NULTY, Patrick J., to Washington H. Taylor; 15th St, n s, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 2 years..... 2,400

O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 924 St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 6,000

O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to Anton Reitmayer; 92d St, s s, 170 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 5,767

O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to James F. Welch; 92d St, s s, 215 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 1,707

O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to Cornelius J. Purcell and others; 92d St, s s, 215 ft w of Central Park West, secures material, &c..... ....

OXLEY, Patrick, to Catherine S. Banning; Unionport Road, e s, 200.5 ft s of Morris Park, 3 years..... 2,500

RASZEWSKI, Gustave A., to Elise Schoonmaker; Grant Av, e s, 280 ft n of Central Av; also, plot at n s of lot on e s of Webster Av, begins 32.7 ft e of Webster Av, runs e 92.3x n 14.3 to Raszewski's land x w 93.4, with parts excepted, 1 year..... 6,000

ROSEMAN, Abram, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 120th St, n s, 199 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

ROSSNER, Anton, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 326 West 26th St, saloon lease, demand..... 600

SAXE, Albert, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s w corner of 82d St, demand..... 100,000

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Henry Meigs; Baretto St, e s, 123.3 ft from n s of 165th St 3 years..... 1,200

TREACY, Anne E. and Michael, to Sarah F. Shannon; 129th St, n s, 368.9 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

VEEDER, Kate, to Charles E. Macpherson; Prince Place, e s, at centre line of Riverdale Lane, 20x285 to 254th St, 5 years..... 3,600

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... 6,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Sarah E. Liebig..... 20,043

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan C. and George F. Herriman, trustee 10,061

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... 24,141

BRANDT, Louis and John, to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company 10,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company 33,000

CLAUSEN, George C., to New Realty Bond Exchange and Tru pany 0,000

CUNEO & CO. to Maddalena Cur. 2,800

FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Continental Trust Company 23,000

FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Continental Trust Company..... 100

FORD, Emily L., to Continental Trust Company 100

JONES, Charles L., guardian, &c., to Charles L. Jones, executor, &c..... $1,000

LE COUNT, William, to Robert W. Brown, executor, &c., to Anna L. Brown 6,130

STEVENS, John W., to Augustus F. Holly Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Robert H. Neely..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 957; John Schuback against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor $280

EAST BROADWAY, 147; J. G. Miller & Co. against Jacob Geisler, owner; Walter Powers, contractor 62

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of 147th St, 125x100; Elizabeth De Lacey against John J. Ottsbadt and another, owners; John H. Gault, contractor..... 18

6TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 47x84; George W. Jump & Co. against Samuel Marks, owner; F. Klingman & Co., contractors 100

9TH ST, 635 to 639 East; Henry S. Northrup against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor 85

14TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue D, 25x 100, Unionport; Julius B. Groud against Frederick C. Leubuscher, owner; Andrew Brown, contractor..... 83

101ST ST, 64 to 68 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Prensky & Goldstein, owners and contractors..... 105

104TH ST, 144 West; James D. McEntee against William G. Massarene, owner; William G. and Kate G. Massarene, contractors 550

153D ST, s s, 200 ft e of the Boulevard, 75x96.9; J. P. Duff & Co. against Mary A. Cannon, owner; John B. Cannon, contractor 276

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x 90; the Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against Raymon Vinciprova, owner and contractor..... 154

Lis Pendens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 106.8 ft s of 164th St, 42.7x97.6x89.11x112; Hannah M. Halpin against Kate Bolger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. H. and J. A. Young.

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, adjoining land of Clinton G. Stevenson, 32x265 to Sidney St x— to beginning, gore; Levi S. Sprengsteen against George L. Stevenson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. McKeen.

10TH ST, n s, 58.5 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x71; Charles H. Tuthill, trustee, &c., against Albert Ficken and others, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.8, all title; also parcel of land lying s of Lots 1,159, 1,160, and 1,162, map of Henry Rutgers estate, and lying between said lots and East River, together with bulkheads, wharves, &c.; also Pier 49, East River, 1-6 part; Fanny M. Bedlow against Sarah A. Stilwell and others, (action to set aside mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

108TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100.8; Joseph Spota against Henry N. Benson, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BLUMENKROHN & STONE.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received a writ of replevin against Blumenkrohn & Stone, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 35 East Twelfth Street, for $394 in favor of Forstman & Co., and levied upon nine pieces of cloth.

ISAAC B. PERLMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received a writ of replevin against Isaac B. Perlman, manufacturer of cloaks and clothing, at 35 Walker Street, for $970 from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for goods sold to him by Uhlfelder & Hecht. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner said they had gotten out the replevin writ because Mr. Perlman had disposed of all his stock and had disappeared from his place of business. The Sheriff did not find any goods to levy upon at 35 Walker Street, but found most of the goods called for in the writ in an auction room near by. Mr. Perlman was formerly a jobber in cloaks and auction goods on East Broadway and started at 35 Walker Street in July, 1897.

Out of Town.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.—The Sheriff has received another attachment against the Banque Ville Marie of Montreal in favor of Gavin Rowe for $1,040, and served it on the Bank of the Republic. Mr. Rowe obtained a previous attachment on July 27 for $500, and enough money in the Bank of the Republic was found to cover it.

KREISCHER & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

J. K. Wells Files a Petition to Have the Firm Declared Insolvent.

Joseph K. Wells, a coal dealer of Brooklyn, yesterday filed a petition in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court to have B. Kreischer & Co. of Kreischerville, Staten Island, declared insolvent. He alleges that Kreischer & Co. committed an act in bankruptcy on June 5 last in allowing George F. Kreischer, the President of the concern, to permit the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to have preference over other creditors by taking a judgment against the property of the company under a foreclosure of a mortgage, and also several other creditors to have equal preference in judgments.

Wells says that he has claims against Kreischer & Co., in the form of judgments on two notes, one for $1,884.33 and the other for $1,745.59.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BETTS, John H.—L. J. Boniface..... $71

BAILIE, Samuel and David J.—Mary Moriarty, administratrix, &c..... 150

BRUNNER, Lena H.—A. Homer..... 272

CHADWICK, Helen E.—Israel Hipp..... 100

CONNOR, John—Acker, Merrall & Condict. 264

DORE, Michael—S. C. Boehm and another 96

DONNELLY, Francis J.—F. C. Neale..... 131

FIELITZ, Oscar—Joseph Doelger Sons... 133

FIELITZ, Oscar—Joseph Doelger Sons... 253

GLUCK, Alvah H.—G. L. Storm and others 404

GIBBS, Anna—Jennie R. Bishop..... 215

HEYMAN, Moses J.—J. C. Hughes, costs. 39

KUHNLA, Ernest—J. Meurer and another 424

LEA, Walter—G. Talbot and others, costs. 272

LINTON, Adolphus P. and Phoebe R. E.—The Chemical National Bank..... 3,013

LENSOHN, Uriah—Max Gross..... 28

LESZNSKY, Albert H.—Produce Exchange Trust Company 810

MAYER, Jacob—Cudahy Packing Company 94

MACGIBBON, Robert G.—M. G. Pinchot and another, administrators, &c..... 4,906

McENTEGART, Rose—Louis H. Dickerson. 62

NESBITT, Hugh—James P. McGovern... 548

STEVENSON, William S.—Isaac Manson. 118

SMITH, Jeremiah T.—A. Dickson and another 309

TRAUTWEIN, William G.—John Maher. 214

TULLY, Catherine—E. P. Gage..... 176

VENABLE, George W.—John C. Hughes, costs 39

WAEBER, Gustavus A.—G. Talbot and others, costs 272

THE METROPOLITAN STORE AND SALOON Fixture Company—John T. Chase. 119

MAPES-REEVES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—Jacob and Andrew Meurer..... 424

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE Company—Eugene Rau..... 2,704

MANHATTAN AND WESTCHESTER Transportation Company—Alfred E. Peniston 96

SNOW, CHURCH & CO.—M. C. Patterson 121

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.

NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON

503 FIFTH AV. 7 WALL ST.

Country Residences for Sale and Rent.

BAR HARBOR. Along the SOUND.
NEWPORT. On the HUDSON.
SARATOGA. In the BERKSHIRES.
TUXEDO. NARRAGANSETT PIER.
LONG ISLAND. &c., &c.

FOR SALE—Will sell at sacrifice a cottage, with one acre beautiful grounds facing the Hudson, about one mile from depot. Apply on premises, corner of Broadway and Birchwood Av., Upper Nyack, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground on Quay St., Brooklyn; about 32 city lots, with 700 feet of water front on the East River; convenient to 10th and 23d Sts. Ferries to New York City. GEO. W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Corner overlooking square; steam heat, hot water; eight rooms and bath; $60, $70.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

WANT TO RENT HOUSE AND GROUNDS IN Catskills, Adirondacks, or Berkshires, for Boys' Vacation School. House accommodating forty; perfect sanitation. May purchase ultimately. Give full particulars. INSTITUTE, Box 2,551, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 431 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y. C.

PARTITION SALE.

Tuesday, August 15th, 1899, at 1:20 o'clock on the premises, at Cedarhurst, L. I. Rare opportunity for Investors to secure at their own price that very desirable property of about 50 Acres belonging to the Estate of Robert A. Hopson, deceased. Sale will be made in Plots, containing from 1 to 10 Acres; readily subdivided into Lots. For particulars inquire of WM. S. COGSWELL, Referee, No. 59 Liberty Street, N. Y. C., or of WM. F. WYCKOFF, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

2 AND 3 STORY MODERN STONE HOUSES

(with Two Story Extensions).

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, the Lefferts estate, where the land is high and dry; fine shaded streets; surroundings the choicest; neighborhood restricted; two short blocks to the entrance of Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; also connecting line to all parts of the city and ferries.

Houses, 12 rooms, bath, halls, pantries and closets. Fronts of different colored stone in circular, octagon and square; box stoops. Interiors finished in hardwoods; saloon parlors or foyer halls, heavy beamed ceilings, hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathrooms, electric calls, large closets, and all the latest improvements. Houses must be seen to be appreciated.

For further information apply to

W. A. A. BROWN, OWNER.

Brooklyn office, Cor. Flatbush Av. & Midwood St.
New York office, 149 Broadway, Room 1,220.
Open Sundays all day.
Evening until 9.

Prices: $11,500 AND $8,000.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

Two-family houses in Vanderveer Park for $2,950.

$300 DOWN,

balance to suit. Rent one floor and get your own

RENT FREE.

A rare opportunity.
VANDERVEER PARK OFFICE,
June't Flatbush & Nostrand Avs.
Open every day.

REAL ESTATE.

INGLESIDE
(FLUSHING)
IMPROVEMENTS.

They are coming right along—30 beautiful new houses from $2,950 up, nearing completion, and every one a gem—new electric road right through the property, which will be in operation September 1st, thereby cutting down the time 30 minutes from Ingleside to Park Row. This new rapid transit means a doubling in values—nothing can prevent it.

Now is the time to select your future home before the next rise. Easiest of terms. Splendid building lots $300 and up—liberal building loans.

Call or write for free tickets, or take 34th St. Ferry to Long Island City, thence by tram or trolleys every few minutes to our carriages at Main St., Flushing.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.
Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.

Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Deal, New Jersey.

An Ideal Site for a Summer Home.

In inspecting properties with a view to erecting a Summer home, one would naturally consider the following salient points:

Healthful location, beautiful scenery, diverting pleasures, accessibility, (including express train and boat service,) macadamized and graveled streets, sanitary sewerage, pure artesian water, illumination by electricity, congenial surroundings, social advantages, club life, restrictions from nuisances, clear titles, reasonable prices, and suitable terms.

With these points in view, we would be pleased to have you visit Deal, adjoining Elberon, N. J.

In addition, we call attention to high ground forming a magnificent bluff along the entire ocean front, landscape architecture, 18-hole golf course, $10,000 clubhouse, and new railroad station, which is conceded the finest on the entire line of shore resorts.

Prices are low enough to guarantee safe and profitable investment.

To those who desire to build we are ready to make especially attractive terms.

We shall be pleased to meet visitors at the station by appointment.

Highest of references given and required.

For appointment or other information, address

ATLANTIC COAST REALTY CO.,
DEAL, N. J.

There are 21 railroad stations within three miles of the centre of beautiful

Hackensack,

We offer choice home-sites on high ground at a special figure. At least investigate before going elsewhere to locate. If you value good neighbors, best train service (72 trains daily), outdoor sports, including fine boating, and *health*—study up about Hackensack. *Send for our booklet, or (much better) come out and call on*

HACKENSACK LAND CO.
185 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

ELBERON AND MONMOUTH BEACH. For sale, desirable residences, ocean fronts, best on Jersey coast; $7,500, $10,700, $23,500, $57,500. Particulars, WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch Station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE,

Exceptionally Large
STORE, BASEMENT and SUB, containing over 40,000 square feet.
Nos. 514-516 BROADWAY.
Ceilings in store 18 feet high; basement, 12 feet high; sub-base, 9 feet high.
Superior light in all parts.
M. & L. HESS, 643 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$450 PER YEAR FOR 3-STORY HOUSE, EAST 86th St. Apply A. J. OUTERBRIDGE, 39 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CATSKILLS, NEAR PHOENICIA, AT MODerate rent for two or three months; fully furnished cottage, 17 rooms; bath, running water. B. A. KISSAM, 25 Beekman St.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

LANGUAGES.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
1128 B'way, N. Y., and Asbury Park, N. J.

Special Courses for Summer in all languages. Best instruction, moderate fee; also English lessons to foreigners, and books for self-instruction in French, Spanish, and German.

TUTOR WANTED.—College graduate; gentleman preferred; not over thirty years of age; must be fully qualified to take entire charge of the education of a boy, giving him 6 to 8 hours, five days weekly. Address, stating age, nationality, qualification, experience, and salary required, J. P., Box 143 Times Office.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27. Collegiate preparation, intermediate, and primary departments; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(J. H. MORSE'S,)
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2. English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

Broadway and West 131st St., New York City.
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
PEDAGOGICAL AND COMM'L COURSES.
Reopens Sept. 6. Address Bro. AELRED, Director.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding school for girls; studies will be resumed on Monday, September 11. For further particulars send for prospectus, or visit the institution.

THOROUGH EDUCATION AND GOOD HOME; college preparation a specialty; indorsed by leading educators; healthful; picturesque and extensive grounds. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

ST. DAVID'S HALL.—THOROUGH EDUCATION; home influence; college preparation a specialty; indorsed by leading educators; extensive grounds. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

**The Misses Ely's School for Gir

HOME COMING OF CROKER

Says He Took Refuge in England from American Newspapers.

IS GOING BACK NEXT SPRING

Will Continue in the Racing Business, Win or Lose—Gave No Orders About Sheehan.

Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Richard Croker, before leaving London for Southampton, whence he sailed for New York on board the American Line steamer St. Paul, said, in reply to a question if there was any truth in the report that he had purchased the Lakes of Killarney:

"I never heard of or knew anything about any sale of the Lakes of Killarney or Muckross Abbey until I read about it in the English newspapers.

"I expect to come back to London next Spring for the usual three months' racing. The New York newspapers won't allow me any peace in my own country and I am compelled to come over here for it. In England the newspapers do not meddle with a man's private affairs, while in America reporters are watching my house and following me about the streets in cabs and street cars.

"Why, I can't even go out of town without having a lot of reporters on the train with me who are going to print the names of everybody I speak to and publish everything I do.

"I was driven away from America to find my pleasures and then accused of being un-American because I come over here for a little rest. I am perfectly satisfied with my treatment here. I have not won many races thus far, but I am not losing anything by my stables. It takes a long time to form a good racing stable, because the only way to get good horses is to breed them yourself. I expect to breed some good ones by-and-by from Dobbins and Americus.

"I shall keep on racing just the same, win or lose. I have five horses racing now that will continue to run during the racing season—Salina, Georgiana, Loretta, Domineer, and Bowling Green. Bowling Green is a three-year-old I bought when six months old in Madison Square Garden for $120. To-day I would not take $1,500 for him. The only horse Wishard, my trainer, bought for me over here was a yearling filly, for which he paid $300."

As to local New York politics, Mr. Croker said it was not true that he had given orders before he left America that John C. Sheehan was to be defeated in his own district. The Tammany leader added that he never interfered in local matters.

"Mr. Sheehan's opposition," said Mr Croker, "is not to me. The opposition is to Mr. Sheehan in his own district."

Among the passengers on board the American Line steamer St. Paul, besides Mr. Croker who sailed from Southampton for New York to-day, were Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey, and Daniel Frohman.

COUNCILMEN STILL FREE.

Growing Belief that Action on Bond Issues Will Save Them from the Ignominy of Arrest.

Justice Fitzgerald was in his chambers yesterday for a short time. As he left the County Court House to go to his Summer home at Long Beach, he said that he had not yet signed the order confirming his decision in the contempt proceedings brought against the Councilmen who declined to pass the issue of bonds for the new Hall of Records.

The eight Councilmen who were not served with the original order to show cause why they should not be held in contempt—Messrs. Ryder, Hart, Christman, Hyland, French, Van Nostrand, O'Grady, and Bodine—must appear before Justice McAdam on Tuesday. All have been served since their colleagues have been adjudged in contempt, and the proceedings in their cases will be identical with the others. It was said yesterday that Justice Fitzgerald's order would not issue until these other cases are disposed of.

There is a growing belief that the members will weaken when the Council meets next Wednesday, and that the issue of $2,100,000 will be adopted without further trouble. In this event, it is believed, the jail sentences and fines will be remitted.

MR. MOSS'S CHARGES DENIED.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer on Recent Actions of the Council.

The charges made by Frahk Moss, counsel to the Mazet Investigating Committee, in an interview on Friday, that the Councilmen who have been adjudged in contempt of court are really a much abused body of men, badly treated by other city officials, were denounced as absurd and childish at the City Hall yesterday.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, in particular, resented the language used by Mr. Moss regarding the service of the order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue at the suit of John Petree, the contractor for the Hall of Records. Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"The best answer to Mr. Moss's statement is the affidavit of my private secretary to the effect that fifteen minutes after I received the order it was in the hands of the Corporation Counsel. There was no concealment whatever on my part. It considered that I had been served as one member of the board, and turned the matter over to the city's legal adviser. Moreover, a resolution was prepared at my direction providing for the issue of $34,255 before the Council was declared in contempt. A copy of this resolution was given to Alderman McCall and another to McCaldin. It was not introduced, but an identical one was passed after the Councilmen were declared in contempt.

"As to the charge of the Councilmen that Commissioner Keating will not let them know in advance what streets are to be repaved, the answer is that the Commissioner cannot repave a street without first submitting the matter to the Municipal Assembly and obtaining its consent. I presume the Commissioner of Highways will not give the names of streets he intends to repave for the reason that he does not know at present what streets he will repave."

SPLIT IN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Seceders from an Old Society Form a New Church in Brooklyn.

After a controversy extending over a period of three years regarding a proposed change of site of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, a large number of the members have seceded and have organized a new church, to be known as the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church. The first services of the new church society will be held to-morrow morning at 204 Fifteenth Street. Services will be held regularly at this place thereafter on Sundays, until a new building can be obtained on the same street as the old church.

This trouble in the Greenwood Church had its origin in a movement started three years ago by some of the wealthy members of the congregation to build a new church on the park slope, in a more fashionable quarter. The old church was organized forty years ago, and owns a handsome edifice, valued at $100,000. When the subject of a new building was brought up for discussion the proposition was stoutly opposed by the church members of moderate means, who insisted that the church could accomplish more in its present quarters than in any other neighborhood. The officers of the church, however, took sides with the wealthy members, and a change of location was decided upon. Immediately thereafter several members withdrew, and applications were made through a committee for letters of dismissal, but these were refused.

A meeting was held last Thursday evening, at which 121 persons, who are pledged to build up the new Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, attended. A. C. Bird was chosen Moderator. George Ballas was elected Clerk, and the following Deacons were chosen: William Perrott, John P. Goodwin, A. C. Bird, Charles R. Young, and A. Patterson.

No New Trial for Mrs. Botkin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The report that Mrs. Botkin, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, would obtain a new trial because of errors in the Judge's instructions, appears to have been groundless. It seems that the reversal of the Albert Hoff case, which was cited as a precedent, was on a different ground.

"SMILING" JOHN KELLY BURIED

Many Well-Known Politicians and Sporting Men at the Funeral—Impressive Church Services.

So great was the attendance at the funeral of "Smiling" John Kelly, in the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, yesterday forenoon that a large proportion of the men were obliged to remain outside of the edifice. Many hundreds of the old associates and beneficiaries of the widely known politician and sporting man assembled under the trees and in the cool shade of the vine-covered church and discussed the good qualities of their dead friend while the religious services were in progress.

The Rev. Father M. A. Taylor, pastor of the church, and his assistant, the Rev. Father T. Gilmartin, were in spiritual attendance on John Kelly just before he died, and both took part in the funeral services, which included a requiem mass, a eulogy, and the singing of some familiar hymns. In the organ loft were Miss Maud Martin, soprano; Leon E. Bailey, tenor, and Miss Lizzie Bailey, organist. The opening hymn was "Calvary," followed by "Angels Ever Bright and Fair." The coffin, which was partly enveloped by a mantle of white flowers, stood in front of the chancel. In the pew assigned to the chief mourners sat Mrs. Kelly, the widow; Mrs. L. Purcell, sister of Mr. Kelly, and her two children, Miss Anna and Thomas Purcell.

Occupying seats near the coffin were the honorary pall bearers, James R. Keene, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Arthur F. Bowers, Anthony N. Brady, John E. McDonald, ex-Superintendent of Police Thomas Byrnes, David Gideon, and City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan. Near by, in their simple garb of black and white, sat the two Little Sisters of the Poor who ministered to Mr. Kelly during his last illness, and who accompanied the body to its resting place in Calvary Cemetery. A number of seats in the body of the church were occupied by poor persons who had been recipients of the dead man's bounty.

A feature of the services was the explaining by Father Taylor of the meaning of the requiem mass. In recognition of the presence of many persons not of the Roman Catholic faith the priest described the significance of the ritual, and some of his hearers interpreted a portion of his remarks as directed against the process of cremation. "Our Church respects its dead," he said. "This is how we treat our dead. We do not use any violent means to destroy. Hence you will see the priest sprinkle the casket with holy water and perfume it with incense."

Father Taylor described the last moments and the last words of "Smiling" John Kelly. When it was apparent that death was near one of the priests handed Mr. Kelly a crucifix. The dying man clasped it tightly, and turning his eyes heavenward, said distinctly: "Jesus, I give my soul to you. My God, I trust in your goodness and love." Almost with these words the breath of life departed. "Now," continued the priest, "whether we be Jew or Gentile; whether we be Catholic or Protestant, we all believe in the same God. Let us therefore all join heartily in the prayer that God will deal kindly, gently, and sweetly with the spirit of our departed friend. Let us all take a lesson from this silent casket and square our lives with the eternal principles of honesty and of justice. Let us so live that we shall be able to command the respect and love of our fellow-creatures."

While the choir and congregation sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" the coffin was carried out of the church. Father Taylor followed it to the door chanting the committal service. A long line of carriages formed the funeral cortège, which proceeded to Calvary Cemetery. There the body was placed in a vault pending its interment in the family mausoleum, which is now almost completed.

It is rare that so many men prominent in political and sporting life are seen together on an occasion of this kind. Besides the bearers there were State Senators Plunkitt, McCarren, Featherson, and Ahearn; John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Andrew Freedman, Register Isaac Fromme, Peter F. Meyer, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner, ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes, Lawrence Delmour, Isaac Thompson, John Daly, William Durando, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin. Col. Michael C. Murphy, Thomas F. Smith, Eugene Wood, State Senators Thomas F. Grady and Timothy Sullivan, Councilman Patrick J. Ryder, Daniel Donegan, Col. M. J. O'Brien, President Southern Express Company; Police Commissioners Bernard J. York, and John B. Sexton, Alfred Hayman, John P. Caddagan, Capt. George McClusky of the Detective Bureau, ex-Police Capt. Reilly, Capt. James Cosgrove, David Ryan, ex-Assemblyman John J. Gleason, Thomas Brennan, one of the veterans of the Fenian "Canada" expedition; Police Sergt. William H. Hodgins, Albert J. Johnson, Thomas O'Rourke, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, James J. Hagan, Warden of the Tombs; Col. Cavanaugh, and ex-Fire Marshal Mitchell.

Several score of beautiful floral tributes were sent to the family residence. Enough flowers to fill a single coach were taken to the cemetery. All of the remainder were sent to different hospitals to be distributed among the sick.

UNLUCKY JERSEY CITY FAMILY.

All Their Money Gone, One Dead, and Two Others Seriously Ill.

The family of Frederick Schnaara of 568 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, is pursued by misfortune. Four years ago Schnaara was wealthy, having realized a small fortune from the manufacture of vinegar. He sold his factory and, with his son Frederick, twenty-one years old, embarked in the liquor business. They lost all their money.

Since then they and Schnaara's daughter Mary, eighteen years old, have found work where they could. A week ago they all became ill, and Mrs Schnaara being unable to take care of them, they were removed to Christ Hospital. There it was found that they were suffering from typhoid fever.

On Friday night young Schnaara died. Last night Mr. Schnaara and his daughter were still seriously ill, though it was thought they had a fighting chance for life.

TROLLEY'S WRECKAGE WORK.

Drags Man, Horse, and Vehicle Over Half a Block.

A Brooklyn trolley car traveling at a high rate of speed ran into a horse and buggy yesterday, dragged the wrecked vehicle half a block, and wound up by killing the horse. The driver escaped without a scratch.

The accident occurred at Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. Patrick Mangan of 401 Twentieth Street, who had been driving with his wife and child, was returning to the stable. As he was crossing Fifteenth Street at Fourth Avenue Car 27 of the Fifth Avenue line came speeding along and struck the carriage with terrific force. The car was traveling at such a pace that the motorman could not stop it until the horse, wagon, and driver had been dragged over half way down the block. When Mangan was taken out of the wreck it was found that he had not received so much as a scratch. He looked around in a puzzled way for his horse; the animal had disappeared.

"Where is my horse?" Mangan asked, excitedly.

"I haven't seen any horse," returned the motorman and conductor almost in the same breath.

Then it was discovered that the animal had gone under the car and was wedged tightly beneath the forward truck. The car had to be jacked up before the horse, which was dead, could be taken out.

Father Malone's Anniversary.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Father Sylvester Malone, rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, which occurs on the 15th inst., (Feast of the Assumption,) will be a gala day for the residents of the Williamsburg section of that borough. Upon this occasion the handsome bust of Pope Leo presented by his Holiness to the Sylvester Malone Library, in the Henry McCadden Memorial, will be publicly unveiled with elaborate ceremonies. The bust is of white Carrara marble, and stands three feet in height.

Answer to a Correspondent.

WATSON THIAS.—The qualifications necessary to become a Notary Public are that the applicant must be a citizen of the United States, of the full age of twenty-one years, must be certified to by two reputable citizens, and must pay the fee of $10 for the two-year term of appointment. The Governor makes the appointment, and a request for an application blank should be forwarded to the Executive office at Albany.

GLIMPSE OF OLD NEW YORK

John H. Welsh, Who Has Lived Here Seventy-five Years, Reminiscent.

RACE BETWEEN RIVAL FIREMEN

How No. 5 Won by a Trick from No. 14—About the Helen Jewett Murder—City's Oldest House.

John H. Welsh, who is seventy-five years old and has lived in New York City since the day he was born, was keenly interested in the story of an old New York fireman now living in South Carolina, recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Ran with No. 5, did he?" said Mr. Welsh to a reporter. "I wonder if he remembers the famous race up Broadway between No. 5 and No 14 some time in the thirties? There was bad feeling between the two, and when there was a fire at the House of Refuge they got started together and met, I believe, at Broadway and Ann Streets. No. 5 lay in Ann Street, between Nassau and William, and No. 14 at the southeast corner of Vesey and Church. No. 5 had the sidewalk and No. 14 the street, and they had about a hundred men apiece on the drags.

"That was a great race, and everybody had to get out of the way, for the firemen were blind and crazy with excitement, and crowds of people ran alongside each engine, cheering and urging the men on and whipping them and even the engines with hats and canes. Didn't the machines jump? I don't know that horses could carry them any faster than they went then.

"Five won by a trick—sent a squad of the swiftest men ahead, and they tore down billboards and dropped them across the gutters, so as to give a smooth run from curbstone to roadway and up again. It almost broke Fourteen's heart, but it was a sight to see and remember as they went up Broadway side by side on the dead run with every nerve straining."

Mr. Welsh enlisted for the Mexican war with Company E, First New York Regiment. There are but sixty-eight survivors now, and they are scattered from California to Maine. Seven of them are within twenty-five miles of the New York City Hall. There were eight of them last year. They get together once a year at Glen Island, and some day, they all believe, one man will go there and celebrate all by himself and recall his dead and gone comrades one by one and drink to their memories, and recall as well as he can how their laughter and voices sounded.

"I remember," continued Mr. Welsh, "when the first barge load of ice was brought to New York. J. D. Ascough brought it in 1836. It staid all the Summer. Our butter used to come on the Annie Van Tassel and Maria Pierson and other river boats from Orange County and Peekskill, and we put the tubs in the cellars and kept them all right without ice. We didn't need to cool our water. We got it from pumps. Anybody remember when Walker Street used to be Pump Street? That was because there was a famous pump there. We boys used to carry water three, four, and five blocks for family use and think nothing of it. There was a well of the finest water I ever drank at North Moore and Greenwich Streets.

"I see your old fireman talks about the Helen Jewett murder. I remember all about that, and about the girl who was murdered in Lispenard's meadows, where Lispenard Street is now, and her body put in a well there. That was before my time—a hundred years ago—but people were still talking about it and pointing out the place when I was a boy. The girl came from a house at Franklin and Greenwich Streets, and I knew the place well. Children used to feel scary when they passed it. The house Helen Jewett was murdered in, 41 Thomas Street, is standing yet. Old New Yorkers never forget to recall the time when they pass it. Richard P. Robinson, who was a clerk for Joseph Hoxie at 100 Maiden Lane, was tried for it, but acquitted. He had influential and rich relations and was a leader of the fast set of his day.

"By the way, how many folks of this time know that the house at the southeast corner of Franklin and Greenwich Streets is the oldest building now standing in New York?"

Mr. Welsh now lives in West Eighty-fifth Street. "In my time," he said, "that was so far out in the country that nobody thought of going there. Why, in Amos Street—that's West Eleventh now—the butcher pens used to be. That was out of town, and I used to trap yellow and blue birds at the old Gansevoort Street Market. I was born in Jay Street near the river. August Belmont lived at 17, and his house had the first brownstone posts I ever saw. He fought a duel in Hoboken and was shot in the leg and used to limp from it the rest of his life.

"There is plenty of history in New York City that the books have never printed, and plenty more that has been printed and most people have forgotten. Those of us who saw these things are going fast. There are few now who were present at the flour riots in 1835 around Eli Hart's store, in Cedar Street, where he was supposed to have cornered nearly all the flour in town, and who know all about the 'flouring' of Mayor Clarke at that same time. Not one New Yorker in ten knows of the time when the Mayor of New York by proclamation forbade foreigners from landing here, and all the immigrants had to get off at Perth Amboy.

"About the old Fire Department? I was best acquainted with 'Old Hayseed,' No. 1 she was. She lay close to our house and near the hay scales which gave her her name. Cornelius Anderson, afterward Chief Engineer, was foreman of her.

"One of the things I remember most vividly was the famous occasion when, at the Bowery Theatre fire, every fireman in the old department 'turned his hat.' I don't know how that idea started, but it was the silent sign of a strike. A fireman with the broad flare of his hat shading his face meant that he wouldn't work, and the hundreds of men stood sullenly while the flames crackled and the smoke boiled out—every man with his hat turned. Only one engine threw water and the hose of that was cut. The trouble was caused by the removal of Chief Gulick, and no fireman would turn a hand until he had run down the line with his hat on in its right position to show that he was still Chief. He told a lie, for he had been removed sure enough, but he did it to save the town from a fearful fire."

Mr. Welsh was in business at one place on Greenwich Street forty years. He was appointed in 1861 to attend to and regulate all the public clocks of New York City, and held that position many years.

PROMOTER FOR CUBA ARRESTED.

Charles H. Worthen Accused of Obtaining $1,000 by Fraud.

Charles H. Worthen, who gave his residence as the Hotel Endicott, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering late Friday night on an order issued by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court. The arrest is the outcome of a suit brought against Worthen by Reuben R. Lanier to recover $1,000, which the plaintiff alleges was obtained from him by fraud. According to the complaint, Worthen visited Lanier and told him that he was the promoter of a scheme to exhibit American wares in Cuba. Worthen said that he had organized a company known as the Cuban Exposition and Trading Company; that the company had secured a large building in Havana, and had made contracts with American firms to exhibit wares. Worthen said that the company had an assured income of $1,500 per month. On June 16, Lanier, upon Worthen's representations, gave the latter $1,000.

Subsequently, Lanier says in his affidavit, he learned that Worthen's scheme was mostly visionary, and that Worthen was aware of it at the time he borrowed the money. Lanier now sues to recover the money he loaned to Worthen.

Worthen got bail and was released from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday morning. He could not be found either at his office, 11 Broadway, or at his apartments in the Hotel Endicott. Mrs. Worthen stated that he was attending to pressing business, which would not permit him to be at home for a day or two. When asked about the nature of the case against him, she said:

"I hardly know whether to be angry or to cry. That man had my husband arrested late at night, when he could not get bail. My husband got money from Lanier to help establish the business, and because everything couldn't be done in a day accounts for the arrest. It was a shame. The business had begun to succeed splendidly, and it would really seem that we have fallen into some ill luck."

A glance at the door showed that the number of the apartment was 13.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is known almost the world over for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.—Adv.

THE SPITZER-KORMINSKY FEUD.

Latest Phase Up Before Magistrate Hogan, Who Gets a Headache Trying to Keep Track of It.

The entanglements and contentions of Victor Spitzer and Henry Korminsky, who own adjoining flats at 106 and 104 East Ninetieth Street, baffled the comprehension of Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. The case has become a famous one up town and has been in both the civil and criminal courts so much and in so many shapes that the Magistrate, after giving himself a headache trying to keep track of it, adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday, when he will sit in the Morrisania Court, and, if necessary, give the whole day to meditation on a water tank with a hole in it, a clothes pole, Mrs. Dooley and her bucket, a mutual agreement, a general disagreement, Korminskys and Spitzers, a line fence, and the several other factors in the controversy.

The clothespole appears to have begun the trouble. Spitzer owns 106, Korminsky 104. A water tank, intended to supply the upper floors of both houses, rests on the roofs, three-fourths of it on the Korminsky side, the other fourth held up by the Spitzer building. Spitzer has the supply pipe and was to keep the tank filled. On the other hand, the furnace for both buildings was in Korminsky's cellar, and Korminsky undertook to supply heat, which he has done, but not exactly of the comforting kind intended by the agreement.

The families and houses were at peace five years. They exchanged fire for water in perfect amity and played in each other's back yards, having no fence between. The tenants and landlords and their families exchanged neighborly attentions and observations on the events of the vicinity without obstruction or discords. Last September, however, Mr. Spitzer began to object to the presence of a Korminsky clothesline pole on his territory. He thought it spoiled the general effect of the scenery and, aside from that, he preferred that such miscellaneous garments as swayed and flapped and waved wildly and did grotesque and indecorus gymnastics above the land he owned should be his own. Korminsky took away the pole, but in his heart lingered a tinge of bitterness. His relations with his neighbor lacked their former cordiality, but the estrangement might have been healed by the kindly touches of time had it not been for Mrs. Dooley.

Mrs. Dooley is Irish, and there is nothing in her code about permitting a good row to spoil or waiting for the kindly touches of time to smooth it away. Being a tenant of Korminsky and perceiving that there was trouble, she began active aggressive operations against the Spitzers and assumed the leadership of the campaign. She enlisted with her the janitor of the Korminsky flats, and took turns with him in watching for the Spitzer janitor and throwing cold water on him from a bucket whenever he appeared within range. Mr. Spitzer attempted to protect his janitor by building a fence on the line between the respective premises. Mrs. Dooley and her attendant janitor maintained their vigil and continued to throw water over the fence upon the Spitzer janitor. Spitzer raised his fence, and in doing so cut off the view from two of Korminsky's windows.

War was now on in earnest. Spitzer sued Korminsky for half the cost of the fence, and the suit is yet pending in the Harlem Municipal Court. Korminsky retaliated by raiding the joint water supply. He contrives to have the tank on the roof spring a leak and to have Inspectors from the Health and Water Supply companies harass Spitzer with calls, demands, and inspections. Then he applied for an injunction to prevent Spitzer from putting water in the tank. This case was dismissed by Justice Scott in the Supreme Court after twenty hearings. With cases in the Harlem Municipal Court and the Supreme Court and Mrs. Dooley and the janitors exchanging aquatic compliments and objurgations and the respective families and tenants in continual contention, it was a beautiful and interesting situation. Mrs. Dooley was happy, and appeared to become ten years younger as the plot thickened.

It is alleged that on April 26 Korminsky plugged the tank, so that no water could get in or out of it. For this he was arrested on warrant from Magistrate Hogan, and he spent a dismal night in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, while the cohorts of Spitzer held revel. It is further alleged that he has since bored holes in the tank with an auger and it was on this charge that he appeared yesterday.

Spitzer's suit against Korminsky is pending undecided in the Harlem Municipal Court, Korminsky's suit against Spitzer has been decided in the Supreme Court, but Korminsky has taken an appeal to an inch auger and is consequently accused on the criminal side, and there are scores of witnesses contradicting each other flatly on all material points and other scores of friends, backers, advisers, and lawyers.

Meanwhile Mrs. Dooley, with glittering eye and poised water bucket, lurks along the Korminsky side of the line fence, and keeps watch for some of the other faction upon whom she may cast water and defiance.

BRIDGE JUMPER FOILED.

George W. Dawson Caught as He Was About to Leap.

George W. Dawson, twenty-five years old, of 553 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon while attempting to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. His brother, Charles Dawson, told the police that the would-be bridge jumper was insane and had been out of a sanitarium only a few days.

Detective Bernard Smith, who was standing at the Manhattan entrance to the bridge, saw Dawson take off his coat, vest, collar, and tie, and then run through the bridge terminal out on to the promenade. Smith stopped to pick up Dawson's discarded clothing, and so lost sight of the man. Dawson ran along the promenade to the middle of the Manhattan span, and then started to climb up a stringer to reach the side of the structure. He was caught by Bridge Policeman Harkins and Patrolman Patrick M. Bradley, who was passing on a trolley car. He was taken to the Bridge Police Station, and was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. When asked why he wanted to jump from the bridge, Dawson answered:

"Just for fun."

FEAR STRIKERS' VIOLENCE.

College Point Silk Mill Hands Will Resist New Men.

The people of College Point, L. I., are living in apprehension. It is predicted that on Monday morning a serious conflict will occur, if the proprietors of the Oppenhym silk mills persist in their intention to introduce "scab" labor into their mills.

During the dull season of last Spring and early Summer the proprietors reduced the wages of the operators 45 per cent. below the regular scale of wages. A strike occurred the first week in June, 450 operators quitting work. The busy season for the mills begins with Aug. 1. The proprietors at first refused to treat with their employes, believing they would have to come to terms. The strikers, however, have been supported by their fellow-townsmen. Last week the proprietors of the mill called the leaders of the strikers together and informed them that they would give the strikers an advance of 2½ per cent. This proposition was indignantly refused.

A notice was posted yesterday afternoon that the mills would open on Monday. Strikers who did not come to work, it stated, would have their places taken by strangers. The strikers say not a man will be allowed to enter the mills, and every resident of the town upholds them.

WIFE SUES HUSBAND'S PARENTS.

Asks $50,000 for Alienation of Affections and Charges Desertion.

Mrs. Walter Woolf, through her attorneys, Wasserman & Jacobus, has instituted a suit against her husband's parents, J. L. Woolf and Mrs. Woolf of this city, for alienating her husband's affections. She asks damages in the sum of $50,000. A warrant has also been obtained for the arrest of her husband on a charge of desertion.

At The Chelsea, in West Twenty-third Street, where he formerly lived with his parents, it was learned last night that Mr. Woolf has not been in the city since last September, when he left a note with his wife saying that he had gone away.

Mrs. Walter Woolf is twenty years old, and was Miss Leonila Irwin of Jacksonville, Fla. Woolf, who is two years her senior, met her in Jacksonville, where her father is a chicken broker. They were married in the early part of 1897, shortly after the beginning of the acquaintance, and came to this city. She alleges that her husband's parents were opposed to the union and won Mr. Woolf over to their opinion, with the final result that he deserted her, leaving her $10 with which to go home. She states further that she returned to Florida, thinking for a time that her husband would go back to her.

J. L. Woolf, Mrs. Woolf's father-in-law, declined to say anything last night, upon the advice of his attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

Stern Bros

will place on sale Monday

100 Doz. Ladies' Shirt Waists

Of French Lawn, with embroidered insertions and tucks; also with embroidered insertions, front and back, at 95c

Heretofore $1.90

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday,

Special Sale of Ladies' Separate Skirts

Of Tan Linen, with stitched seams, at 95c — Reduced from $1.50

Of Imported White Piques, at $1.50 — Reduced from $2.75

Of Tan Linen, trimmed with embroidery, $1.95 — Reduced from $3.25

West 23d St.

MAIL-HANDLING FACILITIES.

Postmaster Van Cott Devises a Plan to Relieve Congestion at the General Post Office.

Postmaster Van Cott is giving close attention to the question of developing some plan or plans for overcoming the congestion of mail matter at the General Post Office. The pneumatic mail tubes have been of great benefit in the dispatching of first-class mail, but the accumulation of mail matter of the second, third, and fourth classes, newspapers, publications, and merchandise, is a serious question.

The suggestion was made some time ago that space in some building near the post office should be rented, where that class of mail matter could be handled. Mr. Van Cott has been in correspondence with the department at Washington on the subject and this plan was approved. The Postmaster said, however, that for the proper handling of such mail matter, 20,000 square feet of floor space would be necessary, and it was almost impossible to secure such accommodations in any building in the neighborhood of the post office.

All of this class of mail is now handled and distributed in the basement of the General Post Office, a dark, hot, and poorly ventilated space.

A new plan, which Postmaster Van Cott believes will tend largely to relieving the congestion of mail matter at the General Post Office will be adopted to-morrow. Under this plan all mail matter of the second, third, and fourth classes, for points in the West, will be dispatched on the New York Central and West Shore Roads, and for points in the New England States and on Long Island, will be transferred in mail vans from the General Post Office to Station H, in the Grand Central Palace. There these mails will be handled by a force of fifteen clerks, transferred from the force now at work in handling this class of mail matter in the basement of the General Post Office.

RUNAWAY FRIGHTENS CYCLISTS.

Horse Driven by a Cripple Causes Stampede in Brooklyn.

A runaway horse attached to a painter's wagon caused a wild stampede of cyclists and carriages in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The animal is owned by H. Lawson of 519 Nostrand Avenue, and was being driven by his son William, a cripple. The horse took fright at a Long Island Railroad train at Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, and dashed down the latter thoroughfare. Bedford Avenue at the time was crowded with cyclists and horsemen on their way to Coney Island, who were immediately thrown into a panic.

The frightened horse turned into Fulton Street, and at the corner of Nostrand Avenue crashed into Car 1,106 of the Nostrand Avenue line, as it was crossing Fulton Street. The wagon was overturned and completely wrecked. Lawson was thrown out on his head and was picked up with a fractured skull. He was removed to his home in a cab. He was said to be in a serious condition last night. Another man who was in the wagon, who declined to give his name, was also thrown out, but escaped with slight injury.

E. N. WHITON'S COPPER MINES.

It Is Said They Have Unexpectedly Developed a Very Rich Vein.

Edward N. Whiton, formerly an operator in Wall Street, and a member of an old New York family, tells a tale of a remarkable change in his fortunes, in a recent letter to his friend and counsel, Bradbury C. Chetwood of 46 Cedar Street, this city. This letter was written from the copper mining region near Durango, in La Platte County, Colorado, and it relates how mining properties in which Whiton thought he had hopelessly sunk about $130,000 many years ago, have developed into the richest kind of producers.

Some time in 1883, according to the story told yesterday by Lawyer Chetwood, Mr. Whiton went to Colorado and invested a fortune in some silver mines near Durango. Soon afterward it was ascertained that there was more copper than silver in the mines to which Whiton had taken title, and the market price of copper at that time was so low that there was no profit in mining it. The price of silver was also on the decline, and there was no inducement for Mr. Whiton to seek the white metal in his mines. He reluctantly concluded that his money was gone beyond recall, and he returned to New York. He, however, took the precaution carefully to file away his deeds to the mining property, and each year since then he has paid his taxes on the property.

Some months ago the activity in the copper market caused Mr. Whiton to get out his deeds and maps and study the locality of his mining possessions. He started for the West, and by and by sent home word that he had put a number of men at work in one of his mines, which adjoins the famous Anaconda on the southwest. About three weeks ago Mr. Whiton wrote to Mr. Chetwood that his men had "struck a vein of copper that is inexhaustible, and as rich, it is believed, as the Anaconda."

Mr. Whiton has already received some offers for his mining possessions, but Mr. Chetwood believes that they are worth far more than the would-be purchasers estimate. Some of Mr. Whiton's friends believe that his Aetna mine is actually a part of the Anaconda vein.

Mr. Whiton was accompanied on his last trip West by Henry Swarthout of Stamford, Conn., who, it is said, is a man of means.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

We will offer this week extraordinary inducements in choice goods for Summer use, comprising

Millinery and Millinery Articles,
Fine Laces and Embroideries,
Summer Silks and Dress Goods,
White and Colored Tailor-made Shirt Waists,
Trimmed and Untrimmed Skirts,

Together with a fine assortment of MEN'S FURNISHINGS and every article for TOURIST or TRAVELER at a LARGE reduction from REGULAR PRICES.

RIVAL OF THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Buchanan & Lyall Company Incorporated with a Capital Stock of $4,000,000.

Articles of incorporation of the tobacco firm of Buchanan & Lyall have been filed with the Secretary of State at Albany. The company is capitalized at $4,000,000, all paid in. The stock of the new company will not be listed on the Exchange nor will it appear in the public market.

Directors for the first year have been chosen as follows: William Buchanan, Charles P. Buchanan, John D. Crimmins, Vincent P. Travers, George B. Wilson, President of the Atlantic Snuff Company; Felix Campbell, President of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn; Robert McGinnis, T. Tileston Wells, Abraham D. Cox, Jr., and Eugene A. Perkins.

Under the firm name of Buchanan & Lyall, which is continued, the company has been doing business for forty years. The factory is on Carroll Street, Brooklyn. During the formation of the Tobacco Trust it was one of the few important companies which refused to be drawn into the amalgamation.

Mr. Lyall, the junior member of the old firm, died in 1892, and up to within a short time ago the estate shared in the business. Mr. Buchanan then purchased the estate's interest.

Mr. Buchanan said last night, in confirmation of the birth of the new corporation: "I was to meet the demands of increasing business that the new corporation has been formed. While we will meet the Tobacco Trust in business competition I do not consider the new company as a rival in an invidious sense. In the course of time we may absorb other companies, but as yet it is too early to discuss such matters."

LEGAL NOTES.

FIVE YEARS' ABSENCE OF HUSBAND OR WIFE.—A suit brought by Sarah M. Ahxian for a limited divorce from Mithren H. Allxlan because of his alleged abandonment of her, was yesterday dismissed by Justice Leslie W. Russell of the Supreme Court. The marriage ceremony between the couple took place over five years ago, she being then forty-one years old, while he was but twenty-four. Seven years previously she had married Arthur Prevot. They had quarreled in July, 1888, and in August following, on her complaint, he was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for choking her. She now claims not to have seen Prevot since his trial in the police court on that occasion. The plaintiff seemed to rely upon the statute providing that if a person whose husband or wife absented himself or herself for five years successively, without being known to such person to be living, should marry, that marriage should be void only from the time its invalidity should be judicially pronounced. Justice Russell said, in his opinion, that the plaintiff was entitled to separation from the defendant if she was his lawful wife. This statute, however, he said, was not designed to militate against the commonly received belief that civilized, intelligent society rests upon the correct maintenance of the marital tie of monogamous marriage. "It is not designed," Justice Russell added, "to allow a couple by mutual understanding to separate, take no steps to hear from the other, or inquire from friends or relatives where that other is, and after five years contract new marriage relations on the theory that a five years' statute of limitations runs against a marriage. It is founded upon the basis that marriage brings obligations upon both parties, and that one of these obligations is for each to concern himself or herself as to the whereabouts of the other, and in case of unexplained absence to make search through the channels of information afforded by relatives or friends. And where, as in this case, the husband is turned out from the home of the wife and forced into prison upon her complaint, however just that complaint may be, she may not rest unconcerned as to his future fate, seeking freedom by accruing time; but while she may have exemption from marital subservience on account of brutal conduct, she must exerise proper diligence to entirely free herself from the yoke, and avoid, by the fair belief of death, the having two or more husbands living from any of whom she has been divorced. I am of the opinion that upon the facts in this case the husband did not absent himself voluntarily for the period of five successive years without being known to the wife to be living during that time, nor that she in good faith actually belived that husband to be dead when she married the defendant."

***

REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.—Mrs. Mary B. G. Dwight made an agreement with Dwight H. Olmstead, by which he was to make advances to and payments for her, which should be repaid on the sale of her property, he to have a lien on her premises for these sums. Mr. Olmstead was not to sell this real estate, under power of attorney given him, during the life of Mrs. Dwight, at a less price than the cost to her up to the time of the sale, and on any sale he was to receive in addition to the amounts due him for advances, all of the net proceeds of the sale above the cost for his services. The agreement was to terminate with the death of either party, except the right of Mr. Olmstead to be repaid for his advances and services. In an action brought by Mr. Olmstead to set aside an attempted revocation by Mrs. Dwight of the power of attorney to him, Justice Nash held yesterday, on demurrer to the complaint, that certain allegations in it were mere conclusions; that the power of attorney being coupled with an interest, and by its terms made irrevocable, the instrument executed by Mrs. Dwight as a revocation had no force. The complaint now stands on the attempted revocation of the power of attorney.

TEMPLE SINAI CONGREGATION.

The Members Move into the Former Carmel Baptist Church.

Temple Sinai Congregation, which has purchased the Carmel Baptist Church on One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, just east of Third Avenue, held its first service in the building yester

Sunday
August 6-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

EMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO

State Agencies Now Supply Positions for the Idle.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY ASSURED

Tribulations of Two Rich Men — One May Lose His City Position, the Other Lost His Angora Cat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Working men and women had their first opportunity this week in Chicago to test the advantages of the new State employment agencies. Three were opened in the city, and on the first day the system was put into operation—Wednesday—there were nearly 3,000 personal applications for places, while 700 employers sent requests for help. The managers of the bureaus were gratified at the showing made, and declare that the scheme is going to prove a great boon to the idle but industrious, as well as to employers of labor. All is not working smoothly yet, as the plan of disposing of applications has not been perfected, but with a few weeks' experience it is expected that the clerks will have arranged their methods so that 100 or more persons can be given positions each day.

Some surprise was expressed at the variety of the trades and even professions represented. Perhaps the greatest number of seekers for employment, however, were of the kind who can simply try to be useful in any calling, having had little opportunity or experience at bread-winning. This kind was the easier to take care of, nevertheless, so their ignorance of crafts had its compensating side. The busiest agency is that of the South Side, which is at 44 Congress Street, in the down-town district. The North Side office is in Chicago Avenue, and the West Side agency in Madison Street.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, in pursuance of her plan for founding a school of pedagogy, has purchased a tract of land fronting on Lincoln Park, on the North Side, and containing about 305,000 square feet. Although the deal has been closed, the papers have not been filed, and the exact sum to be paid is not announced, but it is supposed to be about $200,000. The site is considered ideal for the purpose contemplated, on account of the excellent transportation facilities and for other reasons. Near by are the Academy of Sciences, the Lincoln Park botanical collection and zoölogical gardens. The location was chosen from nearly a score of tracts offered. The school is intended to furnish enlarged opportunity for the professional training of teachers, and the courses are to be the most thorough ever attempted in a Chicago institution. The Principal will be Col. Francis W. Parker, formerly Principal of the Cook County Normal School. The Trustees are Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Blaine, Owen F. Aldis, Cyrus Bently, and Dr. Henry Fabill.

As a result of a threatened strike of the shochtim—the killers of animals for those orthodox Jewish families that use only "kosher" meat—the seventy men who follow that calling in Chicago have organized a trade union. The rabbis of the city precipitated the trouble that brought about the reform in methods. These ministers have gradually curtailed the privileges and restricted the privileges of the shochtim, who were once aristocrats and proud men. Wednesday the butchers threatened to strike. The next day a committee from the rabbis met a committee from the insurgents, a truce was declared, and a protocol drawn up. Some of its terms are unique. Hereafter the shochtim must not pluck the feathers from the fowls they kill, but must allow women to do that work, because if the fowls be plucked while not quite dead the Mosaic laws are violated. Another provision is that the keen killing knives must be regularly inspected. The presence of a nick in a blade would make unclean the flesh of the fowl it killed. And there are other queer clauses in the articles of truce.

Alert advocates of the civil service system in municipal affairs have discovered that the position of City Poundmaster, held by John G. Shortall, a wealthy society man, the President of the Humane Society and an aggressively prominent philanthropist, should be under the Civil Service Commission's control. So clamorous have they been in urging this view upon the members of the Merit Board that President Lindblom has written to Corporation Counsel Walker, asking for a legal opinion as to the status of Mr. Shortall's job. Should he reply that Mr. Shortall will have to take the examination undergone by other city employes, the commission will have the task of preparing a special test as to the fitness to care for dogs of a citizen whose fortune is estimated at $1,000,000, and who is performing the duties of his municipal position purely for the pleasure of it and because of his love for animals. There are plenty of men anxious to be Poundmaster, and consequently, if such examination be held, it is not unlikely that Mr. Shortall may have to relinquish his place to some one who wants it for the money alone.

Harlow N. Higinbotham, partner of Marshall Field, lost his pet cat this week as the result of a raid made by thieves upon the valuable domestic animals owned in the fashionable portion of Michigan Boulevard, near the Higinbotham residence. The millionaire was advised by friends to advertise a reward for the return of his Angora, which is a splendid specimen of her tribe, and is valued at $100. Although he is reputed to have several million dollars in banks and other safe places, Mr. Higinbotham has never been indicted by a Grand Jury for throwing away money, and he moved about contriving the recovery of his cat in a manner that would have done credit to Russell Sage. First he offered $10 reward. That brought no response. Then $20 reward was advertised. This auctioneer-like bid was also unsuccessful, and by successive increases the amount reached $40. Then a stranger called, returned the feline pet, and received the price of his honesty. Mr. Higinbotham said he would have doubled the reward in time.

A maternity hospital is to be added this month to the benevolent institutions conducted under the auspices of the Bureau of Associated Charities. The society has conducted in the interest of poor mothers a maternity dispensary, and the hospital is to be operated as an annex. Its location will be in Ashland Boulevard, near Harrison Street. In addition, a young woman's auxiliary will supply clothes for the mothers and their infants. The promoters say that the necessity of providing scientific treatment for the poor in maternity cases is greater than the public would ordinarily believe. They say that midwives would under ordinary circumstances undertake the majority of the cases the hospital is expected to reach. Even the hampered operations of the dispensary have been sufficient to drive many of the midwives from the congested quarter in which most of the patients live.

A Ruskin labor college is another institution promised for Chicago in the near future. Charles A. Beard, who with Walter Vrooman, founded Ruskin Hall, at Oxford, cables that he will leave England this week for Chicago to begin work on his plans. The proposed college is to be near the University of Chicago. It is contemplated to give an opportunity to men of small means to pursue studies in practical political science. R. B. P.

Rev. Dr. Jones Goes to Another Church

The Rev. J. Clarence Jones, Ph. D., has resigned as pastor of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street, Brooklyn, to accept a call from the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Willoughby and Classon Avenues. The resignation was tendered at a meeting of the Vestrymen and Wardens, held Friday night, and called for that purpose. It will take effect in October. Dr. Jones has been pastor of St. Thomas's Church for eleven years, taking charge when it was only a mission, and has built it up to its present condition.

District Attorney to Take a Holiday.

Beginning to-morrow District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner will take a month's vacation. He will rusticate for a while at several Long Island shore resorts. While he is absent Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre will be Acting District Attorney.

Does Not Know Mr. Hauser.

In the account of Herman Hauser's jump from the Brooklyn Bridge, which was printed Friday, the name of Miss H. Horneman was wrongly connected with Mr. Hauser. Miss Horneman was not married to Mr. Hauser, and is not even acquainted with him.

PLANS FOR BIG "SPITE WALL."

Mrs. R. Scanlon May Build a Seven-Story Brick Fence Up Against the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Another "spite wall" will soon be erected if the plans filed yesterday at the Building Department are carried out. The owner with a grievance is Mrs. R. Scanlon, who owns and lives in the house at 302 East Twenty-first Street, and her grievance is against the Post-Graduate Hospital, which building stands on a large plot at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Twentieth Street.

At the rear of Mrs. Scanlon's back yard and for a short distance along one side rises the rear wall of the hospital building to the height of seven stories. Mrs. Scanlon occupies only the first floor of her house, the two upper floors having been remodeled into flats. The proximity of the hospital with disagreeable odors issuing from its windows has long been a source of annoyance to Mrs. Scanlon and has made it difficult for her to get tenants for the upper floors of her house.

It seems that all efforts to arbitrate the difficulty have proved unavailing, and Mrs. Scanlon has resorted to extreme measures. Yesterday she filed plans through her architect, A. W. Brunner, for a brick wall which will be erected up against the hospital building for the entire distance which that structure abuts on Mrs. Scanlon's property. The wall will extend to the full height of seven stories, and will effectually close up nearly all of the hospital's rear windows.

Mrs. Scanlon was not in the city yesterday, and her architect said that he was not familiar with any more of the details of her grievances than have been stated. The Superintendent of the Post-Graduate Hospital did not seem to be greatly alarmed by Mrs. Scanlon's threat to build a wall, and intimated that some satisfactory solution of the trouble would probably result. Mrs. Scanlon, he added, has never complained to the hospital authorities directly, but had carried on her attack through the Board of Health. The wall, if it is ever built, will cost, according to the architect's estimate, about $2,500.

The last "spite wall" of any proportions was the one which Mrs. Barbara Schurman, owner of the Dalhousie apartments, in West Fifty-ninth Street, threatened to build along the easterly wall of the New York Athletic Club's house. The latter is separated from the Dalhousie by a narrow court, on which many windows from both buildings open. When the clubhouse windows were put in, it was with the understanding that they should be of ground glass, and should be always closed. These conditions were not lived up to, and the noises from the club in the small hours of the morning greatly annoyed the tenants in the Dalhousie. Plans were filed for the wall, but some agreement was reached, and it was never put up.

PROSPERITY IN TENNESSEE.

E. B. Craig Says Business Was Never Better—Contest for Senator.

"Tennessee is prospering as she never prospered before," remarked E. B. Craig, who is serving his fourth term as Treasurer, and Insurance Commissioner of that State, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "A few years ago," he continued, "Tennessee 3 per cent. bonds almost went begging at 69. Now they find ready sale at 98. The coal and phosphate properties in Tennessee are being rapidly developed, and the phosphate interest there is the largest in the country.

"About politics? Why, Democratic sentiment in Tennessee is strongly in favor of the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency. Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland has some friends in the State, but I have heard no mention there, in that connection, of Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee in New York last year.

"There are indications that we may have a very lively contest for the United States Senatorship. Senator Turley, who was appointed to succeed the late Isham G. Harris, has announced that he will not run. Gov. McMillin is an avowed candidate, but a strong effort, which I believe will be successful, is being made to induce Congressman E. W. Carmack of the Memphis district to run. Others, too, may enter the race, but Mr. Carmack would prove a very formidable opponent. He is one of the brightest men in the South."

THE BELVIN-WALDORF SUITS.

Manager Boldt of the Hotel Wants Plaintiff to Give Security.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, reserved decision upon a motion to compel William Wayne Belvin, who was arrested at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, Feb. 25, 1898, on a charge of violating the Hotel act by not paying his bill, to give securities for costs in two actions he has instituted against George C. Boldt, the manager of the hotel. Belvin has brought three actions against Boldt, but the answer in one of them has not yet been filed. It is contended that he is a non-resident of the State, and therefore should give security.

Belvin claims $50,000 damages in his first action, for false arrest and imprisonment. He alleges that Mr. Boldt kept a lot of private papers belonging to him, and refused to give them up. Another action is brought to recover $10,000 damages for an assault, which he says was committed on him after he had paid his bill, when he desired to remain as a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, but was ejected.

Belvin is a promoter of companies. He was married to Miss Rebecca Wentworth McMullin, the daughter of a California mine owner, who obtained a divorce from him in the Supreme Court in 1896. Belvin alleges that his arrest was instigated by David H. Moffat, a Denver millionaire, who owed him over $200,000. Moffat was staying at the Waldorf-Astoria at the same time that Belvin was a guest, and the latter says that when he requested payment, Moffat told Manager Boldt certain stories, which resulted in the manager demanding of Belvin payment of a board bill of $143. Belvin says he had not the money at the time, and could not cash a check, at the banks were closed, and he was arrested for attempting to defraud the hotel, and was locked up. He was discharged on the following Monday by Magistrate Meade, on paying the bill. He has sued Moffat for $50,000 damages for libel.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE CHANGE.

Brother Potamian Deposed and Brother Aelred Takes His Place.

The novitiate of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of the New York Province has been removed from Troy to its old location, at Amawalk, Westchester County. Coincident with its removal comes the announcement that Brother Potamian, Director of Manhattan College, has been deposed and Brother Aelred appointed in his place.

Brother Potamian remains at the college, however, and will have charge of the scientific department. His removal, it is thought, is a punishment for his part in the fight made by the heads of colleges here against the order of the head brothers in Paris to cease teaching Latin and the classics.

The removal possesses more than ordinary significance, coming, as it does, just as Archbishop Ireland arrives from Rome and France, where, it is generally believed, he tried to use his influence to settle the controversy. It is taken as an indication that he did not succeed, and that the Jesuits still have the upper hand.

There is considerable talk among the brothers here of getting around the order to cease teaching Latin and the classics by hiring outsiders for that work. This could not be prevented, they say.

The bringing back of the novitiate from Troy is said to indicate a break in the amicable understanding existing between the brothers and the local ecclesiastical authorities. Archbishop Corrigan was supposed to be a friend of the brothers, but since Archbishop Ireland's return this belief has been considerably shaken.

It is now asserted that he is standing by the Jesuits, and that this fact has weakened the brothers' cause abroad.

Decorations at Paris Exposition.

A meeting will be held in this city in a week or ten days of an Art Commission recently appointed by Commissioner General Peck with reference to employing the best American mural painters on the interior decorations of the United States Building at the Paris Exposition. John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, is authority for the statement. Between $30,000 and $40,000 will be required for the purpose, of which the Commissioner General guarantees $10,000, the balance to be raised by subscriptions.

NAVY'S WORK AT MANILA

Ships and Sailors Help the Army in Many Fights.

BESIEGED TROOPS RELIEVED

Were in a Tight Fix When Bluejackets Landed and Went to Their Support —Capt. Nichols's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MANILA, June 16.—While the principal work of fighting the Filipinos has been for some months carried on by the troops of Gen. Otis and his two able lieutenants, Lawton and MacArthur, the navy has at all times been ready to lend a helping hand. The left flank of the northern division of our army and the right flank of the southern division almost touch the waters of Manila Bay, so that the commanding Generals entertain no fear that those portions of their commands will be molested.

While this is particularly the case to the southward, where the Monadnock and Monterey, with their big guns keep venturesome insurgents at a respectful distance, to the northward, until everything was gobbled up by our victorious and ever-advancing troops, we had the Helena, with Capt. Swinburne in command, and the little gunboat Callao, whose doughty commander, Lieut. Tappan, has made a fighting reputation far and away beyond the size of his vessel. Always there right on time, seems to be the motto under which these two craft do their fighting, and it is always well done. The landing of the Colt automatic gun, under command of Ensign Cleland Davis, and its remaining ashore with the advance of the army for the greater part of two months, show how its efficient handling was appreciated. On several occasions its work added largely to the laurels gained by the soldiers, and the gun, with its outfit, including, of course, its very able personnel, became very popular with the army.

Around the bay wherever supplies were forwarded to feed the insurgents so strict a watch has been kept that it is safe to say that no supplies reach the Filipinos except by means of an occasional fishing canoe. These duties, small in themselves, have been extremely arduous, as they require vigilance night and day, the entry into small and well-protected ports, and frequent boat expeditions to overhaul suspicious craft and investigate thoroughly the contents of huts and churches along the shore.

CHURCHES ALSO STOREHOUSES.

It may seem somewhat strange to mention sacred edifices in connection with matters warlike, but the Spaniards who built the churches hereabouts evidently had an idea that they might some day be used as rally places for the populace and safe depositories for their effects. They are the most substantially built of any of the structures, and expense of time, labor, money, and material seems not to have been spared. Upon approaching a town the most conspicuous object within range of vision is the dome of a church, and then close alongside is the priest's house. This latter is frequently so pretentious in comparison with the other buildings, including the church itself, as to most forcibly remind one of the time-worn story of the missionaries who "with the few remaining bricks" left over from the building of a small, insignificant chapel, managed to erect a dwelling very striking in its appearance.

The windows in numbers of these churches are high above the ground, so that intruders have a difficult task to seek an entrance by the doorway. Then the churches are loopholed for musketry fire, against which their walls form ample protection. Unfortunately, the sacred nature of these places is often far overshadowed by the more warlike purposes to which they are devoted.

While war is the usual mission on which our warships are generally bound, now and again they are sent about to "show the flag," and not to do any firing unless the other side fires first. The natives look with open-eyed wonder whenever one of our vessels appears in the offing, and it is generally a signal for all women, children, and noncombatants to take to the woods. The able-bodied men who have rifles muster behind the sand dunes or seek the shelter afforded by breastworks that have been erected to cover the landing places.

When one of our vessels appeared off a moderate-sized village a boat was sent in bearing a flag of truce, which was met half way by a canoe, from which was displayed a similar peaceful emblem. The naval officer representing our side said our errand was not to destroy their town or kill their people, but merely to have a "chat" with the leading man of the place, and perhaps to buy some provisions. The reply was that the man in charge of the canoe came off on behalf of the soldiers on shore, who belonged to a Government that did not want anything to do with our Government, to arrange the preliminaries about the fight. They wanted to know about the time to be allowed to get the women, children, and household effects away before the shells were fired. The men proposed to stay and fight it out if it took all Summer, which in this hot climate means the year through. The idea of their rifles against the big guns of the ship seemed quite absurd.

At another place, a village where fishing formed the all-important industry, the people were informed that the man-of-war's visit was quite of a peaceful nature and that they need not be afraid of being shot. "Oh," was the reply, "we are not afraid of the shooting, but what we are afraid of is that you will carry off all our women." Such, at any rate, are their ideas of us, and they are probably induced to think as they do by tales of the terrible Americanos that have been poured into their ears by the insurgent party.

These mild digressions have taken us some little distance from Manila where for about a week past the fighting has been very fast and furious. No doubt official telegrams have informed you of the appreciative thanks given us for aid rendered the army by the Generals at the head of affairs. The Monadnock has for a number of weeks been commanding the country round about Paranaque and the boom of her guns has been no infrequent interrupter of the peace and quiet that prevailed in other portions of the bay.

THE HELENA IN ACTION.

On the 10th, when Gen. Lawton's Division started to put the insurgents on the run, a pace that has been more or less accelerated throughout the week, the Helena happened most opportunely to arrive from a cruise among the southern islands. Her light draught enabled her to take a position close to Las Pinas, through which the insurgents were driven, and so close to their line of retreat as to be within three-quarters of a mile of a bridge over which they had to cross, and quite well within range of a priest's house that formed a shelter for their riflemen.

When the soldier boys compelled the Filipinos and their confederates to hurry off and think further about the order of their going it afforded the Helena a fine chance to keep the bridge clear of Aguinaldo's red-legged soldiers. The only thing was to keep from firing on the women who are always found accompanying the insurgents in large numbers. The women keep up the supply of ammunition and water, and are most efficient aids to the wounded, and are apparently untiring in their efforts to cheer up the spirits of the men.

This checking of the insurgent retreat on the part of the Helena enabled the army to get up close enough to them to pour in volley and volley with telling effect. The Monadnock, too, was by no means idle, and her guns boomed forth destruction whenever an enemy's whereabouts could be accurately ascertained.

The day was one of unusal heat and saltriness, and told heavily on all who were actively engaged. Capt. Nichols of the Monadnock had several times to go aloft into the armored top, where he remained for a long time exposed to the terrific heat. When he went into his cabin after the arduous duties of the day were over he never came out of it alive, and was buried the next day at the Cavite burial ground just outside the navy yard inclosure.

So great was the distress caused by the heat and exertion of Saturday that the army was forced to wait to take breath and get cooled off. It is authoritatively stated that out of the 4,000 men forming the First Division, fully 20 per cent. were knocked out by heat prostration.

The Filipinos were routed, and they ran until they found they were not followed, and then they pulled themselves together behind some entrenchments on the Zapote River not far from the town of Bacor on Cavite Bay. Their position was fairly well established by Gen. Lawton and staff, who embarked aboard the Helena and went up in her top, where they had a fine view of the country as she skirted along the coast.

On the evening of the 15th the Monterey and Callao, with one of two of the smaller gunboats, threw a few shots ashore where a battery was supposed to be situated, but beyond a display of most accurate gun practice little else is known to have resulted. The following morning, however, a piece of ordnance from shore having opened on our vessels, the battery of the Monterey was trained on the locality supposed to be occupied by this gun, and also on a battery near Bacor church, with telling effect.

THE MANILA'S TIMELY AID.

The Manila, commanded by Lieut. Commander Nazro, who had recently relieved Commander Singer, now steamed toward the insurgent guns and opened with all her fire, being joined soon after by the Helena. Seeing a number of our soldiers deployed along the beach to the northward and engaging the enemy, the Manila, leaving the other vessels to deal with the batteries, whose fire was then practically silenced, turned and steamed toward them to render any possible aid. This movement was made none too soon, for on the arrival of the Manila at the scene of action the advance of the troops had been checked and the leading groups were being withdrawn to join the main body.

A very hot fire was being poured in by the insurgents from behind their breastworks, a position that Gen. Lawton thought they would be likely to hold the day he made his reconnoissance aboard the Helena, and after firing at them for more than an hour, in which fusillade the Helena joined, the fire slackened and then almost entirely ceased. This enabled the Manila to draw out of action and steam to the Monterey for additional ammunition, her supply being about exhausted.

While absent on this account a signal came from the army on shore to the Helena that assistance was needed. Capt. Swinburne at once accepted the voluntary services of Ensign Cleland Davis to go ashore and find out what was required. Amid a shower of bullets the steam launch and wherry of the Helena went in with Ensign Davis, and on its return brought Lieut. Conolly, severely wounded in the leg, but who is now getting along very well indeed, and news that this reconnoitring party of the army was in a very tight position, was almost surrounded, their ammunition was about exhausted, and they had nothing to eat or drink; also that they required 100 men from the ships to reinforce them.

Commander Swinburne at once signaled to the other ships to prepare men for landing, and ordered the Manila back to her station to cover the landing party. A portion of the battalions from the Helena and Monadnock were landed under command of Lieut. Moale and the beleaguared party relieved. They were in a tight box without doubt, and have expressed themselves privately and officially as being very appreciative of the relief afforded by the navy boys.

Shortly after this scrimmage the main body of Gen. Lawton's command arrived, and with three cheers that would have done your heart good to hear sent the 3,000 insurgents flying through the woods.

THE MARINES AT CAVITE.

Their Part in the Philippine Campaign—Signs of Peace Abound—Priests in Insurgents' Ranks.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAVITE, June 27.—Upon first arriving here a regular routine of drills and guard duty was at once established, and all started in to carry it out to the letter. A few tours in the red-hot sun and a night or two on post, subject to the miasmatic influences that arise all about, soon opened the eyes of the authorities to the impracticability of accomplishing all they set out to do. The sick list grew to considerable proportions, so that very little beyond guard duty was possible. While the fever knocks one out for three or four days, its after effects have not thus far been serious, and we are all getting along very well, and are, to an extent, enjoying our experience.

As the volunteers are being withdrawn and sent home for discharge, the territory that we have to cover is becoming gradually enlarged, and when the detachment that is expected from home arrives, we are to guard the whole Cavite Peninsula, including San Roque and as far as Camp Rice.

These names, while they are familiar to us now, are probably but little known at home, although when the troubles first began and Admiral Dewey took possession our newspapers made frequent reference to them. Cavite is the town where the arsenal is located and off which the Spanish fleet was sunk. A narrow causeway connects this walled town with San Roque, and in the later town Aguinaldo commanded his 3,000 insurgents and began the present trouble. Camp Rice is some two or three miles further out, and was the extreme boundary of our territory south of Cavite until very lately.

The following are the officers at present on duty with the marine battalion: Col. Percival C. Pope, commanding; Major W. P. Spicer, Major McCawley, Quartermaster, and First Lieut. G. C. Thorpe, Adjutant. There are four companies, commanded by Capts. H. C. Haines, C. G. Long, B. F. Fuller, and A. R. Davis, to which are also attached the following First Lieutenants: H. O. Bisset, S. D. Butler, Henry Leonard, C. S. Hill, R. M. Gilson, G. C. Reed, and R. H. Dunlap.

The most interesting article that we have lately had to guard is a trophy, in the shape of a piece of artillery lately captured from the insurgents across the bay near Bakor. This old bronze gun created quite a disturbance here recently. One of its projectiles, about a two-inch ball, came booming over the bay, interfering more or less with the symmetry and appearance of the navy yard shears, from one leg of which it gouged a large splinter.

The gun was cast in Barcelona in 1807, and was originally intended to be a breech-loader, but like many another article, it has been more honored in the breach than in the observance, by being adapted to the Krupp system of breech mechanism. It is mounted on a carriage improvised from odd pieces of farm and road wagons, and otherwise shows that the insurgents have been rather put to it for proper artillery, especially siege trains. These are evidently far safer in our hands than emplaced behind earthworks across the bay.

Some of the troops stationed in Cavite were suddenly called to the front a day or two ago when there was a fight at San Fernando, and we began to think that the insurgents would have to be whipped all over again. It seems that treachery was everywhere in evidence in front of that portion of the line where the boys from Montana were stationed. In this locality the insurgents came through the lines under a flag of truce and carrying tempting baskets of fruit on their heads. In some way they managed to conceal their weapons, and upon the signal being given to begin fighting they joined in with other bodies of insurgents that had advanced, hidden by the cover, to within very short range of our men. The volunteers went after them in fine shape and gave them a lesson that they seem to remember, as everything since the attack has been very quiet.

One quite unusual discovery was made after this fight, and that was that the priests are taking a very active hand. Two of the brotherhood were found after the battle, one killed and the other wounded, both of whom had rifles.

Everywhere signs of peace are daily on the increase, the markets are being better stocked, and fishing boats are far more numerous. When the poor people did without their fish is a marvel, for it forms a chief part of their diet. But wherever the troops were they overawed the inhabitants to such an extent that they did not dare to carry on their daily occupations. In fact, all able-bodied men were impressed into the military service, with threats of immediate punishment in case of hesitation to comply. Food was also requisitioned, and from far and wide large quantities of rice were daily sent in to feed Aguinaldo's troops. This has made the people feel poorer than ever, and now that there is an opportunity to traffic they are only too pleased to expose their wares in the market place.

That they are honest has been proved again and again, but in no more striking way, to those of us who were here last February, when the present troubles broke out, than by the return of our wash clothes that were taken at that time, and to which we had long ago said good-bye. The disappearance of the armed insurgents has given the laundrymen an opportunity to dry the clothes and return the bundles to the owners without depletion.

Just what the Peace Commissioners will conclude has not yet been made public. They are, however, seeking most diligently for information, and are interviewing everybody whose opinion is worth having. They are not confining themselves to Luzon, but have accepted the Commander in Chief's offer of vessels to transport them wherever they care to go. President Schurman is south at present, at the Island of Negros, where he finds people who of their own free will are quite willing to accept the protection of the United States.

WINES FROM CALIFORNIA

H. J. Crocker Will Control "Dry" Product for Seven Years.

GROWERS AND BUYERS AT ODDS

This Led Mr. Crocker to Contract for Grape Crops at $14 Per Ton—Competition Is Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 5.—For the next seven years the wine industry of California will be in the hands of one man. He is Henry J. Crocker, President of the Crocker-Wolworth Bank of San Francisco, and a son of one of the original magnates of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Crocker proposed to buy the entire wine grape crop of Northern and Central California, paying therefor a uniform price of $14 per ton, the contract to remain in force for seven years, and the offer not to become effective unless 90 per cent. of the growers sign to deliver their crops to him during that period. Nearly 2,000 of the estimated 2,300 wine grape growers of the northern and central portions of the State have signed to deliver, and there is no doubt that the balance of the required number will also come into the agreement.

The grapes which Mr. Crocker will buy are those which make the dry wines—the claret, burgundy, zinfandel, and Rhenish wine grapes; they do not include the sweet wine grapes—the tokays, muscatels, and such—the crushings of which comprise less than one-sixth of the total wine crop; nor do they include champagne grapes, of which, however, very few are raised. The Crocker deal also does not include the dry wine grape crop of Southern California, comprising the seven counties lying south of the Tehachapi Mountains, they being Los Angeles, San Bernadino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura, and Santa Barbara.

The crop of this district will be about 6,000 tons, and a large part of it has been contracted for by the Sierra Madre Winery, which offered $13 per ton against a bid of the California Wine Association of San Francisco of $11.75 per ton. The latter bidder, however, offered to take the entire crop, whereas the Sierra Madre concern has only a crushing capacity of fifty tons per day and cannot handle over a third of the crop. Whether the other wineries of the South will give the price to be paid by the Sierra Madre remains to be seen, as the offer of the San Francisco association was considered large; however, the chances of paying the price or more has been increased by the $14 agreements of Mr. Crocker.

COMPETITION LOWERED PRICE.

When the "wine industry" is mentioned in California usage gives to the phrase the meaning of the dry wine industry, and to this there is devoted about 55,000 acres north of Tehachapi, and on them is grown from 100,000 to 125,000 tons of grapes. It may be safely said therefore that Mr. Crocker will this year buy 100,000 tons of grapes, for which he will pay $1,400,000. As one ton of grapes will crush 150 gallons of wine, this will be worth in the grapes 9 1-3 cents per gallon; it is probable, therefore, with the costs of crushing and making the wine added, together with handling and operator's profit, the first price of wine in California this year will not be less than 16 or 17 cents per gallon.

All this is vastly different from the way things used to be. Experience seems to have demonstrated that in order for the selling price of wine to be sufficiently large for the vineyardist to live and the industry endure some sort of combination on prices must be maintained, or ruin stares all in the face. The grape owners, as a body, came to this conclusion five years ago, when wine was selling at 4 and 5 cents per gallon. The price does not seem to rest upon the capacity of the market to consume the output, for the 15,000,000 gallons of wine which California turns out is consumed just as readily and as completely if the price is 20 cents per gallon as when it is 6 cents; but the disturbance originates and abides with the middlemen, who through fierce competition of the growers in the equally severe combines among themselves in dealing with the growers press down the price of the grapes and wine until the selling price falls far below the cost, and the grower closes the season with the negotiation of a mortgage on his place.

The method was to start the buying by getting at small growers who were forced to sell their crops promptly, offer them a ridiculously low figure, then hold off further buying until they were compelled to accept. The buying being largely in the hands of six big firms in San Francisco, who had formed themselves into a combine, this process could be successfully effected. As the pressure of circumstances would squeeze one grower after another to the buyers, the latter took increasing advantage of the grower's predicament, until all thought of profit by the latter had disappeared, and there came a scramble to sell for anything and get whatever the fast perishing grapes would bring.

GROWERS START A COMBINE.

In 1894 the growers got together in the several counties and determined to start an organization which would in some manner stand off the buyers. The California Winemakers' Corporation was the product of this endeavor. Seventy-five per cent. of the growers joined it, with the result that during the first year of the organization prices of wine went to 12½ cents per gallon; the next year they were 15 cents. Meanwhile the Winemakers' Association, comprising the buyers, was having difficulty with the new corporation. The association bought from the corporation, but in its dealings there arose claims for rebates on purchases, owing to alleged defects, together with claims of damages for contracts broken, and much else, with the result that there was a celebrated lawsuit, which terminated in giving the association all it desired in the way of amount of claim—some $30,000—and the remarkable amount of $100,000 besides as damages.

This had a demoralizing effect upon the price of wine during the following year, and threatened the existence of the corporation. To recover losses, an effort was made to force the price to 20 cents per gallon, with the result that the fighting merchants would not buy it, and much of the wine lay fermenting in the vats; those who were outside the corporation and were forced to sell threw their product on the market, and the wine price went down by jumps until "vin ordinaire" sold on the streets of New Orleans for 2 cents per gallon.

Such a situation as this promised nothing but ruin to all parties, and delegations began to go forward and backward between the offices of the association and the corporation. It was finally agreed to pay the judgment for the $30,000, and the damage judgment of $100,000 was compromised for $60,000. In the agreement, however, by which the details were determined, the corporation gave the association the refusal of its wines, whereby the association had first choice of the vintage of California. Much discontent was expressed among both small dealers and small growers over this arrangement, and many of the latter thereupon resolved not to rejoin the corporation upon the conclusion of the term of their contracts.

In the midst of all this trouble came a year of unparalleled abundance in the product of the vines; the crushings of this crop intensified the situation prevailing during the "tie-up" year, and last year rendered it impossible to bring the price of wine higher than 13½ cents. The contracts of the corporation expire this Fall, and the concern was early in the Spring confronted by the problem of maintaining its existence, as it seemed doubtful whether a requisite number of the growers could be induced to renew agreements.

A MORIBUND COMBINE.

Many meetings were held in the grape-growing districts, at which growers were outspoken in their determination not to rejoin the combine, declaring that they could do better outside of it than within it. Mr. Crocker was President of the corporation, and when he saw that disagreement flanked the movement on every hand, he resigned and withdrew to his banking business. His retirement further weakened the corporation, and it became a foregone conclusion that at the end of the term of its contracts the affair would wind up its matters and go out of existence.

Renewed demoralization then seemed to threaten the wine business. The unthinking among the growers were content to swim on without regard to the tide, but the wise ones were nervous over breakers ahead. A movement was inaugurated by several large firms to combine their capital, fix the price of wine at 12½ cents, and not allow it to fall below that figure. This could be effected by buying and holding all that was offered for less than that sum. The movement, however, was forestalled by the offer of Mr. Crocker, which is regarded on all sides as being exceedingly generous and not a little risky on the part of the proposer.

But Mr. Crocker does not contemplate losing any money on his venture. He declares that if he comes out behind one year he will make up his losses with a profit during the year following, and that, having control of the product for seven years, will enable him to effect substantial results for his own benefit. He is not alone in the undertaking, as it is known that he has the support of several capitalists who have opened their check books to him, inspired by the confidence they have in his judgment.

Vineyardists upon all sides say that undoubtedly the correct way of handling the crop has been evolved by Mr. Crocker, and that hereafter, for years to come, it is entirely probable that the crop will be handled by one man, though the great profits to be realized therefrom may invite bidding for this privilege. The failure of the growers in handling it themselves, through a corporation, has been demonstrated by the now all but defunct Winemakers' Corporation, whereas, if one man handles it the growers get their money for their grapes and there is an end to all connection with the transaction.

VINEYA) VALUES INCREASED.

The method which one man will pursue in handling so vast a vintage is just now the subject of a good deal of speculation among winemen. The grapes, just as they are cut from the vines, will be delivered to Mr. Crocker, and he will have to make the wine himself. Undoubtedly he will call into use all the presses in the State, which have heretofore been crushing the crop, and the fruit will be pressed under the supervision of those who have been in the habit of working the presses. Sale of the product will be pressed in all the markets of the United States, an enterprise to which no one has heretofore given any especial attention.

California claret is accounted equal to that made in France, and is less than one-half in price; indeed, much of it is made by French and Italian winemakers, who have come from their respective countries expressly to produce wines of the qualities of their native makes. The fact that in many instances consumers give preference to French wines over the California vintages is due to the ignorance of such consumers of the qualities of the wine, and could readily be overcome.

The action of Mr. Crocker has increased the value of vineyard properties in the State about 35 per cent. At the price the grapes will bring for the next seven years a vineyardist can make about 25 per cent. annually upon his investment. The price of grapes has not been $14 per ton for many years, the average price for ten years past being $6 per ton. Under existing conditions, the vineyard business, which has heretofore been such a lagging, unremunerative, and discouraging one, has suddenly developed into one of the most inviting fields in the State, and there is no doubt that many new vineyards will be started this Fall.

NEW BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

To be Built on Site of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's Present Structure Without Stopping Business.

One of the largest and most architecturally elaborate department stores in the city will be the new building which is to house the business of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, from Nineteenth to Twentieth Street. The plans for the building have been completed by the architects, William H. Hume & Son, and will be filed with the Building Department to-morrow. Work on the structure will be begun at once.

The new store will be considerably larger than the one which it is to replace, and a remarkable feature in regard to its erection will be that this will be done without causing a cessation of the business of the firm. The structure will be built in sections, the first of which, on private property acquired by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson in the rear of their present store, will be finished before any part of the old building is torn down. Part of the Sixth Avenue front will then be removed, and so on until the whole work is completed, but the Sixth Avenue entrance will at no time be closed.

The building will be seven stories high, with an additional story rising above its central section, and will have a frontage on the avenue of 184 feet and on each street or 253 feet 8 inches, its ground space being thus considerably more than an acre in extent. Borings have been made over this tract, and the character of the soil and the underlying rock ascertained. The foundations of the new structure will be laid upon solid rock throughout, and will extend from 22 to 44 feet below the street level.

An imposing and richly decorated façade has been designed for the Sixth Avenue side. There will be none of the cheap imitation stone and carvings often used in similar buildings. The front will be of granite and limestone, elaborately carved, and the lower story polished. The most striking feature will be the large entrance in the middle of the block, with a vestibule 50 feet in width and 13 feet in depth—the largest of its kind in the city—flanked by monolith columns of polished granite and with richly carved caps and entablature. The interior vestibule is to have a handsomely paneled ceiling and a mosaic floor. On either side of the entrance, extending along the avenue front on both the first and second stories, are to be large show windows, for which the plate glass will have to be specially made, as no sheets of equal size have hitherto been manufactured in this country.

The two side fronts will be of limestone and pressed brick. On the Nineteenth Street side will be the carriage entrance, with a cloakroom near by. The delivery department will be on the Twentieth Street side.

The architects claim that the building will be absolutely fire-proof. It will be of the latest steel skeleton type, with stone floors and the minimum amount of wood. A novel feature will be a central court, 75 feet by 50, rising through six stories to a colored glass dome. This court is to be decorated in the Francis I. style, with an immense amount of elaborate carving. The ladies' parlor on the second floor will be decorated in the Empire style, while on the eighth floor will be a dining room accommodating 1,200 persons, with decorations of the Louis Seize period. It will be transformed in Summer into an open-air palm garden.

In the basement will be the engine room, refrigerating plant, and other machinery. Four large boilers will furnish the heat

LONDON MUSICAL SEASON

Review by Vernon Blackburn of the One Recently Closed.

YSAYE IS NOW APPRECIATED

He Has Become as Popular as Paderewski—Deficiencies in Presentation of Opera at Covent Garden.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The sudden hush that falls upon London Town when the last notes have sounded of the National Anthem that always follows the performance of the last opera of the season is a peculiar and significant phenomenon. It proves what creatures of fashion we are; for it is certain that the cessation of the supply comes with the cessation of all demand, and that the demand is altogether created by the merest fashion.

Literally, until the end of August, when a season of promenade concerts springs into existence, London is without music of any kind. Those concert rooms which were recently so exceedingly busy and crowded now lie deserted and tenantless; not even the weary wail of the vocalist who cannot sing in tune, however cheerfully he may desire to do so, is heard, like the chirp of the solitary grasshopper. The critics profess themselves to be delighted that there is rest for them after so much enforced industry, and, in a word, nobody provides by impulse that which nobody would offer to receive with animation. The hush has fallen on London Town, and suburban pianos alone are heard in the land; but they are always with us; only, like the stars that are not seen by day, the suburban pianos are heard most insistently in what the poet has called "the hush of the corn." As I write, in the dim, twilit evening a suburban voice accompanied by the suburban piano, sings from the far distance "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." And this for critical ears that are newly come from "Tristan" and "Messaline"! It is a neat little revenge of time.

PADEREWSKI AND YSAYE.

This much must be said to point the contrast between the present and the immediate past. The end of the season falls as swiftly as an Oriental sunset, and we seem to be still under its influences and living with them, when the moment has come to sum up what has been done. And what has been done? First comes the Noah's Ark procession of concerts, from the elephants and rhinoceroses to the mice and the kittens. It is impossible to reckon up the thousands of smaller fry, but as usual the importance of the larger specimens has loomed large over the musical sky. Paderewski for a beginning was with us, although he disappointed a Philharmonic audience woefully by not up turning up to play a particularly new concertstück by Cowen, which had been very much announced beforehand. Whether the rumor was true or not that he had fled on a honeymoon expedition cannot be verified, and need not be; it is enough that when he did play he once more proved his peculiar and personal popularity with his audiences, of whom there were vast numbers—mostly ladies. And certainly he remains the most exquisite (whatever else he may be) player of the time. Whether the musical creations which he interprets are always exactly as his fancy paints them may often reasonably be doubted. But there can be no doubt that his fancy and his technical accomplishment between them produce the most astonishing effects of elegance, distinction, and beauty. Another pianist who has returned to make a very substantial success has been Mme. Carreño, whose sane and scholastic accomplishment gives her a very dignified and definite place in her art.

It cannot be doubted again that, as nearly as makes no difference, Ysaye has, so far as London is concerned, come into his rightful kingdom of popularity. It is true that for a very long time his name has everywhere been received with respect and admiration; but scarcely with popular enthusiasm. Of his own influence and power, it was not often that he would fill a hall, as Paderewski can, to overflowing. Now, however, these things are changed. An enthusiasm that is universal now follows him, and he has well deserved that enthusiasm. On two or three occasions—once notably in the playing of a Bach chaconne, and once in the Mendelssohn violin concerto—he has been absolutely perfect, immeasurably perfect. I have (and I say it very deliberately) never heard such intimate, such intensely vital playing before from anybody else. For other qualities it is possible that he may be surpassed. It will be a more than extraordinary artist who will surpass him in these.

Sarasate, that other master, and master for other reasons, also played at three or four concerts with his customary and inimitable brilliance and clarity of method; while, as for Joachim, the third of this magnificent group—well, the Philharmonic Society crowned him with a golden laurel wreath. But, then, Joachim, the admired of Brahms, the friend of everybody in the musical world, whom the man in the street would suppose to be worth while being a friend of, Joachim has always been so extremely popular. Personally, I scarcely think that the Philharmonic wreath would sit well on some brows. But that is another story.

PHILHARMONIC AND OTHER SERIES.

The Philharmonic concerts themselves have been of the same jog-trot order that we have been accustomed to find them during recent years, sometimes decently meritorious, sometimes dreadfully inadequate; while as a pendant to the whole Sir Alexander MacKenzie, heretofore conductor of the society, has resigned his post, and the choice of a successor has been discreetly "up in the air" until October. The Crystal Palace concerts, as usual under the admirable direction of Mr. August Manns, have pursued the quietly artistic tenor of their way, with the one exception of the big flare-up, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was sung by 3,000 choristers. It is a little (we have in this country, when we want to do anything special in music, to multiply everything by a hundred or two—and there you are! They built St. Peter's, in Rome, out of relation to the size of men. Why should not we, if we please, sing Mendelssohn upon a scale out of all relation to musical thought and musical feeling? The same criticism is to be applied to much of Mr. Robert Newman's London Musical Festival whereto he brought to play, side by side with his own band, under Mr. Henry Wood's admirable direction, M. Lamoureux's amazing Parisian orchestra. The two conductors took the baton turn by turn and crashed out tons of music with magnificent accumulations of sound. It was wonderful, but was it art? For my part I cannot but choose to regard such freaks as a direct and melancholy development of over-population. A little consideration will show the philosophy of that remark. But Mr. Robert Newman did not halt at proving how an economical factor can influence the musical world. He introduced the Abbé Perosi and his oratorios to London audiences. It is rare that work so innocent and in parts so naively attractive is received with such a howl of execration as that which went up to heaven from the responsible and irresponsible critics of the land. Perosi, however, came with the suggestion of a religious controversy hidden somewhere in his cassock pockets, and his simple unpretentiousness had no success of any kind. It was simply kicked up to the moon, even though some who kicked fell flat on their backs with sheer exertion.

THE OPERA SEASON.

I have left small enough space for discussion of the opera, but after all, it is so easy to discuss the opera at Covent Garden without diffuseness. The opera house in London has essential and unconquerable drawbacks by the very nature of its system. When you have to cater for so many fashionably influential subscribers rather than for a healthy paying public, with diagnose and educate whose taste should be the first care of an opera management, it is clear that the art of the thing is bound to suffer thereby. All you can do is to minimize, so far as lies in your power, the drawbacks that are created by the situation itself. This is done at Covent Garden chiefly by the engagement of the best singers to be had in the world for money. Stage management might do much more, but unfortunately, that is not attempted with any strong endeavor. Choral singing might do much also, but the Covent Garden chorus is a by-word, a reproach, a merry jest, a very butt of laughter. The result is that where you have simple scenery, a minimum of chorus and the need of exceedingly fine vocalists, as in "Tristan," you get, with Jean de Reszke in the chief part, an unsurpassable performance. I have known, on the other hand, the Covent Garden "Lohengrin" and the Covent Garden "Don Giovanni" sink below all reasonable conception of average excellence. So it has been this year. With the De Reszkes, Melba, Lehmann, Nordica, Gadsky, Saleza, de Lucia, Alvarez, Hèglon, Scheiderantel, Renaud, Plançon, Van Dyck, Bispham, Van Rooy and others, the vocal success of the season has been indubitably great and in one case, de Lara's "Messaline," there has been a sumptuous and superb scenic performance. For the rest—"story? God bless you, I have none to tell, Sir!"

VERNON BLACKBURN.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The vaudeville performances at Mr. Proctor's up-town place are prospering. Tony Farrell, Charles M. Seay, Josie Sisson, and Jennie Leland are popular in their farcical numbers. Artie Hall portrays the exuberant "wench" with much vivacity, and the violin performances of Florence Henri King are good. To-day's continuous concert will have a varied and attractive programme.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band still furnishes pleasure to the patrons of Manager Heumann's cool retreat on East Fifty-eighth Street. To-night's concert will be made especially attractive by the addition of the Beethoven Maennerchor of 100 voices. There will be two soloists, Minna Schilling and S. P. Veron. The programme includes selections by Henneberg, Nicolai, Bizet, Strauss, Mackie, Gounod, Herbert, Nessler, Rossini, Nevin, and others.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—The performance at the Lion Palace Roof Garden this week will be characterized by the appearance of many notable musicians. Sallie Stemmler, a soprano, heads the list, which also contains the names of Signor G. Bolli, lately of the Royal Italian Opera Company; Brummel and Kimberly, operatic duetists; Abbot Davison, baritone and humorist; Katherine Rose, Pattie Henri and Eleonora Gavini. The Squadron A Band is held over for another week owing to its popularity for the past month.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Rossow Midgets will make their appearance at Keith's this week, the chief features of their performances being Charlie Rossow's new songs and comic imitations of popular singers. Henri French, a combination juggler and bicyclist, comes from an engagement in Boston, and Tim Murphy, the comedian of "A Texas Steer" fame, is announced for "an entirely new and original monologue." Mrs. Waterhouse, a soprano well known in Boston, is to make her first appearance in New York here. Other performers are Francelli and Lewis, Dolan and Lenhart, and Haines and Pettingill.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The programme offered for to-night by Mr. Kaltenborn's orchestra includes, besides ten collective pieces, vocal solos by Hermann Basse and a violin solo by the leader. During the week there will be instrumental specialists every night, and vocalists at intervals. Friday night's Wagner music draws the largest crowd every week, but the increase in attendance has been so marked all through that new seats are being put into the hall. For Tuesday night Mr. Kaltenborn has decided to have a symphony programme, and has selected as a special feature the Tschaikowski Symphonie Pathetique.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—McIntyre and Heath, the veteran burnt-cork comedians, are the chief attractions at Proctor's this week. They are now rehearsing a new act entitled "The Race Track Touts." Other features are Lina and Vani, comedy acrobats; Gordon Eldrid, monologist; George Paxton and Lillian Jerome, with new illustrated songs; Edith Hall, comedienne; Hickey and Nelson, eccentric comedians, and De Wit and Tourgee, musicians. To-day's concert is continuous from 2:30 to 10:30 P. M., and brings out Charles T. Ellis and company, the three Goldens, Artie Hall, George Meader, Bennett and Rich, and Earl and Wilson.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The first house to announce the opening of its regular Fall and Winter season is Huber's Museum. The programme, beginning to-morrow night, includes a rowing match by five young women, the latest Edison talking machine, Jack Sonwell, the rattlesnake king; Prof. Rodney, the smoke artist; Indian Sampson, the strong man of the Cherokees, and various other attractions. In the theatre there will be a vaudeville performance, including the Two Little Fords, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Tooley, the Heuletts, the Elting sisters, Douglas and Hunt, Al Dashaway, Frank Golden, Dot Haywood, Belle Taylor, and Moran and Wesley. The regular Sunday concerts, which have been features of past seasons, will be continued.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—"The Rounders" is not losing in popularity, but the main interest at the Casino is diverted to the roof this week. "The Maid in the Moon" is new, and, therefore, attracts most of the crowd upstairs. But the people still linger to hear some of Dan Daly's wit, and Marie George's song, "Don't Go Go Believin' It," is as taking as ever. The burlesque on the roof is doing credit to its author, Mr. Carle, as well as to Frederick Solomon, who composed the music. Gilbert Gregory is particularly good, and the chorus is excellent. Before the burlesque comes on there are varied vaudeville features, and more new ones will be added this week, among which are musical comedy specialties, parodies, dancing, character changes, ballets, and old-time songs.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—To-night's bill at the Aerial Magnolia Grove includes as special features Maggie Cline, Mme. Herrmann, Lafayette, William Mozambique English, Montague and West, Mattie Wilks, James Richmond Glenroy, The Manhattan Trio, The Eight Phassys, John Wilson's monkey gymnasts, Ida W. Ransone, and Mlle. Erna's musical dogs. The opening number of the programme is a spectacular ballet called "Les Trois Amoureuses," by Carl Marwig, music by Frederick Solomon, in which fifty persons appear. Mme. Herrmann this week will introduce a new series of illusions. The Man in the Moon" must be having much success in the theatre, to judge from the official statement sent out, which describes the play as "aglow with gorgeous iridescent graceful femininity, light sentiment," &c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL AND ROOF GARDEN.—The plan of presenting high-class vaudeville shows at Koster & Beal's is still carried out with much success. For the coming week the programme contains new features of various kinds. The first appearance of the Monte Myro troupe of eccentric pantomimists takes place to-morrow night, and other novelties will be the performances of Randall and Leon, comediennes; Mlle. Marie Bauregard, singer and dancer; McFee and Hill, in a horizontal bar act; the Donzetta trio of acrobats and balancers; Sadie Probst, serio-comedienne; Grace Vaughn, in character changes; Mack and Daly, in an Irish comedy sketch; Eldora and Norine, jugglers and balancers, and the Neapolitan Troubadors, who will continue their concerts with variations. Zelma Rawlston's male impersonations and the return engagement of George C. Davis, the humorist, are again announced.

SOUSA CONCERT PROGRAMMES.

Love Scene Music from "La Boheme" —Miss Belle Newport to Sing.

At Manhattan Beach to-day the music of the love scene from Puccini's "La Bohème," arranged for a brass band, will be rendered by Sousa. This has never before been played by a band in this country. Sousa will also give the overture to "Zampa," the night scenes from "Tristan and Isolde," the "Night of Sabba" from Boito's "Mefistofele," and a happy selection of lighter morceaux at both the afternoon and evening concerts. The singer this week will be Miss Belle Newport, a contralto of excellent reputation on the Pacific Coast, who has also sung in various European capitals. The other soloists will be Arthur Pryor, the first trombone of Sousa's Band, and Herbert L. Clarke, the cornet player. The complete programmes for the two concerts are appended:

AFTERNOON CONCERT, 4 O'CLOCK.

Overture, "Kriegerfest" ..... Kling
Grand scene from "Mefistofele," "The Night of Sabba" ..... Boito
Trombone solo, "Love Thoughts" ..... Pryor
(Mr. Arthur Pryor.)
Suite, "The Gypsies" ..... German
Excerpts from "Die Walkure" ..... Wagner
Idyl, "Ball Scenes," (new) ..... Czibulka
Soprano solo, "Aria from Nadeschda" ..... Thomas
(Miss Belle Newport.)
Tarantella, "Bride Elect" ..... Sousa

EVENING CONCERT, 8 O'CLOCK.

Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold
Cornet solo, "La Favorita" ..... Hartmann
(Mr. Herbert L. Clarke.)
Scene from "La Boheme," (new) ..... Puccini
Night scenes from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Valse, "The Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Airs from "The Bride Elect" ..... Sousa
Soprano solo—
(a) "The Wanderer" ..... Schubert
(b) "Dreams" ..... Bartlett
(Miss Belle Newport.)
Tarantella, "Del Belphegor" ..... Albert

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE.

De Angelis's Last Week—"The Wedding Day" Replaces "The Jolly Musketeer."

Commencing to-morrow, Jefferson De Angelis and his comic opera company enter upon the third and last week of their engagement at Manhattan Beach with a change of programme. "The Jolly Musketeer" will give way to "The Wedding Day," which was played for two years with such success by De Angelis in association with Lillian Russell and Della Fox. Hilda Clark will assume the part created by Lillian Russell, and Maud Hollins that played by Della Fox. The costumes and settings of this opera are elaborate and tasteful.

On Monday, Aug. 14, the engagement of Weber & Fields and their big burlesque company, direct from the Broadway Music Hall, will begin. Weber, Fields, Pete Dailey, Charlie Ross, David Warfield, John T. Kelly, &c., will appear in "Hurly Burly" and "Cleopatra."

Soldiers and Sailors in Fire.

Arrangements have been made to give a series of army, navy, and National Guard nights in Pain's Open Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach, when, in addition to the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the battle of San Juan Hill, a special pyrotechnic display will be made out of compliment to the distinguished visitors who will attend on these occasions. Gen. Merritt and a party of officers will attend army night. Admiral Philip and several naval officers of the North Atlantic Squadron will be present navy night, as the special event will not be fixed until the fleet gets here. Gen. Roe and some members of his staff will be on hand the night that will be set apart as a compliment to the National Guardsmen. The Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, has accepted Mr. Pain's invitation to a special night, and named Thursday next. The Ninth Regiment has selected Tuesday, Aug. 15, as Ninth Regiment night.

NO SALE OF KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Offer Made for the Music Hall, but It Was Not Accepted.

"The Koster & Bial Theatre property is not in the market," said Judson G. Wells, the manager, when asked yesterday about a report that it was to be sold. "I don't say, however, that Mrs. John Koster and Mrs. Albert Bial, who own it, would not sell it if an advantageous offer were made. They hold it to be worth $800,000.

"It is true that an out-of-town vaudeville theatre owner has had negotiations looking toward a purchase, but his terms are so far out of the way that there is no possibility of their acceptance.

"So far as I know this house will be continued under the present management. The regular season will open Sept. 18."

MARION CRAWFORD'S NEW WORK

G. C. Tyler Says the Play for Viola Allen Is Progressing Well.

Among the passengers on the Cunarder Campania yesterday was George C. Tyler of the dramatic firm of Liebler & Co. of the Knickerbocker Building, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street.

"I had a very enjoyable trip," he said to a TIMES reporter. "I saw Mrs. Allen and Miss Viola Allen at Florence, Italy, where we had several conferences with F. Marion Crawford, who has just begun writing a story, 'In Old Madrid.' It is intended to construct the narrative around a fictitious character, who will fill a rôle suitable for Miss Viola Allen. It is the first time that so prominent an author has attempted such a task. The scenes will be located in Spain and other European countries during the reign of Philip II. Mr. Crawford's story will first appear in serial form in Macmillan's Magazine in London, beginning in January.

"Mr. Crawford is coming to America in November, and he will have as a collaborator in the dramatization Lorimer Stoddard, who dramatized 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.'"

"Miss Allen and her mother will sail for home on Aug. 19, and the new play will be presented in New York at the opening of the theatrical season next year, but just where I do not know. Mr. Crawford has gone to Sicily to procure material for his work.

"When I asked Mr. Crawford when he would publish his life of the Pope he replied, 'Not while his Holiness is alive.' Mr. Crawford, you know, has had many audiences with Pope Leo. He is a very devout Catholic and has the biography of the head of the Roman Catholic Church well advanced."

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Programmes for This Afternoon in Various Parts of the City.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. Overture Celebre, "Mercedes" ..... Dessano
2. Grand aria, for cornet, "Cujus Animam" ..... Rossini
Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
3. Hungarian Dance ..... Simon
4. Sanctus from "Messe Solennelle" ..... Gounod
5. Scenes Pictoresque, (by request) ..... Massenet
1. March. 3. The Angelus.
2. Air de Ballet. 4. Fete Boheme.
6. (a) Gavotte ..... "Minnehaha" ..... Fanciulli
(b) Characteristic, "Totin' de Piekaninny" ..... Fanciulli.
7. Recitative and Dance of the Hours, from "Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Recital—Morning. Noon. Evening and Night
Hours' Dance.
8. Chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling" ... Haydn
Doxology.

At Claremont Park Halm's Band will play these selections:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "The King's Musketeer" ..... Howson
Dedicated to E. H. Sothern.
2. Overture, "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
3. Waltz, "Am Schoenen Rhein" ..... Schrainer
4. Musicalische Taeunchungen ..... Schrainer
5. Piccolo Solo ..... Selected
R. Hamann.
6. Aria and chorus from "The Daughter of the Reiment" ..... Donizetti
7. Popular Melodies from Kentucky ..... Boettger
8. Der Poet im Walde ..... Schaeffer
9. Song on the Ocean ..... Schubert
10. American Fantasia ..... Tobani

Ushar's Band will give this programme at Bronx Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Under the Double Eagle" ..... Boehm
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
3. Selection, "With the Times" ..... Boettger
4. Concert waltz, "Wizard of the Nile" ..... Herbert
5. Cornet solo, fantasia, "On the Alps" ..... Harfurth
William Jaeger.
6. Selection, "In Gay New York" ..... Kerker
(a) Paraphrase, "Lorelei" ..... Neswadba
(b) Characteristic, "On the Levee" ..... Wheeler
7. Descriptive piece, "The Forge in the Forest" ..... Michaelis
8. "The Famous Minuet" ..... Paderewski
9. Finale, from "The Fortune Teller" ... Herbert
"Home, Sweet Home."

At Pelham Bay Park Stover's Band will play these selections:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "America Forever" ..... Paull
2. Overture, "Raymond" ..... Thomas
3. Valse, "Jolly Brothers" ..... Greissinger
4. Selection, "A Trip to Europe" ..... Conradi
5. Cornet solo, selected ..... Maurer
6. Overture, "Lichte Cavallerie" ..... Suppé
7. Polonaise, "Festklange" ..... Morger
(a) Sextette, "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
(b) Cake Walk, "Honolulu" ..... Lerman
8. Selection, "A Gaiety Girl" ..... Tobani
9. Finale, "My Josephine" and "Popularity" ... Stromberg

Hager's Band will give the following programme at St. Mary's Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Post Dispatch" ..... Pryor
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
3. Characteristic, "Butterfly Dance" ... Bendix
4. Grand selection, "Ballo in Maschera" ... Verdi
5. Cornet solo, selected ..... Kenecke
E. Kenecke.
6. Galop, (a) "A Fast Mail" ..... Brookes
(Bell and whistle effect.)
(b) Patrol, "Senegambia," (new, first time) ... Rosey
7. Potpourri, "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
Including Anvil Chorus.)
8. Processional, "Torchlight Dance" .. Meyerbeer
9. Gems from "The Wizard of the Nile" .. Herbert
10. March song, "Soldiers in the Park," from "The Runaway Girl" ..... Mackerton

DOG AS A BURGLAR ALARM.

Prevents Robbery in Jersey City House, but Thief Escapes.

A burglary was prevented at the residence of James Elliott, 217 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, and an exciting thief chase started at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday by an alert water spaniel. Miss Elliott had been one of a theatre party the previous evening. She returned to her home about 1 o'clock, and, as the other members of the family had retired, she went directly to her room. Shortly after she heard the dog barking. She went into the hallway and heard some one trying to quiet the dog. The voice was a strange one, and the dog only barked the louder.

Miss Elliott awoke her brother George, who hurriedly dressed himself and ran down stairs. He found the basement in great disorder, the front and rear doors being open. He reached the latter in time to see a man climbing over the fence. He fired a shot at the man with a revolver, but missed him.

Policeman Carroll and Roundsman Higgins responded, and, with young Elliott, scaled the fence in pursuit of the burglar. Within ten minutes a score of citizens had joined in the chase, but, though the neighborhood was thoroughly searched, no trace of the burglar could be found.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Brooklyn Heights.—A. & E. plans; 15 minutes N. Y. City Hall; parlor bedroom, bathroom, board for two, permanent, $26 week up; without board, $10 up.

LENSES.

SEND POSTAL TO YOUR DEALER OR TO C. P. GOERZ, 52 E. Union Square, for list of the famous Double Anastigmat lenses for all photo purposes.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Empire State Engraving Co., 11 Spruce St., is prepared to furnish superior class of half-tone & line work. Tel. call 4764 Cortlandt. Open day and night.

PICTURE FRAMES.

EST. 1848.—Thomas A. Wilmurt's Sons, makers of fine gold frames, 54 East 13th St., 3d door west of Broadway. Repairing and regilding done in the neatest manner.

PRINTERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE is printed by The Carey Printing Co. If you are in the market call 24 and 26 Vandewater St., or phone, 1762 Cortlandt.

SURE POP INSECT POWDERS.

Sure Pop Insect Powder is guaranteed to kill cockroaches, water bugs, &c. Call or address ADOLPH ISAACSEN & SON, 86 Fulton St., N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

WHEN INTERESTED

IN BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE CONSULT GEO. W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. List of desirable property for sale cheerfully submitted.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 4 & 8 P.M. SOUSA and his BAND

Soloists—Miss Belle Newport, Messrs. Arthur Pryor, Herbert Clarke, Franz Heil.
EVERY EVENING (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AT 8.
PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
EVERY EVENING (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AT 9, ONE WEEK. MAT. SAT. AT 4.
DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE WEDDING DAY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 14,
WEBER & FIELDS
And Entire Company, Presenting
HURLY BURLY.

KEITH'S
14th Street, bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
ROSSOW MIDGETS
in their Comical Boxing Bout, and CHARLIE ROSSOW'S SONGS.
HENRI FRENCH ....Great Bicycling Juggler
TIM MURPHY .....Imitations of Great Actors
HAINES & PETTINGILL. DOLAN & LENHART.
FRANCELLI & LEWIS. BIOGRAPH.
NEXT WEEK— CHING LING FOO.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
VICTORIA
VENETIAN TERRACE.
ROOF GARDEN.
Metweef Bros., 3 Fortuni Bros., Mons. Le Clair, Belle Davis, Galetti, Gautier, 3 Rio Bros., Johnson Bros., Prof. Morris's Pony Circus, Mlle. Bartho, Couture Bros., 3 Franchonetti Sisters, and many others.
Begins at 8:30 P. M. Ends at 12 P. M.
In case of rain, performance in Music Hall.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St. Near B'way.
MUSIC HALL AND ROOF GARDEN
THIS WEEK
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE
SPECIALTIES—NOVELTIES.

THE COOL CASINO'S Happiest Hit!!
"THE ROUNDERS!"
Witty Lines! Whistly Airs! Irresistible Cast!
PACKED HOUSES!! Only Sat. Mat. in Town!
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Rice's Summer Nights!
Concert! All the Artists!
Enormous "Go" of the Uproarious Big Burlesque!
THE MAID IN THE MOON!

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM 10c. to All
Opening Regular Fall Season.
Intercollegiate Rowing Contest, 5 beautiful young lady athletes in hourly contests, representing Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia. First appearance Latest Edison Talking Machine; Jack Sonwell, rattlesnake king; Prof. Rodney, smoke artist; Indian Sampson, strong man, and others. Theatre, 2 Grand Cos., vaudeville and comedy. Sunday Concerts.

THE NEW YORK! One Adm. Price to All Shows!
The Great Golden Spectacle!
THE MAN IN THE MOON!
TO-NIGHT! On the Rain Proof Covered Roof!
This Sun. Nt.! The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
Big new Bill, including Mme. Herrmann & 60 others!
TMRRW NGT! 9th week of Majestic Vaudeville.
"Fashion Show" in Promenade de Luxe!

PROCTOR'S 23d St. McINTYRE & HEATH.
LINA and VANI. COLE & JOHNSON.
30 others. 15c., 25c., 50c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. FRED BOND & CO., SEAY & SISSON.
30 others. Contin. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies Aft., 10c.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN,
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c.
Symphony Night, Tues., Tschaikowski's Symphony Pathetique.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th Street, Near Lexington Avenue.
GRAND MILITARY CONCERTS.
22d REGIMENT BAND.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.
110TH ST. & W. BOULEVARD.
HIGH-CLASS SACRED CONCERTS.

INSANITY OF MRS. FLAGLER.

Justice Fitzgerald Confirms the Report of a Commission—Wife of Standard Oil Director Incurable.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday confirmed the report of the commission appointed to inquire, with a Sheriff's jury, into the mental condition of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, the wife of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Flagler is incurably insane. Her estate is given as being worth $1,379,000, and her husband, who is appointed by Justice Fitzgerald as committee of her person and estate, is directed to give a very heavy bond for the due performance of his duties.

Mrs. Flagler is at present and has for some time been an inmate of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald's sanitarium at White Plains.

Mr. Flagler is at Mount Arlington, N. J., for the Summer. He has made his home in this city, since his wife's illness, at the Langham, 655 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. MacDonald testified before the Sheriff's jury that Mrs. Flagler was suffering from chronic delusional insanity, and imagined that she was persecuted. Another delusion under which she labored was that she was a Princess and that she bore evidence of royal birth on her arm. She also thought she was never married to Mr. Flagler, that she was divorced from him two years ago, that he was dead, and that efforts were being made to poison her. She also imagined that the Czar of Russia was about to marry her.

Mrs. Flagler was committed to the sanitarium in March, 1897, on an order signed by Justice Gildersleeve, upon certificates of Drs. Shelton and Frederick Peterson, who declared her to be incurably insane. She had been in a sanitarium at Pleasantville for several years before her commitment to Dr. MacDonald's institution. She was married to Mr. Flagler on July 5, 1883. She has no children. Her father was an Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia, who died in 1873. She is now unable to recognize her husband.

Breeding Cattle to Enter Cuba Free.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-day issued an order prescribing regulations for the admission into Cuba, free of duty, of graded cattle for breeding purposes, in compliance with the department's recent circular. The order restricts the period of admission till July 1 next; cattle shall be entered only at Havana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, and Manzanillo.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

August bids fair to save the season at several of the larger resorts where, although there have been plenty of visitors there has been a seemingly unaccountable lack of life and movement thus far this Summer. From Newport, Narragansett, and Bar Harbor comes the same story of the piper's piping with no one to dance. One reason for the comparative absence of balls and dances at these three resorts is the scarcity of men of a dancing age. The war of last Summer, which naturally made the resorts slow and which of course drew away numbers of eligible young men, seems to have had the resultant effect of having taught those who went to it, and through them their fellows who remained at home, that the days of outing can be more profitably and pleasurably speht in a trip abroad or in yachting, shooting, and fishing at home. The young Newport matron who had projected a dance for Wednesday night next and who has recalled her invitations, owing to the puzzling fact, as she explains, that the very few dancing men that she finds at Newport are either to be away or cannot come, could she tour through the Adirondacks, the mountains of the West, the Canadian forests or visit Larchmont, Oyster Bay, Southampton and other yachting and golfing centres of interest would promptly ascertain why there are not men enough to go around at Newport. It is to be feared, as far as would-be hostesses and givers of dances are concerned, that this evil—if evil it be—will increase in coming Summers, for the number of men who are willing to go to Newport and Bar Harbor, in particular, during the season at those two resorts, to lead an entirely idle life and find their pleasures in dancing and dining, is growing beautifully less all the time. This state of affairs has one great compensation—namely, that it means a stronger and sturdier race of men, for the late hours, dancing, and dining of Newport and Bar Harbor are not conducive either to health or longevity.

***

At the smaller watering places the cue has been taken from Newport, and the outdoor life seems to compensate for more elaborate entertaining. Westhampton, Islip, Babylon, Easthampton, the Rockaways, Seabright, and the Jersey coast, as well as the towns which skirt the north shore of Long Island, and the Sound resorts on the mainland have their social life centring around the golf club. There has been some reaction in favor of tennis. Fridays and Saturdays, when the men come from town for the week end, there will be the customary dance at the Casino. So far, however, these dances have not been well attended, although the supply of young men is much larger in proportion to that of Newport and the Pier and Bar Harbor, and the same alarming scarcity before referred to at these places is not felt as much in those when men only appear over the holiday. Southampton is rapidly becoming something of a Newport, and handsome dinners and luncheons and cotillions have been in vogue there all Summer. Now, with the proposed fancy dress ball to be given by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Newport, and the lawn dinners copied from the successful experiment of Mrs. Oppenheim in London, which Mrs. Roche has announced, and their attendant train of magnificent entertainments, perhaps there will be a change in social conditions at the other resorts, and a holocaust of dancing young men who cannot and will not stand the expense which such elaborate affairs entail, may be the dire result.

***

The return of Mrs. Ogden Mills to Newport is again delayed by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. Mr. Ogden Mills returned yesterday without her. The tide of European travel also brought for a short visit Lady Cunard, who has not been here for several years. She comes to visit her mother, who lives in this city. On the Campania's list was also the name of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and the news of her arrival will be very welcome at Lenox, where the Stokeses entertain very delightfully during the Autumn months.

***

For the week past the social life of England has centred at Cowes. It has been a very brilliant one, and in the list of people there as given by cable can be recognized all the leaders of English society. There was much surprise at the announcement of the engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to Lieut. Cornwallis-West, an announcement which has been subsequently denied by young Churchill, the son of Lady "Randy." Young West, who is the Lieutenant in a militia regiment, is very much the junior of Lady Churchill, and is not considered a parti in any way. He is a very nice young fellow who inherits the extreme good looks of his family. It was his grandmother, Lady Olivia-Fitzpatrick, who was one of the great beauties of the United Kingdom in the forties, and his mother, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, was a rival of Mrs. Langtry fifteen years ago, and she still is a very handsome woman. The Princess Henry of Pless is a noted beauty of today, and resembles her mother, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, greatly. The yachting season, however, is very short, and already it is half over, and this last week it was at its acme.

***

It is gratifying to notice in the Summer correspondents' letters in the press that the provincial word "hop" is gradually disappearing. It should cease to have a place in the vernacular at once, and certainly should not be applied to dancing entertainments participated in by men and women richly dressed and which are well appointed—certainly not to such dances as those at the Newport and Narragansett Casinos. The word was first used to signify an informal little dance in some country boarding house or small hotel, and for years has been misapplied. Its use on the part of correspondents or reporters at the larger resorts simply indicates ignorance of social doings and provinciality of ideas on their part. It is strange how persistently incorrect terms when once they get into the vernacular hang on. "Tally-ho coach," for example, has evidently come to stay to signify any pleasure vehicle drawn by four horses, and yet the use of this term is as incorrect as it would be to call every sloop yacht a Columbia or a Defender. "Tally-ho" was the name of one of the first four-in-hand coaches driven by members of the Coaching Club in its early days, and now one constantly reads of "tally-ho" parties, &c.

***

The unusually large number of Americans in London during the season which has just closed there, and the fact that many of them were seen at the larger fashionable functions, while some few took a prominent part in entertaining and being entertained, have led to a number of more or less incorrect and ignorant discussions and criticisms of the fact that the London season is held during the late Spring and early Summer months, while some writers urge that a season cannot be thoroughly successful and enjoyable held at that time of year. All this sort of argument only proves the ignorance of those who indulge in it. The English have their season during the weeks when they are most likely to be favored with the finest weather of their year. Sometimes they experience a few hot days, but even when these are so warm as to occasion comment and even a mild sensation in London, as was the case this year, they do not compare with our torrid heats. Those Americans who were in London during last June can testify that, except in Autumn, New York is never blessed with such a succession of glorious sunlit days filled with fresh, clear air, and never with twilights lasting till after 10 o'clock at night. In such days and nights a social season reaches its full perfection. The New York season, even with our late Springs and early Summer heats, ought really to be held in April, May, and June, and if so held would be far more successful and enjoyable than during the climate of our midwinter, with its alternate ice-runs, rains, and cold waves. So long as London and Paris have their seasons in the Spring, however, and offer the attractions and the climate that they do, the New Yorkers who make a season will not stay at home.

***

There is report current at Newport that Mrs. De La Mar and her mother, Mrs. Sands, will return and take a villa there this season. This report is incorrect. Mrs. De La Mar, if recent letters from Paris are to be relied upon, will remain there with her mother until early Autumn and will then be remarried to her husband who procured a divorce from her, which she did not contest last year. Cap

THE GOSSIP AND DOINGS OF PEOPLE AT THE VARIOUS SUMMER RESORTS

AUGUST DAYS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The season waxes, and in a fortnight more it will have reached its height, although the wise counsels which placed the Horse Show in September's opening week—counsels not removed from real estate and other considerations—will prolong even the crowding gayeties well into September. ever has this place, so favored by climate and by nature, looked better than during the past week, on those fair days when a Summer sun has filtered its rays through a diaphanous veil of mist upon foliage and velvety lawns wet with the recent rains, so that they are richer in color than usual. The harbor is filled with yachts. Outside Goat Island lie the huge warships of the White Squadron, the automobiles click up and down Bellevue Avenue and around the Ocean Drive, the golfers play over the Country Club's links, the bathers plunge in the foaming surf at Bailey's Beach, at night from countless open windows stream out the lights and echoes the music of merry voices and of stringed instruments, and through all this scene of color, and life, and movement, enacted in the balmiest of airs under the softest of skies, booms upon the surrounding cliffs the "everlasting thunder of the long Atlantic swell."

Aquidneck, the "Isle of Peace," is such for once during a Summer season, and is living up to its name. Thus far the warring elements of New York Society, which it was predicted would make Newport their battleground this Summer, have gone their several ways, and no clash of arms has yet sounded. Despite all predictions from veteran social war horses who would love to hear "the thunder of the captains and the shouting," there seems to be a tacit understanding that all social hostilities shall be suspended while this glorious weather continues. "The truce of God!" a woman remarked at the Casino the other day. "Nay, rather," replied her companion, "the truce of the millionaires."

While the season is now advanced, its real character cannot yet be definitely determined. There has been much going on, and there is to be more of gayety a little later, but the entertaining, until recently, has been confined more to the set of young men and women from eighteen to twenty-two or twenty-three, headed by Alfred Vanderbilt, who left last week with his young companions for a trip around the world. The entertaining was, in fact, largely inspired by the young man's departure, and his parents saw to it that The Breakers was filled with guests for a week previous to his farewell, and that the hours were filled with pleasure. Since young Mr. Vanderbilt left, his former companions here have devoted themselves to golf, yachting, bathing, and to occasional small picnics. The older society set, which until now has been unusually quiet, has started in with its dinners, or rather banquets, for a Newport dinner nowadays, in elegance of appointment and richness of wines and viands, recalls the Roman feasts of old, and Senator Depew, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and Mrs. Potter Palmer have each given the first of their series of banquets at their villas. Other hosts and hostesses, notably Lispenard Stewart, ex-Commodore Gerry, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore have cards out for similar series, so that the halcyon period of the Summer to the visiting bachelor, when he need not count upon dining at the club or restaurant in his weekly expenses, has arrived. Aside from dinners, the older set has not bestirred itself to any great extent as yet, and has been content to practice driving automobiles, sailing on yachts, visiting Narragansett Pier, or assembling at the Golf Club to gossip and drink tea. The three Casino dances that now occur on Thursday nights, and that have already been held, were only fairly well attended by the ultra-fashionables, and have not thus far been exceptionally gay. The only really notable entertainments of the older set have been Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones's yachting party on the Narada to view the special race of the thirty-footers on Saturday last, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor's reception on the Nourmahal, the large lawn fête given by Senator Wetmore and Mrs. Wetmore at Château-sur-Mer yesterday, and Mrs. John R. Drexel's first musicale in a series of four this evening.

Next week, which brings the New York Yacht Club here on its annual cruise, will change all this and the older set will then exchange their present rather languorous enjoyments for more active gayeties. Large parties have been made up for the Newport Cup race and the others which are to be held here during the squadron's stay and after its return from Vineyard Haven, and so many are the yachts already here or on arrival that there are few men or women who have not invitations on some one or other of them for at least one day next week. A yachting day at Newport on one of the palatial steam or sailing craft is one to be remembered, for in elegance of appointments the luncheons and dinners which are served rivals those set out in the villas on land, while nothing is left undone which can administer to the comfort or enjoyment of the guests. The members of these parties who really enjoy the sea, the fresh wind, and the motion of the swift vessels are greatly in the minority, and it is noticeable that after a race has started most than half of the fleet of steam and sailing yachts assembled at the mark-boat turn their prows northward into the quiet waters of Narragansett Bay, so that luncheon may be enjoyed without danger of mal de mer. Sometimes the yachts return for the finish of the race, but more often they land their guests at an early hour in the afternoon to enjoy a drive or tea on shore and to talk of their exciting day's yachting. This is the Newport social idea of yachting, and, as a wit remarked, "C'est magnifique mais ce n'est pas le mer."

When yachting at Newport is mentioned, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones come at once to mind. They are entertaining on a lavish scale on Mr. Walters's handsome yacht the Narada this Summer, and have already given three or four large parties on that vessel. There has been some curiosity as to the history of this comparatively young couple who now, in their second Newport Summer, are rapidly forging to the front. Mrs. Pembroke Jones was Miss Sadie Greene of Fayetteville, N. C., a daughter of Gen. Wharton Greene, a Confederate officer and for many years a Congressman. Mrs. Jones, with Miss Daisy Brough of New Orleans, now Mrs. Simonds of Charleston, S. C., and Miss Emma Mims, now Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta, Ga., formed a trio of famous Southern belles. Mr. Pembroke Jones is also a North Carolinian, and made a large fortune in rice some years ago. Harry Walters, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and who is really the owner of the Narada, is a well-known Baltimore millionaire, is the son of William T. Walters, whose collection of pictures and Oriental porcelains, which his son has inherited and has largely added to, are noted.

The features of the present season here are the new incursion of Philadelphians and the automobile craze. For the first time in many years Philadelphia is represented here by more than the Willing and Johnson families. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have returned from their two years' wandering abroad to their villa on the cliffs, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, with others from the Quaker City, have appeared upon the scene. Mrs. Carter, who was Miss Polk of Baltimore, has been much admired by most of the society men, and has chaperoned several parties on W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Valiant. She is a pretty woman of the blonde type, and just what the measure of her success here will be is now the chief theme of discussion among the older matrons over their teacups.

The automobile craze, like everything new at Newport, dominates everything else to the delight of the local correspondents, who find plenty to write about in the description of the mishaps of prominent men and women in learning to drive. To older and more experienced minds the whole subject would seem to be unduly exaggerated and a lot of hysterical nonsense has been published concerning it. Most of the wealthier Summer residents now own large automobiles or the smaller and swifter Chauffeurs. The men manage them with much skill, and the few women who try to drive them are succeeding fairly well. There is nothing new in the types of the machines seen here, all of which have been used in Paris for some years past.

There are but few young and marriageable girls here this Summer. Their absence does not tend to make the season brilliant, and doubtless accounts for the much-bewailed scarcity of young men. Seated on the Casino porch watching the procession of vehicles with their fashionable freight as they travel up and down Bellevue Avenue, one instinctively repeats the refrain of the popular and hackneyed song, "O! Listen to the Band—How Merrily It Plays."

NEWPORT.

Newport has had the gayest week thus far of its season. A picnic was given by Miss Clapp and Miss French at Coddington Point on Wednesday, many entertainments having been given on various yachts, notably Valiant and Nourmahal, on which last Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor gave a luncheon and sail on Friday. Women as well as men have gone into yachting.

The Casino dance on Thursday evening was largely attended, and these dances for the next month will be gay. Automobiles continue to be the rage. The demand still exceeds the supply of these "smokeless" vehicles. The women are beginning to rival the men as drivers. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is arranging for an automobile parade with women drivers. One of the largest dinners of the week was given by Senator Depew at Pinard Cottage No. 4, his first entertainment of the season.

Two projected small dances were postponed this week until later in the season on account of the scarcity of dancing men. The arrival of the members of the British Embassy, most of whom are young men, is therefore very welcome. The Earl of Yarmouth is in great demand everywhere. The Marquis de San Vito is also in the good graces of the matrons. Prince Casimir Lubomirsky, whose name is clipped from the newspapers and pasted on guests' lists by hostesses, so that they can spell his name correctly, has had "one good time," as he says, in Newport. On Aug. 14 will arrive the Earl of Donoughmore and his friend Reginald Ward, who are coming on from Mexico for a stay at Newport before sailing for England the latter part of the month. In fact, the foreign visitors are to be very numerous this Summer at Newport.

The Breakers has changed in atmosphere considerably since Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left on his trip around the world. Since the family returned from Europe and up to the time he left, The Breakers was never so lively. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, with their daughter Gladys now pass much of their time riding about the country roads and visiting the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are often at The Breakers, and next year Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt will become of age.

Preparations for the wedding of Miss Grant and Prince Cantacuzene continue. It is said that Miss Grant is now wearing a very handsome engagement ring, with the coat-of-arms of the groom-elect engraved on the inside, which came from Russia during the week. With the Prince will also arrive the wedding gift of the groom-elect and those of his family, and a handsome gift from the Czar as well. The ball which Mrs. Palmer will give in honor of the Prince early in September will be a large event.

The New York Yacht Club fleet will arrive this week on its annual cruise. None was held last year, and in consequence the fleet will be hailed with delight. A rousing reception will be extended the yachtsmen and there will be one round of gayeties while they are here, both ashore and afloat. The yachtsmen who have not as yet visited Newport this season will find the many improvements at the club station which have been made since last Spring of considerable convenience. There is much speculation here among the yachtsmen as to what is to become of Defender after the cruise of the New York Club this Summer. She is now the sole property of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. The opinion is expressed that she will be placed out of commission until next Spring, when Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will take her. He is to sell his sloop yacht Carmita this Fall.

Colored minstrels who have been playing about the streets of Newport have been called into the cottages to entertain their guests, and the mandolin club has reaped a harvest during the week playing during and after dinners. The other evening Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner. At its conclusion her guests were taken to the broad piazza, on the cliff side of the cottage, and there the Jeter children, clever colored musicians, played various instruments and sang. Several of the cottagers have sent out cards during the week for Saturday evening affairs, at which some well-known vaudeville stars from New York will be heard. The cabmen are complaining bitterly of the small amount of business this Summer, due they say in a large measure to the number of automobiles here and to the use of bicycles. Before the season ends several of the old-time hackmen, who have recently purchased up-to-date carriages, will have been forced out of the business.

The most popular woman in Newport this week has been Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has been at all of the large dinners, luncheons, and receptions. The miniature painters have sought Mrs. Astor for the express purpose of painting her, and she has sat for her portrait repeatedly.

Everything at the new polo grounds on Bateman's Avenue is in readiness for the games next week. In addition to the regular fixtures already announced there are to be several special games and matches. The lot has been prepared well, and such players as Foxhall Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, Stanley Mortimer, George Eustis, and others, who have used the grounds, pronounce them faultless. At the end of the season thousands of dollars will be expended on the new buildings and for the further improvement of the grounds. The tennis players are already arriving for the tennis tournament at the Casino, and every morning as well as afternoon the players are practicing on the courts. The entry list will be large, yet the absence of any foreigner in the tournament will of course make the interest less. As soon as the tournament closes the mechanics, who are now at work on the horse show stands, will carry on the work of erecting these stands on the tennis courts. All the boxes for the horse show have been disposed of, and the demand for the reserved seats for the entire three exhibitions has been very pleasing to the Executive Committee of the show. Messrs. H. F. Eldridge and Prescott Lawrence of the horse show have been at work for the past two weeks.

If present plans are carried out there will be several amateur theatricals given during the month. Among the younger set there are some talented amateurs.

The invitations sent to President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and Gov. Roosevelt to visit Mr. Lispenard Stewart here could not be accepted for this Summer. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long and his daughters are paying Newport a visit on the Dolphin. During the week Congressman Henderson, the next Speaker of the House, has been the guest of the Rhode Island delegation, and, with Mrs. Henderson and his daughter Miss Henderson, have been royally entertained. Senator Wolcott had him with his family at his reception on Friday, to-day he gave a luncheon in his honor, and on Monday the Speaker will be the guest of the Pompham Club at a clambake given in his honor.

The gilded waters of Bailey's Beach were crowded the past week during bathing hours. Most of the women wear pink or red sunbonnets, and these bits of colored fluffiness bob up here and there like pretty heads which have lost their owners.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier has a startling but becoming bathing costume of red—stockings and hat to match. For her own set are accustomed to it, and it causes no comment from them. But the strangers who fringe the bank adjoining the private bathhouses always inquire in eager tones concerning the identity of the woman in red.

One of the prettiest costumes seen at Newport the past week was worn by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was driving at the time. It was of pink muslin, toned down by a trimming of black valenciennes lace insertion, arranged in bayadere fashion. The cream straw hat which accompanied this was almost covered with large pink roses nestling in their green leaves.

NEWPORT SOCIETY CHILDREN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Master Vincent Astor, son of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, is one of the youngest whips here, and can be seen almost any morning driving a red-wheeled basket cart to and from Bailey's Beach. Of course, he is always accompanied by a maid, and in this case at least he has the satisfaction of "holding the reins." Master Vincent is scarcely over six years, with brown hair and shadowy eyes, and bears a strong resemblance to his father. He usually wears a white duck sailor suit, with knee trousers, and his straw hat is finished with a blue band.

Beatrice Sorchon, baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, is a tiny rosebud girl who grows prettier from the sun's kisses. Her dainty white frocks are finely embroidered, and the string of coral beads that she often wears contrasts prettily with them, and is vastly becoming to her nut-brown hair and clear complexion, through which, in her round cheeks, the pink glow is constantly struggling for supremacy.

One of the prettiest sights at Bailey's Beach is the appearance of the four little children of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen. Frederic Allen, Jr., is evidently not more than six years old, and his three tiny sisters are younger. The three baby girls, sunbonneted and clothed in white, are as chubby as diminutive milkmaids.

One of the belles and beauties of babydom here is little May Ladenburg, daughter of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, whose years possibly number six. She belongs to the type of pretty looks in which golden hair is coquettishly blended with large brown eyes. She wears white gowns, with an embroidered sunbonnet to match, which nestles about her fair little face and tries to hide the obstinate sunny curls, which will persist in peeping out. There is only one thing that is saucy enough to spoil these pretty ringlets, and that is the rough old ocean. But the clever fingers of a French nurse and a little time are all that is needed to bring them back again. This tiny miss is quite proficient in French, and besides is possessed of other accomplishments. She affects short sleeves and low neck, which admirably suit her.

Muriel Winthrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., enjoys herself with a freedom afforded to but few of the smart children. She generally wears a blue apron while on the beach, and her pretty frock thus protected, she can roll and tumble in the sand without stern reproof from her foreign nurse. Renie d'Hautville, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grand d'Hautville, was a symphony in pink one day last week. Her gown was of this color, as was her sun hat, made up of lace-edged ruffles, which shaded the brunette complexion, brown eyes, and short hair of the same color, through which runs a thread of gold.

Marion Tiffany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, has brown eyes also, though her hair is inclined to be light. One of her last week's effective costumes was of white with short puffed sleeves and sailor collar, edged with light blue. Her large hat was of cream-colored straw.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—Interest during the week has naturally centred at the Point Judith Country Club, where the annual polo tourney is in progress on the grounds at Wildfield Farm. Between 2 and 3 o'clock these fine afternoons of early August there is a constant stream of traps and gay turnouts en route to the polo grounds along the Ocean Road. Many celebrated polo players have been in evidence, both as spectators and on the field. Among them have been Foxhall Keene of the Westchesters, Harry Payne Whitney and Columbus Baldwin of the Meadow Brooks, and "Bobby" Shaw of the famous Myopias.

Mrs. Shaw has been an interested spectator on the field, and has often cheered her husband to victory. George J. Gould has been another player of note, and Mrs. Gould has also witnessed the game. On several occasions she has been the centre of attraction on a tally-ho, and one day she gave a tea while a game was on. Mrs. Stanley Mortimer was an interested witness of one match this week. This was the game on Tuesday, when the Meadow Brooks and Myopias met in a lively fray. The Long Island team won by the narrow margin of half a goal.

William K. Vanderbilt witnessed this match, sailing in on the Valiant and driving to the grounds in a tally-ho. In the party were Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. George P. Eustis, Mr. Fernando Yznaga, and Mr. Winfield Hoyt. The Valiant returned to Newport in the evening.

The Casino has presented a gay appearance during the week, and several dinners and luncheons have been given on the picturesque plaza, with its clusters of hydrangeas and little striped umbrellas. The Sunday night teas which were in vogue last season have not been announced yet.

Saturday the Valiant steamed into port with William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia, F. O. Beach, and Fernando Yznaga aboard. In the evening a dinner was given in his honor by Mr. Yznaga, and covers were laid for twenty. At the dance that followed Mr. Vanderbilt led with Mrs. Carter.

The Valiant returned to Newport Sunday morning.

There have been a large number of yachts at anchor off the Casino each day.

Noticeable among them have been the Sagamore, John H. Hanan; the Nydia, Capt. Emerson, and the Nooya, P. W. Roberts.

This week closes the polo tournament, but the gayety of the Pier, which is now under way, will continue with unabated vigor until September. The Baltimore contingent, which has always been conspicuous, is represented by Mrs. Jesse Tyson, who is at the New Mathewson.

The Monday and Friday dances at the Mathewson have met with great success and the dancers have been numerous. The foyer, hall, and promenade of the hotel are thronged with gayly dressed women, and a good part of the life of the Pier is centred there. The Sunday night concerts are a most attractive feature of the season's entertainments. The artists taking part in these concerts are Miss Florence Boesi, Miss Bertha Cushing, and Purdon Robinson.

Tuesday night was dance night at the Rockingham and many of the lively paces of the dancing set were seen on the floor, among them being Miss Fyles, daughter of Mr. Franklin Fyles, and one of the belles of the season; the Misses McGinnis, Myrtle Foster, Tenney, Pearkert, Mathewson, and the Messrs. Carroll, Matthews, Leon Eckler, and O. H. Keep.

A notable event of the coming week will be the ball at the Hotel Gladstone, given in honor of Gov. Elisha Dyer and his staff. Many Newport cottagers have accepted the invitation of Mr. Richard H. Stearns and will be present.

Mr. Francis L. Kinney gave a reception on Tuesday at his villa on Ocean Road. This was the first affair of note among the cottage colony.

On Thursday the South County Golf Club will have an all-comers' handicap tournament. This will be an affair of interest as there have been many entries.

P. F. Collier entertained at dinner in the Casino Thursday night. Covers were laid for twenty-two, and the decorations consisted of pink and red meteor roses.

Harry Groom of Philadelphia entertained a party of six at luncheon at the Point Judith Country Club Thursday.

Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa is expected to arrive here with his wife and daughter on Monday.

A lawn fête for the children will be given at the Mathewson Tuesday evening.

Miss Bertha Sherry of New York is one of the best swimmers at the Pier. The Misses de Coppet are also accomplished swimmers. These two young women wear black bathing suits with pink sun bonnets.

Miss Mabel McGinnis of New York has a unique way of wearing two red roses in her pompadoured hair when in the water. Her costume is of black silk and her sailor collar is finished with a knot of red.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Tennis undoubtedly reigned supreme here during the past week, golf being but sparingly indulged in. The bi-weekly baseball games at the Misses Barneys' were abandoned in favor of the Meadow Club's tournament. Society flocked in force to the latter, the daily attendance amounting to upward of three hundred spectators. The different sets were well represented, and, judging from the interest taken in the tennis revival in Southampton, the annual tournament will become a fixture, as in former years. The reappearance in the ranks of the players of the old Southampton favorites proved a source of genuine delight to the patriarchs of the place, who found plenty of food for reminiscences of the many memorable matches on the Meadow Club's courts in the halcyon days of tennis. Among the daily spectators at the tournament were F. O. De Luze, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, the Misses Barnes, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, J. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. José Aymar, Mrs. L. Stewart Wing, Victor Morawetz, Duncan Cryder, the Misses Cryder, J. A. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Sands, Miss Alice K. Sands, the Misses Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Howland, Miss Howland, Dr. Lewis A. Conner, Col. Franklin Bartlett, James E. Tolfree, Miss Tolfree, Miss Strong, Edward A. Du Vivier, Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Major Charles A. Smylie, Miss Eleanor Le Roy, Horace Russell, the Misses Russell, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Louis E. Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Dyer, Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. T. R. Talmage, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, Jr., Miss Sard, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, the Misses Henderson, Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Col. and Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, James W. Barney, Dr. Albert H. Ely, Jo l Rathbone, Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Barclay, Mrs. Charles Costeter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Nathan W. Lord, Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, Mrs. George D. De Witt, William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Schermerhorn, Salem H. Wales, L. C. Murdock, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens.

The dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, at their residence, Meadowmere, was naturally the social event of the week, being given in honor of the tennis players. The large pink-and-white ballroom was tastefully decorated with grapevine. The cotillion was led by James L. Breese and Mrs. Trevor. The favors were pipes, ash-receivers, and joss sticks for gentlemen, and sleeve links and ribbon belts for ladies. The cotillion and general dancing were only secondary parts of the evening's entertainment, however, the main interest being centred in a cakewalk, which took place after supper. Mr. Trevor and Miss Sands succeeded in carrying off the coveted trophy. The contest was judged by Henry E. Howland. A band of plantation negroes in plantation costume furnished rag-time music to an unlimited extent. More refined selections were rendered by Lander's orchestra. The affair was mainly intended for young people, and included Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Caroline Edgar, Mrs. J. W. Henning, Miss Tolfree, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Vickar, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, H. H. Boyesen, T. Markoe Robertson, S. L. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, the Misses Barnes, Francis C. Carle, the Misses Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr., James W. Barnes, Ashbel H. Barney, Col. and Mrs. Henry May, George Helen, J. Appleton Allen, W. A. Larned, Edward P. Larned, Miss Fanny Howland, S. D. Skidmore, Miss Alice K. Sands, Cortlandt Barnes, Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, Jr., H. F. Godfrey, E. Drexel Godfrey, Miss Janet Henderson, R. McKittrick, M. D. Whitman, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, the Miss Schieffelin, Nathan H. Lord, Andrew A. Bibby, James D. Pell, Howard C. Dickinson, Miss Ethel Post, Miss Boardman, Miss Violet Stewart, Mrs. T. H. Talmage, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Miss Bartlett, and J. G. K. Lee.

Cardinal Gibbons arrived on Tuesday for his annual visit and is stopping with the Rev. William Kirby. The round of luncheons and dinners given in honor of his Eminence will begin with the coming week, the first being a large dinner party at the Meadow Club on Monday evening with S. L. Parrish as host.

Aug. 1 brought some new arrivals to the Meadow Club, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Edward A. Du Vivier, James E. Tolfree, Miss Tolfree, Miss Strong, and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing. J. A. Allen is also stopping there during the tournament.

On Aug. 13 an amateur theatrical performance will be given at the Meadow Club for a charitable object. The programme so far as known will probably consist of a minstrel show, interspersed with vaudeville specialties by the youth of the place. This is the first entertainment of the year in the theatrical line and great pains are being taken to make it a success. The ladies having the affair in charge are Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman.

Owing to the tournament there was a large attendance at last night's weekly dinner and dance at the clubhouse. A large tennis net, made of ferns and bordered with gladiolas, was stretched across the stage at the end of the large dining room. Immediately in front of it were placed the prizes for the tournament. The different tables were likewise decorated with gladiolas, and the whole effect was strikingly handsome. Among those who entertained at the large tables were Mrs. Wyman Porter, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. W. H. Mathews, and Mrs. W. B. James. Almost the entire Summer colony flocked to the dance following the dinner, and festivities were continued until an unusually late hour. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Vickar, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Francis C. Carley, Miss Henderson, George Helen, E. D. Godfrey, Nathan H. Lord, A. A. Bibby, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Miss Ethel Post, Miss Boardman, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Julian W. Robbins, and Mr. James E. Tolfree and Miss Tolfree.

Definition Prize at Southampton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Southampton letter of last Sunday is in error in saying that the first prize for the best definition of "charm" was awarded to Dr. Holbrook Curtis. The doctor got a special prize, but the first prize was given to Mrs. J. Metcalf Thomas, daughter-in-law of T. Gaillard Thomas. S. H. W.

Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1899.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 5.—With the arrival of Admiral Sampson and the North Atlantic Squadron, the Jackson-Baker and the Train-Hand weddings, several golf contests at the Kebo Valley Club, and any number of dinners, dances, teas, and receptions, the opening week of August at Bar Harbor has been very gay indeed. Thursday afternoon the battleship Massachusetts dropped anchor in the harbor, and the other ships are expected either to-day or to-morrow.

The whole town is gay with flags and bunting, and on every building waves an Old Glory in honor of the visiting squadron. The preparations for the reception of Admiral Sampson and his officers are in the hands of a committee composed of the following officers of the Reading Room: Johnston Livingston, President; Edward Coles, Vice President; Gardiner Sherman, Secretary, together with Dr. Robert Amory, Admiral Upshur, Edgar T. Scott, William E. Dodge, F. W. Lawrence, and S. W. Bridgham. The reception will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 9, from 4 till 7, in a large tent pavilion which has been erected near the Reading Room for this purpose. Over 800 invitations have been sent out for this event.

Thursday at high noon, in St. Saviour's Church, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, was married to the Rev. William Osborne Baker, son of the Rev. Albert B. Baker of Princeton, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel of New York. Miss Jackson, who was given away by her father, was attended by her maid of honor, Miss Van Nest, and her bridesmaids, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Mary Brown, and Miss Vibbert, all New York girls. The Rev. Murray Bartlett acted as best man, and the ushers were Oswald Jackson, Reginald Johnson, A. H. Cobb and Richard Irvin. After the ceremony, which was attended by all Bar Harbor society, a wedding breakfast was given at Llangollen, the Summer residence of the Charles Carroll Jacksons. Then the young couple left for a short wedding tour, after which they will return to live in the beautiful rectory which has been built for them by the bride's mother.

An event of equal importance took place here to-day when Miss Susie Train, daughter of Capt. Train of the battleship Massachusetts, was married to Augustus Noble Hand, son of Richard E. Hand of Elizabethtown, N. Y. Bishop Lawrence performed the ceremony in St. Saviour's Church. Capt. Train, who arrived on the Massachusetts Thursday, gave his daughter away. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Train, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marcia Hand and Miss Theodosia Hand, sisters of the bridegroom. The best man was Leonard Hand of Albany, N. Y., and the ushers were Russell Train, James D. Ludlow, A. Henry Mosle, Albert Sprague Bard, Luther B. Pollard, and Arthur Devon Hill.

The Mount Desert Canoe Club has apparently regained much of its former activity and has planned for a very interesting August. The annual meeting of the club took place Tuesday, when the following officers were elected: Commodore—Philip Livingston of New York; Secretary—Miss K. V. R. Berry; Treasurer—Edward B. Mears. The following entertainments will be given by the club: Monday, Aug. 7—Dance at the Malvern, to which Admiral Sampson and the officers of the visiting squadron have been invited to attend; Monday, Aug. 14—A boat parade for canoes, boats, and launches decorated with flowers and buntings; Monday, Aug. 21—A moonlight drill and parade off Green Lawn; Monday, Aug. 28—The annual regatta off Sea Urchins.

Wednesday afternoon a ladies' putting contest was held on the Kebo Valley links and was won by Miss Sarah Lawrence, daughter of Bishop Lawrence, who made the excellent score of 45. Miss Seely and Miss Strickland were tied for second place, with scores of 48. Miss Seely won on the toss. The other scores were: Miss Davis, 49; Miss Hinkle, 50; Miss McLane, 52; Miss Marion Cochran, 57; Miss Grace Seely, 49; Miss F. McLane, 50; Miss Patterson, 56; Mrs. William Lawrence Green, 54; Mrs. Edward Beales, 54; Miss Elinor Patterson, 52; Miss McCormick, 61; Miss Helen Seely, 53; Miss Beach, 63; Miss Whitney, 54; Mrs. Dana, 59; Miss Cochran, 53; Miss Thorndike, 56; Miss Shilito, 53; Miss Lawson, 60; Miss Berry, 55; Miss Catherwood, 65. During the competition tea was served on the grounds and a large number of people were present.

The Malvern hop Wednesday was well attended, the younger set turning out in full force. Preceding the hop dinners were given by Edward Beales, Charles W. Cramp, and Gist Blair.

Tuesday evening the Charles Carroll Jacksons gave a dinner for the Jackson-Baker bridal party. In addition to the bridal party there were present Miss Silvia Fox and Harry Thorndike.

Dr. and Mrs. Morris Longstreth entertained at dinner at their cottage Tuesday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Grace Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, President George Harris, Mr. and Mrs. James Morris, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Sanders Reed, Mrs. Samuel Slater, R. Hall McCormick, and Paul Hunt.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained at luncheon Tuesday. Her guests were Mrs. Morgan Barnwell, Mrs. Charles T. Sprague, Miss Morris, Miss Derby, Miss Patterson, and Miss Van Nest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave a luncheon at Bide-a-While Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell of New York. Those present were Miss Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. C. W. Bergner, and Mr. Sellers.

The J. J. Emerys of New York gave a water party around the island Wednesday. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Henning Morriss, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. H. D. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Miss Lippincott, Miss Alexander, Miss Knowlton, Lewis Niles Roberts, Paul Hunt, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Reginald Johnson, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge. Thursday evening the Emerys entertained a large dinner party at the Turrets.

Baron A. von Mumm, who, in the absence of the German Minister abroad, is the official representative of Germany in this country, arrived here this week and is stopping at the Porcupine.

Mrs. John B. Morris and Miss Mildred Morris, mother and sister of Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, arrived this week and are registered at one of the hotels.

Mrs. Charles H. Wilmerding and Herbert Wilmerding of New York came this week and are stopping at the Belmont.

Miss Elinor Gilmour and Phoenix Ingraham of New York are visiting the Van Nests at the Canary cottage.

Gen. William Draper, our Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Draper will arrive at the Malvern next week. The George Drapers of Hopedale, Mass., are already here.

Peter Marié and G. Willet Van Nest of New York arrived Monday. Mr. Marié has been coming to Bar Harbor for many seasons and has always entertained lavishly.

Aaron Davis and Harold Fitzgerald of the class of 1900, Harvard, were in town this week on Fitzgerald's yeacht.

Gen. C. C. Whittlesey of New York is the guest at one of the hotels.

Miss King of Albany is visiting Miss Josephine Lippincott at Revie Cove.

Parke Godwin has consented to give a lecture in aid of the Village Improvement Society this month on the various changes in society, art, and letters during the last half century.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks of New York are visiting the J. J. Emerys at the Turrets.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott of Philadelphia arrived this week with Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold of Philadelphia. Mrs. Scott as Miss Helen Sanders and Mrs. Newbold as Miss Mary Scott were the belles of the season several years ago.

Mrs. Daniel Lord and Miss Lord of New York are at the Louisburg.

Mrs. D. Nayler of New York, L. N. Hershfield, Frank Hunter Potter, the Misses Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Gould, Miss W. Gould of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunlap of New York, Mrs. B. Mackay, Miss Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Read, Miss H. D. Robinson, and Miss Martha Strickland of New York are among the recent hotel arrivals.

WINTER HARBOR.

WINTER HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—August has opened propitiously. The cottagers are now all here and the Inn is well filled with guests.

To-night there will be a dance at the Casino. It has been arranged for by Mr. William H. Bliss and Mr. Henry Cannon of New York and is sure to be a most successful affair, as indeed the dances at the Winter Harbor Club always are. Lindall's Orchestra from Bar Harbor will go over to play.

Mrs. L. F. Landreth gave an afternoon tea at her cottage Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cresswell gave a card party at their cottage this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Taylor, Robert Downing Taylor, Miss Frances L. Taylor, William Henry Taylor, and Miss Catharine Taylor of New York are at the Inn.

Dr. and Mrs. Horace Packard are at the Inn. Dr. Packard is one of Boston's most prominent physicians.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward D. Collins of New York are registered at the Inn.

Among the Bar Harbor people who have recently visited Grindstone and enjoyed those famous "broiled live" dinners at the Inn are Miss Linzee, Miss Duer, Mrs. James L. McLane, Mr. Stephen Chase, Mr. Frederic Amory, Bishop Lawrence, the Rev. and Mrs. A. V. Amory, Mrs. Robert Amory, Miss Snelling, and Mrs. Lea McI. Luquer, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Luquer, the Rev. Lea Luquer, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Ogden, Mrs. G. M. Ogden, Miss M. E. Ogden

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 6, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$9.00
Six Months.....4.50
Three Months.....2.25
One Month.....75
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$7.00
Six Months.....3.50
Three Months.....1.75
One Month.....60
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.50
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.58

TWENTY PAGES

AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

MR. MOSS IN HIS ABSURD MOMENTS.

To a reporter of The Evening Post on Friday Mr. FRANK MOSS talked about a column of mischievous nonsense that awakens some curiosity to know just where Mr. Moss stands in local politics and what are the ends he seeks to attain in his public activities. The subject of his discourse was only in a general way connected with his labors as counsel of the Mazet Committee It was as a defender of the members of the Municipal Assembly now in contempt for refusing to obey a mandamus of the Supreme Court that he favored the public with his views.

A great wrong has been done these Aldermen and Councilmen, he thinks. They are not a lot of obstinate and stupid small politicians defying public decency as well as the courts, but a band of unselfish and heroic men standing between the taxpayer and the rapacity of Tammany Hall. Mr. Moss finds it convenient to pass over the bond issue for the Hall of Records, which was approved only under the compulsion of an order of court, and devotes himself to the issue of $2,000,000 in bonds for street paving. Aldermen OKIE and LEICH had testified before the Mazet Committee that this bond issue was held up because Commissioner of Highways KEATING declined to inform the Municipal Assembly what streets he proposed to pave. Accepting without question this curious view of the respective rights and duties of the Commissioner of Highways and the Municipal Assembly, Mr. Moss at once espouses the cause of the obstructionists and defends them, even against the Supreme Court. "The Assembly has up to the present time refused to authorize the issue, for reasons which I regard as very much to the point," said Mr. Moss. "Their idea is that it is utterly unsafe to place $2,000,000 at the disposal of such a man as Commissioner KEATING, particularly as it has been so recently shown the way in which the Tammany district leaders have of spending such sums as these."

If Mr. Moss is convinced that it is unsafe to trust Commissioner KEATING with two millions for street paving, why doesn't he put him on the stand and show him up, not in a general way, but as to his special unfitness to spend this money? Let the public once get a fair view of KEATING in his true character and it might agree with Mr. Moss that he was unsafe. But it happens that he is Commissioner of Highways. The charter says that "such sum in any year as shall be included in the estimate of the Department of Highways to be expended in repaving or resurfacing such streets, roads, avenues, and public places in the said city as shall be certified to the Municipal Assembly by the Commissioner of Highways as required to be repaved for the safety, health, or convenience of the public, and as said Assembly shall by ordinance or resolution direct," shall be included in the final estimate of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In the budget as made up and published in The City Record of Dec. 15 last, provision was made for the interest on two millions of bonds "for repaving in all boroughs." This budget, which had been approved and signed by the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was considered in special joint meeting of the two houses of the Municipal Assembly and was approved. The Assembly had the power to strike out or reduce the appropriation for interest on the repaving bonds. Why did it not then express its distrust of KEATING by doing so? There is no doubt that the bonds for paying the cost of the new Hall of Records authorized by the Legislature and the repaving bonds stand upon a different basis. But if the theory of Mr. Moss and his two Aldermanic witnesses is right, public improvements must cease and the wheels of the City Government stop turning. We may not have a high opinion of Commissioner KEATING or of Tammany officials in general, but these men are in office and we must trust them to do the work for which they were elected or appointed. The alternative is a suspension of all public works and of all municipal functions.

The taxpayers will not share Mr. Moss's exaggerated dread of Commissioner KEATING. The repaving of streets is a work of urgent necessity. The health and comfort of the people demand that it be done. Every man that walks the streets will be a witness to the Commissioner's manner of doing his work. If he is unfaithful, corrupt, or incompetent his unworthiness is sure to be detected; if he transgresses the law there are ways to reach and punish him. To insist that he must say at once what streets he will pave under pain of having his bonds "held up" is to put an end to all separate responsibility among the departments of the City Government. The responsible powers of the Municipal Assembly were exercised as to these bonds and the propriety of their issue when it sanctioned the interest item in the budget last Winter. In short, the stern determination to see to it that no dollar of the city's money is wasted by KEATING is by no means the animating motive of the obstructive behavior of the Aldermen and Councilmen, although we do not say that Mr. OKIE and Mr. LEICH were not sincere in asserting that to be their motive. Mr. LEICH, however, is on record as declaring that he "intends to look after the interests of his borough as against all others." Mr. LEICH'S borough is Brooklyn. The genesis of the resistance to the issue of bonds in the Municipal Assembly was the characteristic determination of Brooklyn to find out how much she was going to get before she permitted anybody to get anything.

If Mr. Moss will believe that the band of obstructionists now in contempt of court are Spartan defenders of the City Treasury against the depredations of Tammany he will believe anything. He must be set down as far too simple-minded and credulous for the rôle which he has for some time been playing before the public, in which it is still waiting for him to score a conspicuous success.

THE HYPERAESTHESIA OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Really, Sir WILFRID LAURIER takes the little Alaska boundary matter too much to heart. It is impossible to repress a smile at his excessive sensitiveness and the air of deeply offended dignity which he assumes. There has been nothing funnier in our international relations for a long time than his refusal to accept an invitation to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Chicago Post Office next October because in the present state of feeling between the United States and the Dominion he feels that it would be undignified and perhaps unsafe for the Governor General and the Cabinet to visit Chicago. Mr. FITZPATRICK of the Treasury Department, who visited Ottawa to convey the invitation, received abundant assurances of personal esteem, but a Klondike temperature prevailed while the object of his visit was under discussion. "We would have been delighted to go," said Sir WILFRID, "and were looking forward to the day with much anticipation. But since then the tone of your press has become so harsh in dealing with the Alaskan boundary question, such misrepresentations have been made about our Government, and particularly about me, that it would be undignified for us to visit you, and I cannot advise his Excellency to go."

Moreover, Sir WILFRID feared that in a great public assemblage like that to be expected at the Chicago ceremony, the Governor General and himself might be subjected to "unpleasantness or indignity" by thoughtless persons.

This is the funniest thing that could be said by anybody about the Alaska boundary dispute. Sir WILFRID evidently supposes that there is a popular tumult here over the question; that mobs roam the streets bellowing for his gore; that Americans are secretly arming for the conquest of Canada, and that all our people, having laid aside their ordinary pursuits, are working themselves into a fever over the question of the Canadian port on the Lynn Canal.

If he could know how dreadfully calm we are over this boundary business; that not one person in ten throughout the country knows that a boundary dispute is raging, and that of the informed tenth only a few hundreds find it possible to take any interest whatever in the matter; that the happy and peaceable Chicagoans who will assemble next October about the site of their new Post Office building wouldn't know the Lynn Canal from the Mozambique Channel if they should meet the pair of them on the old Midway in broad daylight; and that in spite of his war talk, we really like him very well, and would welcome him with unaffected pleasure at a cornerstone ceremony, at dinner, at a husking bee, or at a ball in his honor—if all these things could be impressed upon his mind and his belief, we feel sure that he would join in the general amusement at the exaggerated seriousness with which he treats the boundary dispute.

If he really means what he says, we should like to disabuse his mind of its erroneous ideas. If he is putting on all these solemn airs as a part of the game of home politics, we can hardly attempt to limit his freedom of action in a matter of so domestic a nature.

COLORADO'S "GOLDEN GIRL."

A mysterious telegram from Denver, Col., speaks of the danger of a premature death befalling the Golden Girl, without making it clear what disease it is that is likely to terminate the life of the lady in question. There seems to have been a contract for $12,000, which the telegram speaks of as a payment for the name Golden Girl of Colorado. Who can she be whose name alone is worth $12,000, unless the allusion is to one of the daughters of a mining king? Anxious to keep its readers informed on matters of transcendent interest, THE TIMES has made some inquiries of experts in stock raising, agriculture, and sculpture, and made some singular discoveries, negative and positive, which are herewith freely imparted.

She is neither a famous filly nor a heifer with an illustrious pedigree including bovine queens and duchesses, nor is she the human being known to the amatory poet by the superlative "golden." She is a work of art intended for the Paris Exposition next year.

To send a girl with golden hair to Paris might be thought something which is scarcely called for; since it would be like carrying coals to Newcastle, or owls to Athens, or pouring water into the sea. Have we not observed fair ladies, girls in all save age, returning from Paris as golden girls so far as their amber, or red gold, or Titian, locks are concerned?

Neither is she the indigenous article of French novelists, calculated to interest physicians and naturalists rather than the unscientific, unless it be those eccentric persons who delight to marvel at the bearded lady and the dog-faced boy. No, she is a work of art, but not a work of literary art.

The Golden Girl is just a statue of gold in the shape of a girl, that is all. When a great international fair looms on the horizon a Western State is thrown into a condition of agitation. Colorado, wrestling with tremendous problems of aesthetics and floored by them, has held fast this time to one idea, and that idea, strange to say, is gold—the gold of the bug, bugbear gold, it is true, yet nevertheless an article that the silverite caresses lovingly in his pocket while he shouts from the stump anathema maranatha upon Wall Street. To Colorado gold means the purchase of any old architects, any old sculptors and painters, and all that they can do. Gold is therefore art.

Thus believing, Colorado wishes to incorporate herself into an effigy of an American maiden for the delectation and surprise of united Europe, a maiden not "beef to the heels," as the impassioned butcher called his lady love, but "gold to the marrow," a winsome American lassie with golden hair, golden face, golden body, golden limbs, and, of course, golden teeth; in order that the startled European looking upon her shall burst with envy at such richness and never rest until he becomes a citizen of the golden-colored State.

Which is all very naïve, and so completely ignorant of the meaning and purpose of art that "it is to weep." But where does the art of it all come in? Is there no artist engaged to introduce the freak? In the words of BROWNING, will Colorado consider?

A GERMAN CRITIC ON OUR ARCHITECTURE.

That is a very interesting article which a German architectural critic, Mr. LEOPOLD GMELIN, the editor of Kunst und Handwerk, contributes to the current number of The Forum. What makes it especially welcome is the frankness of the author's declaration that American architecture is no longer negligible by European architects. In this respect it goes with the flattering remarks made in these columns by Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER, a lay and untechnical, though a very intelligent observer.

"Prior to 1873," says Mr. GMELIN, "a trip to America for the purpose of architectural study would have been considered positively ridiculous." He might, we think, have brought his date much further down and still have been safe. But he chose his date with precision, because 1873 was, we believe, precisely the year in which the two earliest examples of "elevator building," The Tribune Building and the Western Union Building, were concurrently under construction in New York. That was the beginning of the "skyscraper," though it was not for fifteen years that the introduction of the "steel frame" and with it the capability of building without exterior or interior walls of masonry brought another factor to the construction of high buildings not less important than the passenger elevator itself. The two things together, combined with the absence of any municipal regulation of a mode of building, which is still, so to speak, "ferae naturae," have enabled American architects to rear the towering structures which distinguish American cities as the most modern in the world, and that are sure to excite at least the wonder if not in all cases the admiration of European tourists. That necessity which is the mother of invention has forced our builders to the production of what is really a new architectural type.

Of course it is by no means a perfected type. The fact that the actual construction is not expressed and that what seem to be walls are in fact but screens must prevent the skyscraper, as we know it, from attaining the rank of a real architectural creation. But some very interesting essays in that direction have been made, several in Chicago, and one in Bleecker Street, in New York, and there is reason to hope that the architectural type of the skyscraper may become as true and real a type, in its humbler function in spite of its towering altitude, as a Grecian temple or a Gothic cathedral.

But our very friendly and appreciative German critic does not stop with the skyscraper. He goes through all the varieties of our architectural expression, and does justice to them all. In particular, he does justice to the wonderful advance that has been made in the manufacture of baked clay, including tiles and terra cotta, as well as brickwork. At one time the mechanical advance in the manufacture seemed to outrun the artistic ability of the architects to make use of it, but they are now "catching up."

The specific criticisms of our German friend seem to be careful and well based, and his article is eminently worth reading by all who are interested in its subjects. One general observation he makes which may be disputable, but is worthy of consideration, and that is that the Richardsonian Romanesque offered a basis for a National style which should be further developed. At present the prevailing fashion in this country is that of the Paris School of Fine Arts, and architects are importing and executing literal copies of French projects and even repeating actual French buildings. Of course there can be no life or progress in an exotic architecture of this kind, which cannot really take root in our soil, and which is so evidently a mere fashion for us, however it may be with the French, a fashion destined to pass, like its preceding fashions, after its little day is done. But there are not wanting signs that a more serious and desirable mode of building may come to succeed it, and it is very well worth considering whether the nucleus for such a mode of building may not be found in the Romanesque which the architects who are chiefly afraid of not being in the fashion have so hurriedly dropped to take up "classic" as it is understood and practiced in modern Paris.

DECORATIONS FOR DEWEY DAY.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. J. Q. A. WARD, the only artist on the committee appointed to carry out the artistic features of New York's reception to Admiral DEWEY, the members of the young Society of Mural Painters have an opportunity to display their patriotism. They have welcomed the chance to give the city the benefit of their experience. As yet the decisive meeting of the representatives of the society with the General Committee has not taken place; nor has the sum of money been fixed which the committee agrees to spend on this feature of the pageant; but it is tolerably certain that the main points of the scheme of decoration suggested by the society will be accepted.

The line of march is from Grant's Tomb down Riverside Drive to Fifty-ninth Street, and so down Fifth Avenue to the arch in Washington Square. This is the line to be specially decorated, but other streets will not fail to have more or less embellishment. In view of the extent of street space through which the main procession will move, the painters cannot do otherwise than establish certain points on the line where decorations may be applied to the best effect with municipal money and such sums as may possibly be subscribed for the purpose by generous citizens, leaving the intermediate sections between such points to the good will and patriotic impulses of the property owners. It is believed that a good many if not all of those who own or lease buildings on the way will be guided to a large degree by the advice of the committee of artists appointed by the society.

For instance: Citizens may be asked to confine the colors of their decorations to those especially affected by the navy, namely, white, blue, and gold, which will be the colors used by the painters. It will be recommended that all colors be used in broad masses in order that they shall "carry" at a distance of several blocks, rather than break up into small spots and lines. One rule is almost certain to be adopted and urged on citizens; namely, that decorations be confined to the first and second stories, not rising above the lower level of the third. If broad bands of simple colors—blue, white, gold, or yellow and red—are applied, for the most part horizontally, to the lower stories, the effect as one looks down the perspective of a street will be such as New York has never seen in any previous festival for richness and impressiveness. These lines, not necessarily rigid nor exactly on one level, but undulating with the differing heights of stories, will form the setting for whatever other decorations may occur to individual citizens, giving a pleasing degree of uniformity to the grand lines.

Of course, this will not interfere with floating banners, streamers, and flags. The latter will have their best effect if grouped together, their flagstaffs set in a cluster, the flags radiating from a common centre, instead of being dispersed over the building, one at each window. But when a flag is displayed at a window, it should be so disposed that it forms part of the main band of decorations along the second story. A very fine result will be had if rugs and lengths of low-toned carpets are hung over the sills of the windows up to the third story. It is to be hoped that façades will not be covered as heretofore with quantities of small American flags of the cheap sort, because at a distance the small broken spots of color in these flags merge into a confused mass of an ugly bluish tint. The National banner should be of a very considerable size when used for the decoration of great expanses.

In displaying American and other flags it is well not to hang them so that they fall evenly from a horizontal staff, bar, or rope, but from a sloping support, so that they drape in graceful folds, and, yielding readily to a breeze, change those folds continuously. In some cases, especially when grouped in "trophies", of from three to seven flags, it may prove expedient to confine each banner loosely by a band or rope to prevent it from moving too much in the wind.

The committee will recommend that property owners on the opposite sides of a street shall consult together and work more or less in concert. The effect will be doubled if both sides of the street in a given block have a certain general uniformity in decoration. The object should not be to outrival the neighbor across the way, but through concerted labor reach an imposing effect. The side streets on the line of march where they open upon the avenues may have as decorations a shaft or Maypole planted midway between the sidewalks in the centre of the street, one on each side of the avenue, with banners or festoons of decoration stretched across the avenue from pole to pole. Other embellishments of this sort will suggest themselves, being simple and rudimentary kinds of triumphal arches across the path of the procession. The painters' committee will recommend groups of these Maypoles at certain open places on Riverside Drive and Fifth Avenue.

For distinctive features of this parade as opposed to all previous ones these two subjects should be kept in view—the navy and the Orient. Things that relate to the old navy might be utilized. Thus, the dockyards might yield the carved figureheaus of frigates once the glory of our military marine; these might be placed at various points, while the signal flags used on ships and yachts might flutter from flagstaffs on the housetops. Oriental stuffs might be employed for window decorations and shop fronts. A very sumptuous banner could be constructed, to represent Greater New York, by joining a breadth of red to a breadth of orange, and placing in the centre the seal of the city, with its windmill sails and beavers on a white ground, the red standing for New York as an English colony and the deep yellow for its earlier existence as a Dutch colony under the Princes of Orange.

It is a little premature to foreshadow the exact course of committee and society, but not too early to congratulate the city on the interest the artists are taking in the matter. Affairs like this take them out of their individual studios into the great open, where they must make a concerted effort to attain a certain end.

NEW TOMBS PRISON WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A paragraph in your paper of to-day headed "New Tombs Prison Work" is misleading. The writer says that "Mr. Post insisted on some changes in the plans prepared by Withers & Dickson," implying thereby that our work was defective. We desire to say that there were no changes in our plans necessary or suggested by any one. The substitution of heavier steel cell work in the prison by the "Peer of Mr. George B. Post" necessitated the reinforcement of the main girders, which were amply strong enough (having been approved by the Building Department, &c.,) to carry the steel cells we had designed to impose on them, but they were not considered of sufficient strength to carry the extra 40 per cent. of steel required by the plans prepared by the "equal of any architect in the United States!"

WITHERS & DICKSON.

New York, Aug. 5, 1899.

CAPT. BARR AND THE COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's foreign dispatch to THE TIMES I read: "It was noted as a good omen that the last racing yacht which sailed for America from Fairlie was the unbeaten Minerva, skippered by Charlie Barr, now skipper of the Columbia."

This rankles. Why is our boat to be sailed by a British yachtsman, born, bred, and become famous in British waters? This race is not a contest between the two designers, Fife and Herreshoff, alone, as though skippers and crews no longer contributed to the sport; on the contrary, it is possible that the two fin-keel types are this year so much alike that only the best skipper and crew can win. Indeed the future of these contests should resemble the 'Varsity eight-oared races, where little is heard of the model of the boats, but much about the nerve and skill of the crews, and herewith a truce to The Evening Post and other cranks who since the two boats "degenerated into racing machines" are unable to take the same interest in the race. Once we are agreed on the lines of a perfect racing machine the contest is definitely narrowed to nerve and muscle, as exhibited in the best seamanship, and here we get the best sport. With the issue of models and mathematics very nearly laid to rest the fun becomes fast and furious, and yet this very year we are confronted with a British skipper on our American boat.

After repeated defeats you borrow from your adversary. You do not wish to pay him this compliment after an unbroken series of victories.

I tell you there is a deep and widespread feeling on this subject, and many of us have kept quiet, hoping against hope that Barr's was a temporary appointment. "An American crew trained by a British skipper" would then be the taunt.

I have watched every contest, beginning with the Cambria's, and I don't hesitate to say that I hope with all my heart Shamrock will win if Barr sails Columbia.

SPORT.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

SOUTHERN LYNCHING AND VIOLENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents on the subject of Southern lynching have nearly all fallen into the line to which Southern apologists for lynching have labored to direct all criticisms of this barbarous crime. That is to make it appear that the sole cause of Southern lynching is because of outrages committed by negroes on white women. That such crimes are committed I do not deny, and no one condemns them more than I do. But if you refer to the record it will be found that less than 35 per cent. of the cases are traceable, or even claimed to be, to this crime, and yet this is argued as the excuse every time reference is made to this savage practice. I have spent most of the last ten years in the Southern States, and am convinced that out of that 35 per cent. not more than half have any ground on which a well-founded opinion can be formed that this is the real cause.

Another feature of the condition of Southern life not generally referred to is the number of deaths by violence in other forms attracting very little public attention. They far outnumber the cases of lynching. Such cases are only slightly referred to by the local press or not published at all. Negroes are shot and killed by other means for the slightest offense, sometimes without excuse. Generally a Coroner's jury will be called, a plea of self-defense put in, when it is quite clear the negro had no means or desire of even trying to defend himself, and a verdict of justifiable homicide ends the case.

White men, generally Northern men, are shot from behind trees, sometimes found murdered on their own property which they have dared to manage in their own way, which is not always the way of the neighborhood into which they have moved. No trace of the authors of this class of crime can be found as a general thing.

Violent deaths from these causes will number probably three to one of the cases of lynching. I lived most of two years in a Southern city which has the reputation of being one of the best in the South. During that period the murders numbered an average of one every sixty days in a population of about 20,000. Some were white men and women; others colored. I have no reason to think the number greater than the general average. Those who had resided for years in the city, and with whom I talked, did not regard it as different from general conditions. A conviction of a Southern white man for a capital offense is not expected. If such a thing by some chance takes place, he is sent to prison, but is soon seen again in his old haunts.

There is something radically wrong when people are shot down because they do not agree with the views of others in their neighborhood, and still worse when the courts pass over the crime as of little importance; and worse yet, the General Government is compelled to look on and decide it is not a case where it can interfere.

If one of our citizens were subjected to such treatment as many of them receive in the South by some South American Government, we would witness great indignation. The Washington authorities would be likely to send a demand for immediate explanation, and follow it up by sending a gunboat to give emphasis to the demand.

To-day we are humiliated by a statement from the Governor of one of the oldest States of the Union where parties have been openly murdering each other for months, that "Similar feuds have existed for years, the law is unable to suppress them, and that he, the Governor, is powerless to do more," and will not call out troops.

The inference is that so far as the State is concerned they may continue to kill and murder.

Ought not the United States have something to say about the killing of its citizens? Ought the citizens to expect any protection from the United States? HOW LONG?

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

ANENT "NEW CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in to-day's edition of THE TIMES regarding the discovery of a "new cure for tuberculosis" by a certain French physician interests me, as it must several other New York doctors. The "marvelous solution" mentioned is apparently so much like preparations that have been employed in clinical work and in private practice for several years by myself and three others I could name that the query is suggested, Where did the Frenchman get his idea? Papers have been read before medical societies in this city by Drs. Barton, Muir, and myself giving results of treating bronchial and pulmonary diseases by the introtracheal injection method. For fully two years, and during a part of our term of service in the Department for Outdoor Poor of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Barton and I used this method, and became convinced of its benign effects in relieving the pain and distress often accompanying throat and lung affections, and also of its importance as an aid to or means of cure. In the published proceedings of the State Medical Society of New York for 1898 is a paper describing the method of injection, the solutions used by preference, and results obtained. The procedure of Dr. Mendel, as gathered from the very brief statement quoted, is practically the same. He may use olive oil; we generally prefer liquid albolene as a better solvent of the sedative antiseptic and stimulant material that may be selected as appropriate to a given case. We have not made the emphatic claim of having discovered "a new cure for tuberculosis," although we are confident of the virtue existing in the method referred to as a help to the sufferer, even in the advanced stages of disease, a few injections reducing cough and expectoration, enabling the patient to sleep and breathe with comfort, and giving a tone of ease and spirit to his nerves that may have been long absent. If Dr. Mendel is confident that he is on the road to the evolution of a true and satisfactory remedy for pulmonary consumption, we will take courage in the prosecution of our method, because of its evident similarity if not positive identity with his, and leave the credit of its discovery to the determination of the medical world. H. S. D.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

NO STREET SIGN SYSTEM NOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a reported statement by Commissioner Kearny in your columns that "but two complaints of the new street-lamp naming system have been received by him," and he specifies them. I desire to state that I sent him a personal letter condemning the system, and inclosing a printed letter from your correspondent "F. A.," if I recall rightly, and certainly neither raised such trivial objections as he states were the only ones received. Letters have appeared without number on the same subject; also editorials in at least one paper that would leave an impression, on some minds at least, that the scheme had its faults. The commendations have been few, certainly.

The Commissioner talks very fairly, and states that his experiment can be undone at any time, yet he seems to ignore protests publicly made, and apparently thinks the Board of Aldermen voices no public sentiment in its resolutions for a return to the old custom. From the mixed condition of the signs on Church Street I was beginning to believe he had decided to go back on his new plan, and had started in to change to the double-naming system, of recent suggestion, and which you editorially commend.

If the Commissioner wants expressions of opinion certainly he can take the press comments as such, and if he reads or receives his own mail he has received more complaints than he admits. To my own knowledge there are many who condemn the present mixed-up state of the signs, and wish for their replacement in old positions. You can readily see, from the difficulty of getting uniformity under the new plan, it will be just as difficult to obtain it should another change be decided on. This means a poor outlook for street names in New York for some time to come. This, however, need not deter Mr. Kearny from undoing the mischief played by his new order.

LINCOLN RIGHTER.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 3, 1899.

SAFETY AND TIME SCHEDULES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent E. C. Walker favors your readers with another long dissertation on the "art of riding in a trolley car." If he would only stick to facts his effusion would receive more attention. I quote from his letter of July 29: "As a matter of fact but few men * * * ask to have the car come to a full stop. * * * They prefer to swing on or off the cars, for there is less shock than when the car is absolutely still." Shades of Count Johannes! If the Count heard that argument he would propose a spiritual partnership with friend Walker. I will quote again: "They [the cars] go most irritatingly slow." What a ridiculous assertion! The numerous accidents and deaths at that central part of the city—Sixth Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth Street—go to prove that fast time is made in thickly populated sections of the city, and contradict flatly Mr. Walker's assertion. Mr. Walker seems to forget that it is the imperative duty of the trolley companies to run cars often enough to supply the demands of the public. If this were done the feverish haste displayed by the conductor and motorman would disappear, passengers would have more than a second to alight, accidents would decrease, and the disappointment of overloaded cars and vexatious delays would be removed.

Mr. Walker also makes the wonderful statement: "As a matter of fact, the step now in use is not too high for the person of moderate height." Now, I am of medium height, and always when riding on the horse car have got on and off while in motion, and while I consider myself more active than the majority of men of my age, I have found that it is a very dangerous undertaking either to alight from or board a trolley car while in motion, the step being so much higher than that formerly used on the old horse cars, and requiring a pull up by the arms to get the feet on the step. The awkward efforts of female passengers to reach the step are well known to all car riders.

The deductions to be made from Mr. Walker's arguments, if they were adopted by the trolley companies, would read as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. No car will come to a full stop, as it may interfere with the time schedule.
2. No old and feeble persons allowed to ride. Time schedules must be maintained.
3. Cars behind time must not stop, but passengers desiring to alight at their own risk will be furnished with Dr. Walker's patent life preserver. Time schedules must be maintained at all costs.
4. Athletes of all kinds, especially high jumpers, welcomed as passengers to give advice to passengers who are timid.
5. No passengers incumbered with children allowed to ride. Time schedules must be maintained.
6. No cars will stop from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street. Shoppers with bundles not allowed to ride; it will interfere with the time schedule.
7. Women who dress in the prevailing styles not allowed to ride. Only those wearing Dr. Walker's reform dress uniform admitted. Time schedules must be maintained.

Something will have to be done to curb the trolley companies in the sacrifice of everything to Father Time. J. A.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

A TWENTY-FIVE-CENT DINNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before all interest in the subject referred to by "American" in his letter of July 31 is allowed to die out, let me express the hope that you will endeavor to give space to all communications which may be worth insertion. The importance of what Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent English physician, refers to in his little book entitled "Foods and Feeding" can scarcely be overestimated by rich or poor. As time does not allow the writing of a longer article, it must suffice to say that there was received here from a large Western city a letter, from which the following extract is made:

"At a branch of the Woman's Exchange, several miles from the City Hall, there was furnished, on Aug. 1, after 7 P. M., the following table d'hôte for 25 cents: Corn soup, excellent roast beef and pork, salad of lettuce and celery, raw and cooked tomatoes, corn on the cob, potatoes, cold or hot tea, apple and berry pie, fig pudding, ice cream, delicious fresh home-made bread, plenty of good butter.

"The elderly man in charge is the Superintendent. His daughter does the cooking behind a screen. Two neat girls do the waiting. Breakfast is served, at the same price, from 6:30 to 9 o'clock A. M., and the Superintendent said he could give 'everything one could get anywhere.'"

A great deal more could be said, but please consider this an effort to give another push to the ball set in motion by "American," for whose article and your favor in publishing it please receive my best thanks. BUEN SALUD

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Touching the Dewey Home Fund and your remarks about it in to-day's TIMES—it is strange that the committee in charge of raising the fund did not find out the obstacle in the way of its success long ago. When it was first advocated by the press there were millions of men, women, and children ready to respond to the call had the subscriptions been limited to $1, and the committee would have been obliged to cry "Hold, enough!" long ago. This circumstance would have been gratifying to Admiral Dewey as the strongest possible evidence of our National appreciation of his great and gallant service.

The souvenir receipt would have been given, as a matter of course, showing that the holder had subscribed to the limit allowed—that no one had subscribed more than he or she, and the movement would have been entirely spontaneous.

The first subscription of $250 killed the movement as a voluntary act of the people, and the spectacle of the committee begging for subscriptions makes a travesty of what should have been a demonstration by the people.

With the aid of the press, there is still time to correct the egregious error, and if the "committee" fail to do so another committee should be selected. R. G.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

THE "ENDLESS CHAIN" DENIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has been a reader of THE TIMES for many, many years and a warm admirer of the general conduct of your admirable paper. Your able editorials have been highly appreciated. As there appeared in your editorial columns yesterday an admission that is not warranted by the facts in the premises, kindly consider a few words in regard thereto.

Under the caption "The Gold Democrats" these words appear: "The establishment of the gold standard, the breaking of the endless chain of greenbacks by which the Treasury is so easily drained of gold were put off as secondary matters." Now, while the "endless chain" suggestion may deceive some who do not stop to think, it is difficult to understand how sincere men of wide financial experience can indorse the "endless chain" foolishness.

It must be perfectly clear to every one who will reflect for a single moment that if the Government did not pay out greenbacks in cancellation of just obligations that must be met, it would be utterly impossible for the greenbacks to be presented at the Treasury unless they had been stolen or otherwise fraudulently taken from the Treasury. If the Government did so pay out greenbacks in cancellation of just obligations that must be paid and the greenbacks came back again with a demand by the holders for gold, and this process was repeated a hundred times, there would not be the slightest argument to be deduced therefrom, in the direction of what is claimed by the promoters of the "endless chain" fake. WALLACE P. GROOM.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

At the Start.

The Bride, (rapturously)—Oh, Jack! Isn't everything just lovely!

The Groom, (devotedly)—Yes, darling. And aren't you and I just everything?—Brooklyn Life.

Its Negative Virtue.

Fuddy—So you are very fond of golf, I understand?

Duddy—Glorious game! In a company of players you will hardly ever hear any bicycle talk.—Boston Transcript.

Considerate Husband.

"No," soliloquized Mr. Tyte-Phist, "I shall not buy a birthday present for my wife this year. It would seem like cruelty to remind her that she lacks only one year of being fifty."—Chicago Tribune.

His Judgment.

Inventor—What is your candid opinion of my device?

Friend—It is practically worthless.

Inventor—Yes, I expected as much; but even a worthless opinion is sometimes better than none.—Chicago News.

A RAID OF THE NEUTRAL GROUND.

"Up! bully boys of the Nepperhan,
Gather, ye troopers grim and rough;
Ye of the hardy, homespun clan,
Ye who have drilled in the Blue and Buff
Come from the Highlands, grandly free,
Barring the stream to the baffled foe;
Come from your farms by the Tappan Zee,
Come from the vale of Pocantico!"
Dark of the moon—and shadows deep
Curtain the road o'er field and ridge;
Laggardly watch the Redcoats keep,
Calling the word at Dyckman's Bridge.

Down in a dell by the Sawmill ford
Fourscore men to the muster throng,
Deeply scarred by the British sword,
Scarred in soul by the deeper wrong:
Murdoch—he of the Monmouth fray;
Dircksen, wreck of a mighty bulk,
One of the hundreds racked away,
Starved in the Jersey's prison hulk;
Dyckman, breathing his brother's name;
Young, God knoweth, a vengeful man,
Bitter and dark, since the Tory flame
Blackened his home by the Nepperhan.

Oh, give and take is the way of war
And of cloven helmets their own sword tell,
But the turncoat curs of the Tory corps
They hate as they hate the gates of hell.
Only the beaver, sunk from view,
Watched them pass, with a furtive eye;
Only the owl of Moshulu
Challenged them as they skirted by;
Only the stars through a drift of gray
Silently beckoning, led them straight,
There, where De Lancey's Tories lay,
Under the guns of Number Eight.

"Brands!" And the bridge upon Haarlem breast
Melts in a broken chain of fire;
Every hut hath a flaming crest—
Every shack is a blazing pyre.
Blundering out to the lurid night
Rally the shreds of the hated corps;
"Speak to them! gun of the Trenton fight
Bell-muzzled piece of the Indian War!
Reavers and harriers, one and all!
Traitors, with blood of their country w
Ply them with rifle and musket ball!
At them with sabre and bayonet!

Loosen their horses! Burn the hay!
Kill whom ye must and take whom ye can!
For the Yagers are up on the King's Bridge Way
And it's back! through the valley of Nepperhan!"
Three miles up through the well-known glade—
Helmeted Yagers hard on our track—
Laughing, we turned at our ambuscade
Hurling the Hessians staggering back.

Darksome our deeds of the steel and brand!
Aye. But they wearied a stubborn foe;
Held him at bay while our Leader planned
Cautious and strong, for the final blow.
Judge them fairly, if judge you may;
Freed is our Nation of hostile ban;
Redcoat and Hessian have had their day;
Peace rules the valley of Nepperhan.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Story of the Czar's Intended Abdication Not Credited.

WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

Lord and Lady Curzon Said to be Unpopular in India.

The Saturday Review Again Sneers at the United States—Everybody Getting Away from Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The sensation of the moment is M. Blowitz's story of the intended abdication of the Czar. It has been a godsend in a way to the press, as all matters of special interest had apparently been killed by the weather, and there was nothing in sight but the Dreyfus case.

None of the papers, however, have risen to The Times's fly, and some of them display the temerity to laugh at The Thunderer. One of the Secretaries of the Russian Embassy laughed heartily when asked his opinion. He had not read or heard of the story, and said there was no truth in it, of course.

The Times's Paris correspondent admits the validity of the congratulations of the Czar to Louis Napoleon, and seems to consider this act as an evidence that Nicholas is tired of his position of Emperor. The Times stands alone in this belief, as it is widely known that his resignation would not be easy of accomplishment, even if he should feel so inclined, but the latter supposition is not entertained.

It is the general impression here that France is nervous regarding the Russian attitude, as Emperor Nicholas is on quite as good terms with the German Emperor as with the President of the republic.

In all that has been written on the subject there is no note of war. Even in Vienna, which often looks askance at St. Petersburg, the belief is expressed that there is no reason why the Triple and Dual Alliances should not exist peaceably, even at close quarters.

***

Though on the surface the friction between England and the Transvaal seems less, a peaceful result of the negotiations is by no means sure. Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch has not put the Boers at ease, as it gives ground for thinking that England intends to interfere in the internal as well as external affairs of the republic.

The Tory papers ridicule the idea of the Transvaal calling itself a republic, and dub it an oligarchy. The radical press says the Government is trying to make another Ireland in South Africa.

Meantime there is no stoppage in the stream of troops for the Cape. I quote from the latest official statement of the War Office:

"The following movements of troops for the Cape have been arranged: The Eighteenth, Sixty-second, and Seventy-fifth Field Batteries of Royal Artillery to leave Southampton Aug. 18 in the Indian transport Dunera, arriving at Cape Town Sept. 29; the Second Battalion Leinster Regiment leaves Jamaica in the Avoca for Cape Town Nov. 1; the Liverpool Regiment leaves Cape Town for Natal in December, and the Second Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment leaves Port Elizabeth for Natal at the same time. Fifty non-commissioned officers and picked men have just been ordered to prepare to go to the Cape, and a large number of officers familiar with South Africa have also been ordered to prepare immediately for foreign service. The first battalion of the Manchester Regiment is also ordered to the Cape."

There will be enough English soldiers in South Africa to make a lot of smoke, if no fire. Kruger seems aware of this, and is becoming much more diplomatic than formerly, therefore he moves with less haste.

***

For causes unexplained, if they exist, The Saturday Review does not love the United States. The following appeared in to-day's issue:

"It is satisfactory to observe the growing interest in the Alaska boundary question. We have always suffered in disputes with the United States from the greater keenness of our adversaries about the subject matters of the conflicts between us. Attempts are still made to fasten the odium of this quarrel on Canada, but we may be thankful that we have on this occasion a vigilant guardian of our marches. Had Canada been a nation at the time of the Ashburton treaty the Maine boundary might have taken a more southerly direction. It may be hoped the time is approaching when the public may find the West no less interesting than the East. The threat that America may send an armed force to keep order in the district claimed as hers will hardly divert the Foreign Office from its efforts to bring the United States Government to reason."

***

The Venezuela case ambles along, and attracts about as much attention as if the arbitration sessions were being held in Caracas. The speeches certainly contain much topographical and geographical information, but nobody seems to take any interest in them.

The exodus from London to-day was

***

tremendous. The town will be as quiet as a country graveyard until Monday night or Tuesday. The heat drives the people to the seashore, as life in town is almost unbearable on account of it.

Literary circles are already much depleted owing to the flight of authors to the country and abroad in search of health. Gilbert Parker is at Carlsbad; S. R. Crockett is enjoying the moorland breezes in his beloved Galloway; Hall Caine is at his home in the Isle of Man; J. K. Jerome is in the Black Forest working on his new novel; George Moore is climbing mountains in Switzerland; Israel Zangwill has crossed the Atlantic, and so with most of the others.

Ambassador Choate has gone for a short holiday to Scotland as the guest of Andrew Carnegie.

William Waldorf Astor is still at Marienbad. He has not said a word regarding his naturalization as an Englishman. The halfpenny papers have devoted considerable space to him this week, and made the curious mistake of saying that he has no son. He has a fine one, who was Captain of the boats at Eton last year and rowed in the Eton eight for two years at Henley.

The Prince of Wales will arrive at Marienbad next Friday.

***

J. M. Barrie has written a little history of the cricket team he captains, illustrated by Bernard Partridge and others. It is in a limited edition of twenty copies for private circulation. The most amusing portion is said to be the account of a match played with an artists' team captained by the American painter E. A. Abbey, from the colony of American artists in the little village of Broadway, Gloucestershire.

***

Mrs. Perot is not now living in the Albert Mansions. She was requested by the manager to leave them. He said the apartments had been taken for her by Mr. Blood. She gave this address to the authorities while under notice to quit.

***

The Daily Chronicle's criticism of Roosevelt's book on the Rough Riders has occasioned a heated correspondence. Mr. Melville of New York, in a long letter published to-day, entitled "How Americans Make War," compares the Cuban allies to Washington's raw recruits, and says the Americans are responsible for the massacre of thousands of Filipinos, causing in reality far more deaths in a few months than the Spaniards in as many years.

***

It is reported by officers just arrived from India that Lord Curzon and his wife are by no means popular. Curzon was always celebrated for the possession of an enormous amount of "side." It is now said that Lady Curzon is a close second to him, and as the story of her Mayflower ancestors is not accepted at its face value, even in India, her airs and graces are also not appreciated at her valuation. One story is that before accepting invitations Lady Curzon insists on seeing and revising the lists of guests.

It is feared that the Indian Government will be compelled to make large provision against famine. In consequence of the lack of rain the peasants in Bombay, Swid, Punjab, Gujaral, and Rajputana expect semi-starvation.

***

Jefferson Levy has another good thing. At least he will participate in the profits of an invention which is said to increase the nutritive powers of wheat and other food products to an enormous extent and to make army commissariat work comparatively light. More than one Government is said to be negotiating for it.

***

J. J. Jeffries appeared in an exhibition spar at the Royal Aquarium last night. The exhibition was heavily advertised and an extra admission of 1s. was charged. The spectators numbered 300. The exhibition created roars of laughter as the men gave alleged representations of Fitzsimmons's knock-out.

Comments on Jeffries's physical appearance and ability to handle himself are altogether favorable, but the show was a ridiculous one.

Brady still has hopes of securing Olympia for the Jeffries-Mitchell combat.

***

While London is stewing in the heat and other places of amusement are almost empty "The Belle of New York" is quietly piling up wealth. T. B. F.

HOW THE CZAROWITCH DIED.

Story of the Milkwoman Who Found Him Sitting on His Tricycle Unconscious and Dying.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Anna Dassojewa, the peasant woman of Abbas Tuman who saw the Czarowitch pass away, furnishes a most affecting narrative of his end. It appears that the Czarowitch's motor-tricycle was going at a great pace when he caught up to a cart in which was the milkwoman, Dassojewa. The Czarowitch signaled and the cart drew aside to let him pass. The Czarowitch bowed, smiled, and proceeded. Ten minutes later Dassojewa noticed the Czarowitch returning very slowly. The story, best related in her own simple way, is as follows:

"I cannot forget it. I see it before me now. There he comes, the benefactor, back on his machine. Quite pale and continually spitting. He was not yet quite close to me when he appeared as if, sitting on his machine, he swayed backward and forward. Yes, Now I think to myself it is because of his spitting. He first turned his head to one side and then to the other. Suddenly I see how, all at once, he sinks on one side, then sits straight again, and then falls so much on one side that he seems going to fall quite off. I think something is wrong here. Either the machine is spoilt, or something else. Wait, I think, I will jump down from the cart. So I jumped down, and at the same moment, pale, so pale that I cannot compare it to anything, he nearly falls off, and on his white uniform coat there is blood.

"I can't contain myself longer. I, a simple woman, was certainly timid about speaking to him; but, it is as if somebody says to me: 'Go near him! Go near him!'

"I do not know where I got the courage, but I came near and just then he fell into my hands, his eyes wide open. He looks at me, and over his face fly little spots. One little spot trickles, then another; they meet and grow. I look at the little spots on his brow. Then also I hold his hand. His nails seem to grow darker. His eyes seem to be looking at me and yet he does not see me. His lips are bathed in blood. He sighs, and one hears as if something is bubbling like when water boils.

"I ran to my cart, seized an empty pitcher, and drew water.

"'Drink,' I say, and he raises his hand just a little.

"When I put the jug to his mouth it seems to me he has clenched his teeth, and no I do not hear a word from him. I saw his arms became weak and dropped like whips. It seemed to grow dark before my eyes. I do not know what to do! I scream! I weep aloud, but he turns his head a little on one side and seems as if he were still looking at me.

"At last, I do not know how it came about, but I offer to run as fast as I can in the direction of the castle, and I cry aloud for help."

Dassojewa, still hoping to save the Czarowitch, left him on the ground and ran to the Cossack sentinels at the Palace. When assistance arrived the Czarowitch was dead.

PEACE CONFERENCE'S WORK.

German Paper Says It Will Bring Lasting Glory to the Czar.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The semi-official Norddeutsch Algemeine-Zeitung to-day publishes an exhaustive review of the Peace Conference at The Hague, in which it says that the extension of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare and a detailed definition of the laws and usages of war constitute a great advance in civilization. It adds:

"It will be the important duty of the Governments to see that the arbitration and mediation rules by misapplication do not cause the dangers they are intended to avert.

"The efforts of the conference to humanize war are a valuable legacy to the coming century, and will bring lasting glory to Emperor Nicholas."

PARIS FULL OF SENSATIONS

Russian Workman, Accused of a Political Crime, Arrested.

ESTERHAZY FEARS THE PEOPLE

Does Not Dare to Cross the Channel—His Arrest in England Probable—The Dreyfus Court-Martial.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—There is not a particle of doubt that the Franco-American commercial treaty will be duly ratified by the Chamber. Just before the Ministerial Council accepted the terms of this important arrangement a statement was spread abroad in the press to the effect that France would never agree to the conditions which the United States Government had formulated. This was absolutely untrue. General satisfaction is expressed with the treaty, and as there is not a clause in it which rouses objection either from the free traders of the Yves Guyot type, or from the protectionists who are M. Méline's disciples, there is not the least probability that the Chamber will adopt a different view from that of the Government.

Paris has been in a state of turmoil during the past week, and what with excitement and hot weather and sensational incidents of all sorts she barely knows herself any more. First of all she has had to deal with a strike on the part of the Russian workmen engaged in building the Siberian pavilion on the exhibition grounds. One of their number was accused of a mysterious crime supposed to be of a political nature, and at the request of the Russian Ambassador was arrested and will, I fear, be extradited. The poor fellow, as he was being haled away, drew his finger round his neck significantly, to imply that the gallows was his most probable fate. His comrades did what they could to save him. They received the Police Commissary and his myrmidons with a shower of brickbats, and successfully repulsed the first assault. But they were ultimately obliged to yield to the superior force of numbers. The police officer in command then next day with a reinforcement of forty constables, who drew their swords and charged the poor defenseless Russians, whose brickbats and gesticulations produced but little impression. Their comrade was seized and bound, and thereupon they flung down their tools and demanded to be sent back immediately to Russia.

This request was granted, and, indeed, the whole business must have been carefully arranged beforehand, for that very morning a band of a hundred Russian workmen arrived by train, and took the place of the strikers. France is in a fair state of anarchy when extraditions can be arranged upon these lines, and when at the mere fiat of the Russian Ambassador a wretched workman accused of a political offense—and in Russia the merest peccadillo is a capital crime—can be hurried off to a certain doom. The Siberian pavilion will be one of the interesting features of the forthcoming exhibition, but its walls will be cemented with blood, and it will vividly represent the accursed country from which its name is derived.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

We are approaching very near to the final act in the great Dreyfus drama. The trial will come off on Aug. 7, and at 7 o'clock in the morning of that day all the witnesses who have been convoked will have to answer the roll call of their names. Seven o'clock is disagreeably early, but it is some consolation to know that the sittings of the court will only last each day till noon. Seventy witnesses have been summoned by the prosecution, but with those that Maître Demange, representing the defense, will call the total number will probably be 154. The subpoenas are in the name of the "Republique Française," and read: "We, Carrière, Infantry Major, Commissary of the Government at the Council of War, require M. — to appear at the audience of the permanent Council of War on Monday, the seventh of August, 1899, at 7 o'clock in the morning, to depose in person as to the facts relative to the 'nommé' Dreyfus, (Alfred,) Captain.'" And there are all sorts of penalties in store for you should you fail to obey this summons. The generous Government allows you a few pence for each mile you are obliged to traverse by rail, and 2 francs a day to compensate you for your loss of time. It is quite on the cards that the trial may last three weeks, and during the whole of this period you may not leave Rennes without the permission of the President of the court. The average price of rooms in a Rennes hotel is, I am told, 30 francs a day. Brittany, moreover, is a primitive place; every hotel room has two beds, and you are looked upon as a bear or a foreigner, which is much the same thing, if you decline to share your accommodations with a stranger.

ESTERHAZY WILL STAY AWAY.

One thing is certain, Esterhazy will not obey the summons which has ben sent to him. He knows a trick worth two of that. His pretense is that the Court of Cassation has imposed such strict limits to the case that it would be useless for him to give evidence. The real reason is that the almost certain result of the Rennes revision will be to definitely establish that Esterhazy, author of the bordereau, was also the real traitor. He has been promised a safe conduct, screening him and of the legal consequences of his cousin's charges of swindling, if he will come over, but he is perfectly well aware that when, in the flood of light which this final debate is destined to throw upon the Dreyfus affair his guilt is displayed and proclaimed, the public execration of him could not save him, will be so terrible that even the Government could not save him from the consequences of his crime if it wished to do so. Esterhazy does not come to France because he does not dare. He will remain in London, where he is gradually being caught in his own toils, strangled in the net of fraudulent prevarications and lies which he cast around him. Esterhazy will end his career in an English prison. Of that I am certain. The jingle of British handcuffs, distant, yet approaching, must already have sounded faintly in his guilty ears. Esterhazy's future career will be a short one.

From the letter that he went to London I have predicted with accuracy every phase of his slow but sure journey to the goal of a final confession. His wrigglings and shrinkings have been of no avail. The truth had to be told. I was taking some months ago with M. Trarieux, the ex-Minister of Justice, one of Dreyfus's most effective champions. "What is Esterhazy going to do now?" he asked. "According to my calculations," I replied, "his written and signed confession should appear in a few days. It is almost the last card which he has to play. At this moment he must be well nigh penniless." "You seriously think so?" said M. Trarieux. "I seriously do." Within twenty-four hours after that conversation, Esterhazy's written confession appeared simultaneously in Paris and London.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE LIKELY.

I believe that all the supporters of Dreyfus may be quite confident that their hero will be acquitted, and I am told on excellent authority that among the sensational evidence to be produced, and of which not a hint has yet been given to the public, will be other bordereaus, all in Esterhazy's handwriting, which prove that the ex-Major was in constant communication with the representatives of foreign powers and lived by betraying his country.

There appears to be no truth in the statement that M. Deschanel, the heavily pomaded youth who presides over the Chamber, is to marry Miss Terry, the wealthy daughter of Emilio Terry. But M. Deschanel has but to persevere. He will catch an American heiress one of these days, or I shall be greatly mistaken. Everything comes to those who wait, and fifteen years of patience and quiet persistent effort cannot surely go unrewarded. M. Deschanel, with the average ability of a public school usher and the elegancies of a hairdresser's apprentice, has managed to secure for himself a Cabinet post and the fauteuil of Châteaubriand at the French Academy. He has failed apparently to secure Miss Terry, as he failed a decade ago with Miss Davis, now Lady Tyrrace Blackwood; but it is a dull lane which has no turning, and M. Deschanel may put on yet another coating of pommade, and still hope.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES.

While awaiting the results of the Dreyfus case, Paris has been amusing herself with plots. There has been, so we are told, a Bonapartist plot, but, whether it ever existed or not, in any case it has come to nothing. The fact is that Prince Victor Bonaparte declines to do anything until the Dreyfus case is over, but there is a great prospect that Bonapartism will take a forward stride before the end of the year. The Czar's telegram to Prince Louis Napoleon is officially denied by the French Government to-day, but it was genuine enough, though it was not destined for publication. The Bonapartist sympathies of the Czar are well known, for the simple reason that he makes no effort to conceal them, and there is really no reason why he should. What the Bonapartists are waiting for is the promotion of Prince Louis Napoleon to a General's command in the Russian Army, an event which is imminent. He will then become Gen. Bonaparte, and his brother's scheme is to create a sort of duumvirate, with himself upon the Imperial throne, to which he will have been elected by a plebiscitary vote, and with his brother as supreme chief of the French Army. Gen. Bonaparte! What brilliant traditions that name will recall to the imaginative French mind!

Of course, the first person to be reinstalled in his rank with all honor as soon as the Bonapartist coup d'état is accomplished, should it ever be accomplished, would be Gen. de Négrier, the youngest and most popular General in the French Army, who has just fallen a victim to the anti-military fury of the Socialists. Gen. de Négrier's fault was a very trifling one; he just stuck up for his cloth, and that was about all. But the Cabinet has to obey the behests of its Socialist Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, and M. Millerand is inspired by the ebullient M. Jaurès, who frankly admits that he wants the French Army converted into a national milltia, somewhat on the lines of the army of Switzerland. This means the revival of the National Guard and the possibility of a new Commune and a revolution in the streets at least once a year. Heaven forfend that M. Jaurès's scheme be successful!

ROWLAND STRONG.

THE CHICAGO AT CAPE TOWN.

Honors to Admiral Howison in South Africa—Fourth of July Was Aptly Celebrated.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, July 12.—At Delagoa Bay, the Portuguese possession on the east coast of South Africa, much speculation was occasioned recently by the approach to the outer anchorage of a man-of-war. The ship was discovered to be the American cruiser Chicago, which anchored seven miles from the town. She is a second-class cruiser of 7,000 tons, has a crew of 740, and is armed with four 8-inch and ten 5-inch quick-firing guns. The commander is Admiral Howison. The Chicago came from Zanzibar and Tamatave, and was to remain awaiting dispatches, but was unable to come inside, as she draws twenty-three feet. The American officers were surprised at the splendid natural harbor, and failed to understand the total absence of cargo ships at the nearest port to the Transvaal. It is stated that the object of the Chicago's visit is not political, but for the carrying of the flag to distant places not recently visited.

The officers of the Chicago, including Admiral Howison, Lieuts. Poundstone and Whittlesey, Capt. Barnett, Dr. Wells, Paymaster Ball, and Ensign Helen, proceeded from Delagoa Bay to Johannesburg. W. E. Park met the distinguished visitors at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, and they were welcomed at Park Station, Johannesburg, by the following prominent Americans: Messrs. J. C. Manion, (United States Consul,) L. J. Seymour, T. Haight, J. E. Sharp, W. Bradford, Francis Drake, S. G. Thomson, H. H. Webb, and P. M. Watson. After formal introductions, Admiral Howison and Lieut. Poundstone drove off.

At Kimberley a dinner and dance were given in honor of the officers of the Chicago at the Sanatorium, and were brilliant successes. From Kimberley, where they have been the guests of De Beer's Company, they proceed to Cape Town, accompanied by Mr. Gardner F. Williams, who goes to meet Mr. R. Quinan, who is on his way to Cape Colony to erect a dynamite factory for de Beers.

The Chicago arrived in Table Bay the morning before the last mail left South Africa. People woke to witness the unusual sight of a huge Stars and Stripes floating gracefully from the mail signal post on Signal Hill. The usual salute was fired from the cruiser and the castle, (a relic of mediaeval architecture, erected by the Dutch in the early days as a fortress, and now the official residence of the commander of the British forces in South Africa,) when the Chicago anchored. The vessel makes a very pretty picture in Table Bay, first visited by a European in the person of the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Dias, some years before the discovery of America by Columbus. Admiral Howison has announced his intention to Col. Stowe of remaining with his flagship in Cape Town for several weeks. Meantime resident Americans are making extensive arrangements for entertaining the officers on a lavish scale, and the visit of the Chicago is likely to be remembered for many years.

For a great number of her requirements is South Africa largely dependent on the United States. Especially is this true of cattle, which the recent devastations by rinderpest rendered a scarcity throughout the country, and of which she has since drawn from America her chief supplies, for, while the frozen meat, on which the country is now almost entirely dependent, comes from Australia, the few cargoes of live stock sent from there have usually met with such serious mishaps as to discourage shippers. For horses and mules especially has South Africa become accustomed to look to America, the latest shipment of which recently reached Cape Town by the steamship Westburn, consigned to their firm in that city by Messrs. Hall Brothers of Missouri. The handsome calvacade was proudly led through the streets of Cape Town by the partner resident there, Mr. L. J. Hall, whose portly figure (some 260 pounds) was lightly carried by a handsome American hack as though the rider were a feather-weight. Much admiration was expressed for the fine brood mares of the shipment. The condition of these and of the mules after so long a voyage was regarded as marvelous, and reflected the greatest credit on their selectors, no less than on the member of the American staff, Mr. Sheppard, to whose care they were committed during the journey.

The festivities in connection with the Fourth of July celebrations were carried out on an extensive scale at Johannesburg, and were particularly welcomed by all nationalities as a healthy charge from the dismal aspect which that marvelous town has recently worn, especially since the advent of the present political crisis. There were processions and national manifestations, and the town was bright with bunting. Cannonades of crackers deafened one's ears throughout the town, and led some to believe that the dogs of war had already broken loose. All the public buildings were adorned with the Stars and Stripes. In the evening a dinner was given at the New Club by the Americans to Admiral and Henry L. Howison and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago. An influential gathering attended in honor of the distinguished guests. Politics were entirely barred, the only toasts being "The Guests," and "The Day We Celebrate." Among those present were Messrs. G. B. Poore, Frederick Hellman, Henry Hay, Pope Yeatman, Leslie Simpson, J. F. Cooke, F. M. Watson, F. H. Davis, W. E. Park, L. I. Seymour, S. C. Thomson, R. Curnow, C. R. Kebler, J. E. Sharp, (Chairman,) W. Bradford, R. H. Robertson, J. Richards, J. C. Manion, H. H. Webb, R. W. Chapin, T. H. Leggett, S. J. Jennings, J. W. Kirkland, Dr. Schultze, and Francis Drake.

At Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, a reception was held at the American Consulate in the afternoon by Mr. Macrum, at which his Honor the State Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and other Government personages and numerous residents were present. A procession composed of citizens of the States in four-wheelers, headed by a band, paraded the town and attracted much attention. The procession was preceded by a horseman carrying the Stars and Stripes. The American Eagle and the National colors were conspicuous. There were a grand banquet, concert, and ball in the evening.

The American community of Cape Town wish it to be particularly understood that, although, owing to a variety of circumstances, there was no public function in that city, they are not any the less lacking in patriotism. Col. Stowe, however, the United States Consul General for South Africa, held a reception at the Consulate, which was largely attended by American residents. Viscount Belgrave, representing his Excellency the Governor, was among those who attended the reception and offered his congratulations to the United States representative.

That popular preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, Bishop Hartzell, is now in South Africa, where he is organizing a large missionary church. At Cape Town he and his party were the guests of the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes at that gentleman's historical suburban residence, Groot Schuur. An immense congregation crowded to hear the distinguished preacher on the occasion of his preaching his first sermon in South Africa, at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Cape Town. In the course of an eloquent address the Bishop referred to the American-Spanish war, and observed that nations were great only in proportion to their individual liberty. The civilization of America and of the nations in sympathy and harmony with her cared for the individual. The civilization of Spain was ruled by the classes, and for the key to that position they had to look back 400 years. A great statesman had said not long ago in England that the rights of the proudest Englishman on the Thames were not safe until the rights of the meanest Indian on the Ganges were secured, and the glory of any nation lay, not in possessing great armaments, but in giving the greatest possible amount of individual liberty. The genius of Christian civilization was to care for the individual, and the nation that gave the highest freedom to the individual lived the longest and had the most to do with the advance of humanity. The great overshadowing question of South Africa was the native question. Other questions now filled the air, but they would be settled, and beyond them was the problem of dealing with the great mass of black humanity that must be saved, or the white races of South Africa would not have stability of government or certainty of social and civilized life.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

TWO EXAMPLES OF EXQUISITE CRUELTY AT THE ILE DU DIABLE.—Recently La Lanterne and La Petit République related two extraordinary and shocking stories concerning the imprisonment of Dreyfus on the Ile du Diable. The nature of the tales was such that even some of the Dreyfus organs doubted their authenticity. However, the latest number of Le Temps to arrive in this city contains a statement by M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of the prisoner, confirming both. One relates that a hoax was attempted on the prisoner to induce him to attempt to escape. Whether it was conceived to test the watchfulness of his guards or for the purpose of presenting an excuse to shoot the prisoner is not positively known. A sham attempt to rescue Dreyfus was got up by some of the minor police officials in French Guiana. A whaleboat manned by a dozen conspirators, all belonging to the police, was rowed out to the island in the dead of night. A gun was fired and a great confusion and loud noises prevailed at the landing. The jailer, who was watching the prisoner at the time, hearing the unnatural noises, took up his revolver, as he had orders to do, and pointed it at the prisoner's head. The Captain awoke, exclaiming, "What's the matter?" but, on seeing the barrel of the revolver a few inches from his forehead, he simply turned round and turned his face to the wall and lay very still. The explanation given at the Colonial Office of the affair is that the sham attempt to carry off the Captain was, in reality, a surprise party organized simply to test the vigilance of the warders. The other story runs as follows: One day the prisoner received a telegram bearing the official stamp of the Colonial Office. The mere fact of the arrival of an official message was bound to disconcert the prisoner in his then frame of mind. This telegram informed him that his wife had given birth to a child that very day. Dreyfus had been two years on the Ile du Diable. After receiving this telegram he remained for three months without writing to his family. "This continued, and for us inexplicable silence," writes M. Mathieu in Le Temps, "was, especially for my sister-in-law, the most painful period of the last four years. 'My brother,' continues M. Dreyfus, 'sent petitions again and again to the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate, but they were not delivered."

***

SLIGHT DANGER OF AN INSURRECTION IN SERVIA.—It is officially stated in Vienna that the excitement aroused over the prosecution of the alleged leaders in the conspiracy against ex-King Milan is subsiding in Servia, and that both Russian and Austrian representatives in Belgrade have a firm belief that no coup d'état will be attempted by the Generals of the army. A recent number of the Neues Wiener Abendblatt contains an official communiqué, which expresses the sincere satisfaction felt in Vienna at the joint representations of Austria and Russia in Belgrade respecting the danger of a further persistence in the course adopted by the Servian Government, inasmuch as it furnishes fresh evidence of the understanding between the two powers in Balkan affairs. It is pointed out that from the very first no attempt was made to conceal the distrust inspired in Vienna by the wholesale arrests in Belgrade, and that ex-King Milan received no encouragement in his schemes of revenge. At the same time, direct intervention in the domestic affairs of the country would be opposed to the principles of Austro-Hungarian policy in the East. The communiqué adds that the dual monarchy repudiates all responsibility for what may be done in Servia, this friendly admonition being in accordance with what could consent. Beyond that and a vigilant observation of the course of events, Austria-Hungary firmly maintains her principle of non-intervention.

***

MOVEMENT AGAINST ANIMAL COMBATS IN FRANCE.—The recent attempt to revive in Roubaix, France, the Roman sport of a lion and bull combat has awakened throughout provincial France a storm of indignation. Although the combat turned out to be a tame affair, the lion absolutely refusing to face his horned antagonist, nevertheless a campaign has been begun by provincial legislators to have a national law enacted which shall effectually put a stop to all future exhibitions of a similar nature. MM. Emile Dubois and A. Gervais, two Deputies, have sent the following note to Premier Waldeck-Rousseau: "We have the honor to inform you that we have deposited in the hands of the President of the Chamber of Deputies a notice of interpellation on the subject of the scandalous spectacles of animal combats." Certain Parisian journals make fun of the campaign, and point out that prohibitory legislation has never been unsuccessful where the bull ring was concerned; and they add that, as the Chamber does not reassemble until October, there will be lots of time to organize a few more combats.

***

DEATH OF A LEADER OF THE OLD ROYALIST PARTY IN FRANCE.—The latest mail advices from Paris bring news of the death of M. Chesnelong, the famous Royalist politician, who was elected a life Senator in 1876. He died ten days ago in his native town of Orthey, in the Lower Pyrenees, eighty-one years of age. Before entering the political arena, in 1844, he was a business man, and was later considered a great financial and commercial authority in Parliament, as well as one of the most brilliant speakers of his party. M. Chesnelong entered the Corps Législatif in 1865, and distinguished himself as a defender of the temporal power of the Pope. After the war of 1870 he worked hard for the Comte de Chambord, whom he saw at Salzburg, and returned to France in October, 1873, with the information that the Count was ready to accept the union of the two branches of the Bourbons and the programme of the Monarchical Restoration Party. Soon afterward, however, the Comte de Chambord sent the famous letter to the Legitimist paper L'Union, stating that he would never abandon the white flag of Henri IV., Francis I., and Jeanne d'Arc. This did not dampen M. Chesnelong's ardor in the interests of his party: he continued the fight until he retired from public life, a few years since. Although almost a rabid Royalist, he was one of the most honest and liberal-minded politicians of his day. Even his bitter political enemies recognized his integrity and honored his talents and his courtesy. His death is said to be regretted alike by Republicans and Royalists. But he never allied himself with the aspirations of the present Bourbon-Orléans pretender, the Duc d'Orléans.

***

THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE TOUR DE FRANCE ENDS.—According to the French press, particularly according to the newspapers of Nancy and Aix-les-Bains, the most absorbing event of the season outside the Dreyfus case has been the "Tour de France," or the automobile race from Paris to Lorraine, from there to Auvergne and Cobourg, to St. Germain. Although the road from Paris to Nancy, Aix-les-Bains, and Vichy was comparatively easy, the ordeal began after passing the latter place, for then the route, as far as Périgueux, led through mountainous passes, up and down precipitous hills, and through narrow winding village streets. From Périgueux on the road was much more level and less intricate. The winner of the race is M. Réné de Knyff, who covered the entire course of over 1,450 miles in less than six days. What chiefly aroused the interest in the provincial press was watching the competitors cleaning, feeding, furbishing, and repairing their machines. According to the rules of the race, the vehicles, on arrival at the winning post of each day's course, were conveyed off to special yards, wherein they were locked up for the night. The drivers were allowed access to the machines for a specified time, during which they were permitted to effect only such repairs as they could manage with tools carried in their respective vehicles. All sorts of devices were resorted to to put disabled machines in running order in a few moments. Springs broke, and were bandaged up with string. Tires came off and cars had to be driven along on the rims. Frames got twisted and had to be hammered into shape by dint of stones and boulders. The only man seriously injured was Williams, a motocyclist, who was thrown and remained insensible until M. de Knyff came along and picked him up. The "Tour de France" race has established some record road speeds. Charron and Girardot drove their machine along the road to Aix-les-Bains at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour.

IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL

Emperor William and the Opening of Dortmund-Ems Canal.

HE BUYS SEVERAL ESTATES

Clashing of Pedagogues Brings Up Several Cases of Law—Anti-American Feeling Lingering.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 24.—The newspapers are amusing themselves by trying to solve the conundrum: Why has the Kaiser given up his promised visit to Dortmund to open the Dortmund-Ems Canal? All the true and false prophets venture solutions, most of them having to do with the international situation. It is, however, very difficult to see any good reason here.

About the time the Emperor's decision not to go to Dortmund became known rumors became rife of a meeting between him and the Czar at Wiesbaden about the 1st of August, but the death and burial of the latter's brother would seem to prevent any such political demonstration at this early date. We must therefore turn to the inner political situation in order to discover the true object of the Emperor's change of mind. As it cannot be on account of the painful but unimportant accident to the Empress, which is not serious enough to bring the monarch back from his northern tour, people are sure that it has to do with the canal question in general, some affirming that his Majesty does not care to lend his countenance to a scheme that may not find the approval of the legislative chambers, while others even declare that the influence of his Agrarian guests on board the Hohenzollern has made itself felt, and that he has suddenly lost interest in canal projects. Which theory is the more silly it would be difficult to say.

Meanwhile the Emperor little imagines what a sensation his terrible telegram to Prof. Hinzpeter, his old tutor, is making here. The dispatch was sent on the first anniversary of his speech in which he threatened those who interfered with workingmen at their tasks with all kinds of punishment, including prison for long terms. His reference to his own "unbending will," when comparing himself to his ancestor, the Great Elector, has caused particular comment. It is amusing to note the ingenuity with which the papers of Radical color manage to criticise severely the imperial oratory without laying themselves open to lèse majesté.

The mention of the "unbending will" is, of course, in reference to the cavalier fashion in which the famous "prison bill," the outcome of last year's speech, has been treated by the Reichstag. This august body is hereby given to understand that the Kaiser intends to carry his point in spite of legislative opposition.

The Emperor has bought a fine villa in the suburbs of Bonn, which will be put in order to serve as the residence of the Crown Prince and his brothers when they, following their father's and grandfather's example, go to spend a semester or two as students at the ancient Rhenish university. The Kaiser has also purchased, for a song, immense landed possessions the estates of Cadinen, in the Province of West Prussia, and Sartowitz, near the town of Schwetz.

The war is over and the Germans love us more than they used to, but their love is not yet of that intense character that would "eat a crocodile," and though the tone of the press is far less acrimonious nowadays, there are nasty slaps enough to be discovered. The Berliner Tageblatt takes great pleasure in the recall of Mr. Chambers from the Samoan Island, which, it says, "must be regarded as an extraordinarily complete satisfaction for us Germans, although it would be unwise to make the enemy's retreat more difficult by insisting unduly on this phase of the subject." It will be seen by this that concession means in German eyes defeat. The same newspaper, summing up the late cases of lynch law in the United States, throws them all together, Hazleton, New Orleans and the rest, and remarks that "all this proves that in spite of American civilization the masses in America stand upon the very lowest plane of brutality."

Two very significant cases of clashing between pedagogues and the Government are now occupying the attention of the public. The first is that of Prof. Wilhelm Schiller, one of the most distinguished authorities on schooling in Germany, and up till now at the head of the gymnasium, or high school, at Giessen, in Hesse. Prof. Schiller, whose works on pedagogics are standard, has for a great many years pointed out countless weaknesses in the administration of the schools by the Government, but his criticisms have been taken very little notice of, the authorities limiting themselves to an occasional hint to the Professor that, in their opinion, he was going about other people's business.

Schiller, however, is not the kind of man to be bullied, even by his employers, and he suddenly came out with a series of articles so scathing in their criticism of the methods of the powers that be that he has been suspended from his position as Director of the Giessen High School, and will be disciplined by the Hessian Ministry of Culture. Schiller has become all at once a most popular figure, and the sympathies of the whole people are undoubtedly with him in his contest with red tape, old fogyism, and tyranny.

A PROFESSOR'S POLITICS.

The other case is the latest phase of the celebrated "Arons law" affair. It will be remembered that Dr. Arons, a "privatdocent," (licensed, but unsalaried and untitled professor) of mathematical physics at the University of Berlin, long since aroused the hatred of the Prussian authorities, who demanded of the University Senate that Arons should be suspended from his position and deprived of the right to lecture, on account of his notorious political opinions, he being an influential member of the Social-Democratic party. To the honor of the German professors be it recorded that they positively refused to interfere with the ancient and honored academic freedom; no less a man than the historian, Heinrich von Treitschke, though totally opposed to Arons politically, being one of the warmest champions of the "Lehrfreiheit."

The matter was then taken up in both the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet by the leaders of the Conservatives, but without result, so that at length De Bosse, Prussian Minister of Culture, determined to take the matter wholly out of the hands of the too independent professors, and succeeded in getting a special bill through the Diet making an end of the so-called "lack of legal status" of the university teachers, and rendering them responsible to the State authorities. This is the celebrated "Lex Arons," by virtue of which Dr. Arons has been cited before a committee of the philosophical faculty of the University of Berlin.

This, of course, was hardly more than a farce, for everybody knew that this committee would acquit the teacher without the slightest hesitation. This actually occurred on last Saturday, and now the matter will be referred by the Government to the next higher jurisdiction in this case the Prussian Minister of State, and unfortunately there can be as little doubt concerning the judgment of this court as about that of the professors. Dr. Arons will be severely disciplined, and in all probability forbidden to teach in a Prussian university or school. It must not be forgotten that he is a teacher of physics and not of history or political economy, in the teaching of which branches his political opinions might be considered to be of influence, such is the progress made by the reactionary movement in the Prussian monarchy.

Dr. Carl Peters, famous for his highly civilized treatment of the African aborigines, hanging having been one of his favorite methods, has just recalled himself to his countrymen by a letter, in which he asknowledges that his charge against the German postal authorities, as having opened and read his private correspondence, was not founded on fact. This reminds me of a little sk

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

It is not only the flat dwellers who may become a race of athletes. There is some danger for the inhabitants of larger establishments if maid servants do not change their ways. A certain estimable family in this city took an outing one day last week. There were guests in the house at the time, and they also took an outing, but, as it happened, in a different direction. It was also the maid's day out, and to prevent any difficulty on the part of the guests should they chance to return first a key of the house was given to them. Now, the maid was a careful young woman, and she thought thoughts to herself before she departed.

"I have heard a good deal about burglaries," she soliloquized, "and I shouldn't like to have burglars get into this house while the people are away, to say nothing of the creepy sensation it gives one to go up stairs to bed at night if the house has been left without being securely fastened. There's nothing like a bolt to keep burglars out," she continued, "and I will just slip the one to the front door and go out by the area door. That'll feaze 'em if they try to get in. There can't a soul budge that strong bolt."

Unfortunately this last remark was entirely true. The guests discovered it when they came home, and after many unsuccessful efforts with the key decided that something was wrong and sat down on the steps to wait until some one should arrive.

In course of time the family returned. They had taken things quite leisurely, having the comfortable consciousness that their guests were provided for under any circumstances. The first thing to do was to say things, after which relief from the pressure of feelings the man of the house called at the neighbors next door, who fortunately were not out of town, went through their house into the yard, over the fence, broke a window, and got into his own house through the kitchen. Neighbors are some good even in a city, but really all women ought to take up gymnasium work. There is no knowing what emergencies may arise even in the best regulated families.

***

It looks now as if the population of New York was chiefly made up of clergymen. They all seem to have taken their vacations at once and come to the city. There are more of them around than there were red-haired girls a few years ago to match white horses. A great many of them are to be seen in the shopping districts, once in a while with a wife in attendance, but more often without her. The wifeless ones are shopping alone and the others are assisting, and they seem to have a greater knowledge of feminine wearing apparel than might be expected. One of them the other day was in a big department store which makes a special reduction to clergymen, helping a pretty, rosy-cheeked matron select a hat. She had tried one on, but it was not quite satisfactory.

"Haven't you a Rough Rider hat?" asked the man in clerical dress, and the girl went off for something more in accord with clerical tastes. It is just possible that clergymen are only connoisseurs of feminine head wear. The feminine hat has figured so largely in theological discussions recently that it would not be strange if they were confused sometimes with articles of faith.

***

There is a woman in town who in her lifetime has done more writing than sewing. That is not to say that she cannot sew, for she can, but there are some kinds of sewing for which she has not any particular fancy. But the other day a friend leaving town remarked that if during her absence the lady of the pen desired to become the lady of the needle, why there was her sewing machine, and she was welcome to use it as much as she pleased. Now, to many people that would not have seemed a particular favor, but it struck the fancy of the vivacious young woman to whom it was offered as being altogether delightful, and she sat herself down to make things immediately. Boating, bathing, driving—everything paled before the delights of the sewing machine. She made a host of things. The sewing machine almost made things itself, as if by magic. They were so satisfactory that the young woman decided that she would do the one thing that tradition has always said a good wife should do—make her husband a shirt. It was a negligée shirt—it is too much to ask even the most amiable of husbands to wear a home-made bosom shirt in this day and generation. Everything went well until the time came to put in the gussets. Such queer little things to put in the corners of seams! The machine balked at that, and so did the woman.

"What in ever shall I do about these gussets?" she asked her husband finally. Now, if there is anything a good husband does not know he never confesses it, and this one was equal to the occasion.

"Gussets!" he exclaimed, with a familiar but scornful air, "they are relics of barbarism; don't put 'em in."

Only masculine intellect could have settled a difficult question like that in so few words. The young woman was delighted.

"Why, of course," she said, "I never thought of that."

This cleared the way again. The machine is still buzzing along gayly, turning out shirts and all sorts of things, but never anything with a gusset.

***

"When there is a trade union for housewives," Mrs. J. A. Hobson said at the Congress of the International Council of Women in London, "the millennium will not be far off." Mrs. Hobson was talking particularly of the control of the family income by the husband and of many wives who are kept absolutely penniless. These cases are less rare than would seem possible in civilized countries. A New York girl who was married not many years ago is in this position. At home she was the energetic, decided member of the family, and her word was law usually in all matters of importance. She married a wealthy man and lives on a large estate, but with her marriage her independence ceased. Her accounts at the stores are large, and she can buy anything she pleases; but she never has a cent of money. She was out walking one day with members of her family who were visiting her, when one of them suggested making a call which could be done more comfortably by taking the street cars.

"I shall have to walk," said the young woman. "I have no money."

"Never mind," said her sister, "I will pay your fare."

"But I can't ride in the car anyway," said the young matron. "I am never allowed to ride in anything but my own carriage."

She made the call with the others, but she walked to her destination.

***

It is surprising that after all that has been said and written about the aigrette, the cruelty exercised in obtaining it, and the rapidity with which the birds are being exterminated, it should be worn at all, but there is not a noticeable difference in the number to be seen. W. H. D. Haggard, the English Consul at Venezuela, in his Consular report states that the number of the egrets or white herons killed in 1898 was 1,538,738. To obtain 2¼ pounds of the small feathers 870 birds must be killed.

Women wear aigrettes probably on the same principle that a woman announced that she was going to have the skin of the baby lamb for dress trimming. Some one had remonstrated with her, saying that the skin was obtained only by great cruelty to the animals.

"Well," she said, "if I don't get it some one else will, and if I can possibly afford it I shall have it."

***

Two and three times a week there may be seen in Central Park a man and a woman sitting on a bench and talking in a most earnest manner in French. Both appear intensely interested in the subject of conversation, and they do not lose a moment of the time they are together, which is usually about an hour. People who see them wonder sometimes what they can find to talk about that is of such interest that the hottest weather cannot abate it. The explanation is not a strange one. The woman is a French teacher and the man is her pupil, a professional man, who says it is too hot to take lessons in the house this weather.

***

The woman who loves her shirt waist—and most women do—is torn with conflicting emotions with regard to wearing it on the wheel. If it is a pretty pink or blue one, she is sure to rue it if she does. The washwoman gets a good deal of credit for fading shirt waists, but it is Old Sol himself, and without accessories, who is the cause of most of the trouble. That is easy to be seen when a shirt waist that has faded almost white on the outside is nearly as bright a pink on the other as it was when it was new. A sun umbrella of generous size will do a good deal to prevent the damage, but no one carries a sun umbrella on the wheel, and the only way to get around the difficulty is to wear a white waist. And then a white waist shows the least spot of soil, and to have shirt waists laundered is income-breaking.

***

But shirt-waist laundering is not income-making, the laundrymen say. In Minneapolis, with the great increase in the number of shirt waists worn this year, the laundrymen have refused to take them from any but regular customers, and from other cities there are serious complaints. The trouble is that the shirt waist is a difficult thing to iron. It is not like a man's shirt, which is most of it out of sight and unstarched. Every bit of it must be ironed well. It is trimmed with insertion and tucks; there are the stiff cuffs as well, and the bosom of a shirt when it has once become accustomed to being ironed goes pretty much in the right way of its own accord. Piqué, of which many of the shirt waists are made, is particularly difficult to iron, because it must be ironed on the wrong side and ironed perfectly dry. At the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities laundry, where a great deal of work is done for the wealthy people of the borough, they say that where it may take a woman half an hour to iron a shirt, it will take her a full hour to iron a shirt waist. This may not be an exact criterion as to time, for the bureau trains laundresses, and while the quality of the work is of the best, it may not be done as quickly as women who have been a long time in the business could do it. But the proportion of time would be the same, and if the bureau were in the laundry business for the money it would bring in, shirt waists would not be in favor there. The charge is 15, 18, 20 cents, and up for shirt waists. A piqué waist costs 20 cents. All white waists cost more to launder than colored ones, for they show every crease and the slightest mark of the iron, and consequently great care must be exercised. The shirt waist is the most satisfactory garment of Summer wear, but if it is not laundered at home it is an expensive luxury.

***

"How do you think I have been absorbing atmosphere lately?" asked the girl. "No, I am in earnest. Of course I don't mean riding in the open cars. Don't you know you always hear artists talking about atmosphere? They have to have it. They go abroad, not so much to study as to get atmosphere, and I thought perhaps it might be a good thing to apply that principle and get a little for the different things I am doing. I will admit that it was by chance that I first commenced to do my hair up on the leaves of a German calendar, but it occurred to me after I had begun that it was a practical way of getting this atmosphere, and I am not sure but I did get along a bit better with my German. But I finally came to grief, and you would never guess how. No, not with my German, but with my hair. One day I was particularly anxious to have my hair look well, but in the morning when I took out one of my curl papers the lock of hair that was around it was perfectly straight. I couldn't see how it was, because I had done my hair up all alike and this was the only one that went wrong. Now, I never was superstitious, though of course I wouldn't do anything when there was a very bad omen. But what do you think? The piece of the calendar the straight lock was on was for the thirteenth day of the month, and there was a big figure 13 on it. I wouldn't have believed it if it hadn't happened to me, but it just goes to show that thirteen is an unlucky number. Only that one lock of hair straight!"

***

About this time every year the people living at Fort Hamilton have a professional caller—the woman who makes the kissing bonnets. She is the widow, or so she says, of a veteran of the civil war. At each house where she calls she takes a note and asks to have it read. The note states that she is a widow trying to earn her own living, and asks if the people of the house will not make some purchases. The kissing bonnet is the distinctive article among her wares. It is the bonnet that obtained its name in the early days of the country when there was some connection between the strings tied very near the lips of the pretty girl and the kiss she was sure to get from some gallant swain when she wore it. There are other bonnets, plain sun bonnets for most practical use, and pretty muslin ones, besides a stock of pins, needles, and small wares. The merchant is a plainly dressed, respectable looking woman somewhat over sixty, and she usually makes sales at the different places where she calls.

***

The first of the leaflets to be issued by "Our Animal Protective League" is out. It contains a little story of Zou-Zou, a French poodle belonging to Mrs. Myles Standish, the President. It is an interesting little story of how Zou-Zou brought a tramp dog to his mistress one day, a poor, miserable, worn-out little fellow, and asked as plainly as a dog could ask for hospitality for him and showed the utmost delight when the animal was taken in. There are pictures of Zou-Zou, and at the end of the story are a number of hints for members of the league. One of them, which is particularly applicable at this season of the year, reads: "Get people who drive docktailed horses to cover them with fly nets to prevent madness from flies." The leaflets are intended to educate the public in a knowledge of animals and their needs. This first leaflet gives an idea of those to follow. It is everything that it should be typographically, printed on fine paper, with delightful little half-tone illustrations, while the little story of Zou-Zou is charming. The leaflets are sent as they are issued to members, and are sold at 5 cents each and $3 a hundred.

***

Alexander M. Hadden, the cotillion leader, will be known since last Monday night to the children of the east side as the man who downed Lieut. Hobson. It was at a meeting of the Juvenile League of the Department of Street Cleaning that Mr. Hadden was telling the children of the work of "Our Animal Protective League," in which he wished to interest them. There had been considerable noise, incident to a large gathering of children in the hall, and to catch the attention of the audience Mr. Hadden began his remarks with a story. "You all know Lieut. Hobson, all of you girls"—here he stopped a minute, but the little east side belles who were present, if they understood the hesitation, were too dignified to show it—"and boys," he went on. Then he told the children that he had gone to a party one night and Lieut. Hobson was there, and the Lieutenant had been very anxious to have another dance, but Mr. Hadden, who was in charge of the dancing, said: "No, we cannot possibly have another," and so for once he had downed the hero of Santiago.

***

Mrs. Standish has fitted up at her own expense a charming office for the headquarters of "Our Animal Protective League" in the United Charities Building. The walls are in a warm red, there is handsome office furniture, pictures of animals on the walls, and in one corner a diminutive horse not quite as large as a Shetland pony, with a full harness, which is used to illustrate the care of a horse. There are many visitors to the rooms. Small boys who belong to some of its branches come for badges, to introduce new members, or to ask questions concerning what is expected of them as members.

"What should I do," asked one small boy, "if I should see a boy who was beating a dog?"

"Couldn't you persuade him not to?" he was asked.

"I might if he was my size," he answered, "but what should I do if he was bigger than I am?"

He evidently had no idea of using moral suasion.

WHY CATS WASH AFTER EATING.

You may have noticed, little friends,
That cats don't wash their faces
Before they eat, as children do,
In all good Christian places.

Well, years ago, a famous cat,
The pangs of hunger feeling,
Had chanced to catch a fine young mouse,
Who said, as he ceased squealing:

"All genteel folks their faces wash
Before they think of eating!"
And, wishing to be thought well-bred,
Puss heeded his entreating.

But when she raised her paw to wash,
Chance for escape affording,
The sly young mouse said his good-bye,
Without respect to wording.

A feline council met that day,
And passed in solemn meeting,
A law forbidding any cat,
To wash till after eating.

—The Outlook.

THE BABY PROTESTS.

"It is just a howling shame," sobbed the east side baby, which was professionally bathed at the Oliver and Henry Streets vacation school the other day, as an object lesson for little maidens who have small brothers and sisters to care for. "Yes, it's a howling shame," went on the baby. "That's just the way it is with those women; give them an inch and they take an ell. I call it an imposition to make a man take a bath when he doesn't want to.

"Then to take advantage of a little fellow who couldn't help himself! Just wait until I am twenty-one instead of only half of one, and I guess they'll treat me with consideration. That is the trouble with a woman doctor. She thinks if she puts you into a bath it's all right. I wouldn't have minded if it had been for my benefit or if they had asked me about it first. I'm just as much of a philanthropist as anybody. Just wait until I get older and they'll see whether I'll vote for 'em or not.

"And to think that a feller's mother'd stand round and aid and abet, smiling all the time as if it was a good joke. That's the way with mothers. I haven't anything to complain of in regard to their intentions, but I say they're weak—yes, Sir, they're weak. Just say to the baby: 'Pitty baby, pitty baby,' and then you have a mother that's about as much good as a piece of putty as far as consideration for a baby's feelings go. That's the way it was this time. They took me around to school, and of course I didn't know where I was going, and I just thought it was a party or something, and perhaps there would be a piece of watermelon or a nice juicy green apple for me, and I laughed all the way over and jumped up and down in my mother's arms.

"Then they took me in and began to undress me. Well, I didn't mind that either. I don't wear very many clothes, anyway, when I am at home, and I don't care whether I wear any or not in hot weather. So I just kicked and screamed with delight with everything they took off. And certainly they did say very pleasant things.

"'Ain't he sweet?' said one little girl.

"'He's just a little chunk of sugar,' said another.

"'I never saw a prettier baby,' said the woman doctor, and my mother looked as happy as anything and I kicked and crowed for all I was worth.

"Then they would take me one at a time and lift me up and down. First the doctor did this, then a little girl took me and lifted me and down, and then another, and I thought it was all fun alive. I was just as cool as a cucumber, and if I only had a cucumber to nibble on I should have been as happy as anything. People jump me up and down at home sometimes when they feel good-natured and I like it. I thought it was very nice of those little girls to try to amuse me. That was until I found out what it was all for. What do you suppose?

"Why it seems those great girls didn't know enough to put a baby into a bathtub and they were just practicing on me, and all the time I was over a great tub of water and I might have splashed in just as easily as not. They did put me in afterward, and that was the way I knew.

"And I couldn't say a single word! But I howled! Didn't I, though! I wonder they didn't hear me up at the Prevention of Cruelty to Children rooms. It was such a reaction, after I thought I had been having a good time and that it was a party.

"Then, the water was so cold it made me shiver. No, I don't know. Maybe it was hot. Anyway, it was some way that I didn't like it, and it was just as wet as it could be. I howled and howled and howled. I thought to myself that I would just howl the rest of the day and see how they would like it. But then I had to stop. That's the trouble with being a baby—just as you are in the way of getting your rights you go off to sleep, and by the time you are awake you have forgotten all about it.

"That was the way it was this time. I don't think it was very good water they used, it gave me such a drowsy sensation. I had my mind made up to howl, but some way the howls kept coming weaker and weaker and my eyes kept going shut, and I heard that woman doctor say:

"'Now, take him out and get him to sleep.'

"They couldn't if I hadn't been going to sleep anyway, and I suppose they thought they did it all themselves.

"Oh, dear! Oh-h-h-h-h, dear! It makes me just yawn to think of it. But I do say—what was it I was talking about?—oh, yes, about going to sleep. Oh, dear, I do feel so sleepy! Babies have more character than people think if they could only keep awake long enough to show it.

"Oh-h-h-h-h-h, dear! I can't help yawning! But I do think it's—just—too—mean—to—to—to drug the water that a little baby's washed in."

HOUSEKEEPER'S REMINDERS.

In spite of the fact that this is a month without an R, the little oysters that are to be found along the shore, oysters that because of their size the fishermen disdain, are delicious steamed. To serve, they should be taken from their shells and reheated with a little butter, pepper, and salt and the little of the juice that can be saved in the shells. There is nothing more delicious for a luncheon dish. The oysters will not be more than an inch long, tender, and delicately flavored.

***

The woman who went down to Canarsie the other day crabbing took with her a genuine old-fashioned sunbonnet. There is nothing better for fishing, for it is soft and stays in place in spite of the breezes, and it protects the neck from the sun. "But if I had not had a sunbonnet with me I should have made one," said the woman. "All you have to do is to take a newspaper and fold it half size. Then turn back the full length of the paper to make a little finish at the edge and put this on your head, drawing it down around your face. Turn up the lower edges of the paper and pin them together in the back of the neck, and you have a good sunbonnet something in the style of that of the Breton peasant woman."

***

The housekeeper who in a case of emergency wishes a substitute for cream for her coffee beats the yolk of an egg with one tablespoonful of cold water. She then heats sufficient milk for six people and pours it over the egg, stirring constantly and also stirring while the hot coffee is added.

***

A delicious maple sugar cake that an old housekeeper makes takes one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, three eggs, the whites of two removed. Add lastly one and a half cup of flour, in which one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder has been stirred. It will make two long cakes. For the filling, take enough maple sugar to make a cupful when it has been melted on the stove, with as little water as possible, and the whites of the two eggs beaten stiff, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Pour the maple sugar on the eggs hot, and beat all together until cool enough to spread. Spread on one cake for filling, place the other on it, and frost with the remainder of the maple sugar mixture.

***

An appetizing dish for breakfast these warm mornings, and one that the woman who is doing light housekeeping can make in the chafing dish, is dried beef with eggs. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in the chafing dish with two gills of milk or cream, and a quarter of a pound of dried beef torn into small pieces. Let it simmer for about ten minutes and stir in rapidly three eggs, serving as soon as the eggs are set. It is also very good with the beef put in with the butter in the chafing dish before the milk is added, and crisped a little. The milk is put in later, and the eggs as soon as it is hot.

***

Cherry rum, which is so excellent for medicinal purposes, is improved if blackberries are added. A peck of wild cherries should be soaked for twenty-four hours in cold water. Then put in a demijohn, add two pounds of brown sugar, two quarts of blackberries, and a gallon of best New England rum. If well corked the older it is the better.

***

Japanese breakfast cakes are simple and good. A pint and a half of flour must be used with one pint of cold water, one egg, and salt. Bake in gem pans. The secret of success is to have a hot oven.

***

A simple way of preparing East Indian curry is to try out a large slice of fat, salt pork, and add to the fat a pint of boiling water. Stir in smoothly two tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of curry powder, and a little salt. Let it boil up once, and add the meat already cooked and cut into small pieces—chicken or pork are best. Cover and let stand on the back of the range to simmer a short time. Have rice nicely cooked, white and dry, arrange on the dish, pour the curry in the centre, and serve very hot.

***

Another more elaborate receipt has three-quarters of a cup of butter put on to brown with two large onions cut fine. They must be stirred until thoroughly brown. Then put on a three-pound chicken cut in small pieces, one heaping tablespoonful of curry powder, three tomatoes—or a cup of canned tomatoes can be used at another season of the year—a little salt. Stir well, cover tightly, and simmer an hour, stirring occasionally. Add then a cup of milk, boil up once, and serve. Pork can be used in place of the butter.

***

When corn is cheap and good a corn soup makes an agreeable change in the daily bill of fare. Cut the corn from twelve ears. Boil the cops in two quarts of water until the sweetness is extracted, remove them and put in the corn, which should be boiled about forty minutes. Then add one quart of milk, two pounded crackers, butter size of an egg, pepper and salt to taste. Let it come to a boil again, take from the fire and strain. A corn chowder is made exactly like clam chowder, browning dice of fat salt pork and chopped onion in the bottom of the kettle. The corn is put in last and boiled only a few minutes.

***

The most delicate and delicious of corn cakes an old cook makes with "a little of this and a little of that," after the manner of old cooks, but any good cook can make them. The kernels of several ears of raw corn are cut through with a sharp knife. The corn is scraped down, with the inside of each kernel being taken out, while the outer skin is left on the cob. When there is enough of this to make the number of cakes desired, one egg—unless the amount used is very large—and enough flour to hold the mixture together is stirred in and the cakes are fried on a hot, well-greased griddle. They are very delicate, and can be used as an entrée for dinner or for breakfast.

***

A Nantucket fish chowder is made from one pound of haddock, six potatoes sliced, three onions cut fine, three slices of pork, one pint of water, boiling; one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of sugar; salt and pepper to taste. Fry the pork; then take out and fry the onions; put in potatoes with the fish on top, and add the water. Let it cook until the fish separates from the bones; then add the milk and let the chowder come to a boil again. Add two teaspoonfuls of flour and wet with milk, and after boiling up again serve hot.

HER SWEETHEART.

The man I love? Well, rather small;
(But stature doesn't count at all;)
He's a dear!
Hair as golden as the sun;
Fair as you e'er looked upon;
Eyes of blue, and full of fun,
And good cheer.

He's the only man I know
Who can touch my heartstrings so
Tenderly;
When he's with me all is bright,
Every shadow turns to light;
If he's absent life's a blight
Then, to me.

Strange to say I love him best
When in overalls he's dressed,
For his play;
I am just as proud of him
If his purse is rather slim,
For he's sweet, and neat, and trim
Every day.

He's the idol of my heart,
(And my secret I'll impart
Just for fun!)
In my love he holds high rank,
Without him earth would be a blank;
He's two years old; his name is Frank;
He's my son.

—From Colorado Springs Gazette.

CANNOT ASPIRE TO HER HAND.

Breaches of Manners That Will Debar a Man from Becoming This Practical Girl's Husband.

Two years ago a New York girl was graduated from an interior school. Two weeks after she was on her way across the water. The family remained away one year. On their return they went to Bar Harbor, Newport, and put in a few weeks at old Nantucket. The town house was opened last Winter. The season was successful. The young woman had every attention which a socially ambitious young woman desires. She had two offers of marriage and refused both.

This year she stays at home, from preference. Her people are scattered. Some are in Europe; some up the New England coast. The girl is the mistress of the home. She is there by reason of a compact. Her folks want her to marry. With a handful of common sense—some women have that much—she said:

"You have educated me in books and in society. Let me alone for six months. Let me be housekeeper that long, on my own judgment and responsibility. Let me go to bed, once in a while, tired from worry of household cares. Let me jaw the man who does the ordering, and the cook, and come in contact with the annoyances of a home. Then I will consider the marriage question."

Practical? Rather. Perhaps too much so for a man until the man discovers that he doesn't want to live on much.

When she told me about her plan, she asked: "What do you think of it?"

"What do you expect to find out about a husband until you have one?" I answered. "You will break yourself in on housekeeping, but the great problem will remain in the box."

"I suppose you are like that blessed mother of mine," she answered, "who, notwithstanding the admitted fact that she has the ideal husband, bless his old heart, holds to the homely household maxim that the short cut to a man's better nature is by way of the palate. My blessed mother says it in fewer words."

As I had to say something, I offered this, looking wise:

"The bread and water hypothesis is an ante-nuptial dream. When the pair strike the home course the man is the first to suggest a change of menu."

"You cannot expect me to debate this proposition," was her reply. "But why do women wait until they are yoked before they try to fathom a man's nature? Or, to put it another way, why does a woman content herself with knowing a man as she finds him in a drawing room? Let me tell you," she said, as she drew so nigh to me that her hand lay on mine, "what I am going to do. I am going to make an observation tour. In fact, I have begun. I shall know more as I see more, of course. Thus far I have contented myself with looking at some simple things—simple and, maybe, stale, from the pedestal of men, but full of meaning to a woman.

"I boarded an express train at Ninety-third Street the other morning at 8 o'clock. You know that's a business man's train, but the term is not construed literally. Some women are business men, necessarily, though, I think. I was the only woman in the car. Every man was obliviously seated. I clung to a strap until the train stopped at Rector Street.

"Now, mind you, if that had occurred on a street car, between 5 and 6 P. M., I would have been as charitable as custom dictates. But this strap ride on a morning express of the elevated was in the beginning of the day, and I was the one lone, conspicuous creature in petticoats to be left hung up. I repeated the trip nearly a dozen times, and every time I had the same experience. A young woman who has to go to business in Malden Lane six mornings in the week, and who takes the express, so that she may thereby sleep five minutes later, tells me that in eighteen months she has had one seat offered her on this train. I would rather be the oldest maid in the United States than marry a man who would not offer a woman a seat under the circumstances I have mentioned.

"Here are a few more under the ban. I will call them off briefly and you can put them down:

"Man who smokes a cigar on an open car unless he has one of the three rear seats. New York is the only city in this country that doesn't enforce this rule.

"Man who can't wait until he gets out of a theatre before lighting up.

"Man who thinks he ought to be excused for smoking when he is driving with a woman.

"Man who talks back to a waiter in a café when the man is accompanied by a woman. No excuse for it. Report him to the boss.

"Man who insists upon a woman drinking.

"Man who puts up his feet on the seat in front of him, wherever it may be; also, the man who spreads his legs so as to occupy room enough for two.

"Man who thinks he has a license to say 'damn' in the presence of women.

"Man who nudges in the crowd on the walk; man who splits—excuse the stub-toed Anglo-Saxon word—anywhere.

"I was in Central Park the other day, and a nurse overturned the baby cart. A man who saw the accident laughed, walked on, and did nothing else. I have him on the list, along with that class of men who are only polite to their equals or superiors.

"No, I am not looking for a model, or paragon, or something with wings. And maybe I shall find myself alone some day matching my wrinkles with the sere and yellow of a blasted tree. It will be some comfort, I think now, to know that I made my own wrinkles. To know that I grew old alone, and was not hounded to it."

And yet this young woman is not cynical, or disappointed, or hypercritical. The man who gets her will be lucky.

AMY GRIDLEY AYER.

HUMILIATION AND TRIUMPH.

Yes 'um; me heart was mose done bruk when me white familee, dem as I had knowed thru' five generashuns, an had knowed mine, dey pulls up stakes an' come Norf. 'Twasn't no use. Me and me ole man jess obleeged ter foller dey track. When yer pitches inter de world fight, yer jess have ter roll up you sleeve, an' hang all de wash on de same close line. Me soul it was most wrench out, fo' de time of tribulashun done come. I didn't say nuffin'. We jus' sole out our pore belongings, an' de fuss ting you knows we was Norf, an' I comes in an' sees my Miss an' dem blessed chillums in dey new home, an' it was so pore I jess bite my lip to keep de tear from streamin' down me face.

Bimeby my Miss she straiten out tings. She keeps a bodin' house, an' I want to be her sarvint, but she say "No." But," says I, "if dose chillun sick, nor fire nor water keep me away." And den my Miss she cry, an' I kiss her hand, for I knowed she'd call me to her.

What, me afeered? What you tuck me fo'? Jess you pitch me anywheres, an' I can scrambul. Doan yo' understand dat dose white folk teach me t'ings so dat ter do the work the greatest one was jus' bred in de bone? Dey wasn't no task settering folk. Dey teached me never to lie—but to tell the truf, de whole everlastin', untwistiverus, (unequivocal?) truf, an' not to be stuck up, nuther. Never to do no backslidin' and mo dan dat, what's his'n isn't yourn, from a gold five-dollar piece down to a pen husk, an' den sumfin' else, to bear your lots wid humilitee, an' mebbe dat's zactly whar I doan get perfec'.

De's lots of stuck-up niggars Norf, mos' special dem heddycated ones, dem as kin read de signs along of the street, an' de's own handwritin'. De's heddycated, su'ly, only dis, dey wasn't heddycated wid well brought-up gentlemen and ladies as I be, whar yo' know'd yo' place, jess as my white people know'd thern.

Well, my Miss an' de chillum get along prime. Bless yer, I beent no grum'ler, an' I fine myself adoing fairlee, too. What wid cookin' dinners, yer can't tech me when terrapin or canvasback is mention, an' awashin' fine close an' a tidyin' t'ings in general—dis here ole woman mak' money, an' what's mo', she save it.

Den it jess so happen a sweet ole lady of de bestest blood, as had a big house in one of dem avenoos, she take a big likin' to me. She have confidence in me an' my ole man, an' all of a suddint she got to leave for Yarrup—sick darter thar—an' she axe me keep her house for her, an' she leave me an' my ole man in charge until she come back, mebbe in two month.

Dere we was in charge, an' one night a burglus he broke in—he did—an' I hearn him, an' I creeps quiet like a cat an' I ketches him, and I was that mad I jess lif him off his feet an' drop him a flite o' stairs, an' my ole man meet him bottom of landin' an' give de burgula a crack on de head wid a big stick, as one of the gentlemens of de house have lef in the umbrelstand, and de policeman he come an' catches dat burguls an' we takes outn his pocket sixteen teaspoon an' a soup ladle, an' so we didn't lost nuffin, 'cepting a pain of glass he done smash an' de stair cloth what was bloody, but I wash dat out, an' de police Captain he say we was jess true grit people. Skeered! Whaffer I skeer? Wasn't me an' my ole man put thar to keep good watch over dat lady's house? De ole man! De Lord's truf, he comed out better dan I thought he woulder, case he allers was a bit of a swangerer, (swaggerer.)

When mistress come back we was greater frens than ever, an' I live wid her on an' off, an' when death come to her I was arounder her bedside, an' she speak my name wid her las' bref. An' dat ole fren, God bless her, she gone straight to heaven.

Den her darter take her mother place, an' she like me an treat same as her ma. An' I come in an' I go out of dat house mo's every day on her business, 'cause I had my own pore home and de ole man to 'tend to. Wal, one day I had been mighty busy for dat young lady. Just a week I had to dust up dat brittle stuff dey calls bricks an' bats in the etageries in de parlors, which nobody was allowed to tetch but me, an' I allers was kind of nervous when I done dat, an' so far I hadn't never bruk nuffin. De job was done, when one of de helps tell me, "Yo' come down to dinner." She was kind of sassy an' top-lofty, one of des yere snifferers. I goes to the servants' dinner room, and, sure enough, dar was my dinner sot. De beef it look jucy, de potato meely, de puddin' sweet, but it was all sot out on a piece of newspaper. Dat newspaper was my humiliashun. Mebbe you tinks I'm an' ole fool? But neider dat beef nor any on the vittles taste good. Dey mos' sicken me. I says to meself, 'You buss-proud ole nigger. Thank God for all his mercies! but that newspaper dinner just stick in my craw.

I jess play wid my knife an' fork an' done make no rumpus. Dat gall what was a fussin' roun' de dinin' room had on a white cap wid long steamers, an' dey was a flutterin' til dey mos' make me dizzy, an' dat newspaper kivver on dat table pisin me.

"It'll all come right some day," says I as I was getting up widout tasting a mossel.

Jess den in comes into the servants' dinin' room my ole mistress' darter. There was me, half done git up. She must have seed de melancholic in my face, for I'se got a fool face anyway, and looks mostly jess as I feels. Den Miss she spots dat newspaper table kiver at onst, an' her eyes jess flash fire.

Was there a fuss? You had better believe it. Dat new gall wid de white streamers, she catch it heavy—an' now she flutter for true.

"What!" say de lady, "me dear old friend, whose services honor me, who stood by my mother's death bed, treated with disrespect!" Then wid her own hands all of a tremble, she jerk off dat newspaper—and smash go a dish—an' she run herself to de pantry, an' she yank out one of her bestest damask tea cloths, with her name branded on it, an' she spread dat out on de table wid her own hand, and she took her seat on one side of the table an' she had me set on de udder one, an' says she: "Now you and I will eat together, an' use got to fergive my negligence."

"Please, Miss," says I, "I doan get mad wid de gall wid dem white streamers. She didn't mean nuffin', only her broughten up wasn't de same as yours or mine."

Me manners is fair, I'm believe, seein' dat my father and grandfather was butlers, an' dey had whacked into me what was decent table ways, but I felt kinder mean, all de same, a eatin' with my betters, and mebbe dat circumstance jess take off de sawedge of me hunger. Mebbe it teach dat gall wid de white streamers a lesson, and mebbe it teach me one, too, dat dese here triumpherers is jest as likely as anybody else to stumble inter de pitfalls, and get dey cocks combs cut."

PAPA'S DAY DREAM.

She has gone, with twenty trunks, down to the sea,
She has gone and left the hired girl and me—
Gone and taken Sue and May
Seven hundred miles away,
Where the salty breeze is blowing fresh and free.

She is happy where the bounding billows play,
Flinging money I have had to earn away.
She is choosing other's sons
For my darling little ones—
Ah, the younger of them's twenty-six today!

She has gone, with twenty trunks, down to the sea
To try to find two sons-in-law for me,
And while I labor here
I am pestered with a fear
From which I vainly struggle to be free.

She is far away beside the ocean blue,
With the darlings that we live for, May and Sue—
O when they quit the shore
Shall I have to toil for four
Instead of merely working on for two?

—S. E. KISER in Chicago Times-Herald.

THE ART OF WRITING "ADS."

A Barnard College Girl Graduate Tells of the Lucrative Work of Describing Merchandise.

"Who says that I cannot write for the best New York papers?" says the college girl in New York, sending a letter home, triumphantly to her mother. "And they never change a word or cut out a line, and nothing is ever sent back."

That sounds like a big boast, for the college girl has not been out of college very long, and she is not old enough to have written very many years for anything, even though she can write "B. A." after her name. But it is all true, and nothing she writes is ever changed after it goes to the papers, and, while she is a daily contributor to most of the daily papers, nothing ever comes back. She is in the somewhat unique business, for a woman, of writing advertisements for one of the biggest department stores in New York.

"The college girls think it is the funniest thing in the world that I am doing anything so businesslike," says the girl herself in talking about her business, "for my tendencies were all in an opposite direction when I was at college, and I was the class poet. At the class day exercises I was presented with a book of labor statistics as suitable reading matter to keep down my aspiring tendencies."

She is a Barnard College girl, this young woman who writes advertisements, and she took her degree at college as late as 1898. Then, as she was ambitious, when she went back to her home in New Orleans she decided to put her talents to immediate use, and she undertook something that was in line with her special inclinations, and lectured for a time upon the Victorian poets. But in the Winter she came back to New York to look for wider fields for work, and to persuade her mother and sister to join her in the metropolis if she proved a successful business or professional woman.

She had some good friends in the city and she began tutoring, teaching literature chiefly, but also history, psychology, and political economy, besides writing a little. But tutoring is very much like the little girl of the classics, the little girl with the curl, who when she was good was very good indeed, but when she was bad she was horrid. Tutoring was good when there was any one to tutor, but when wealthy pupils would have the grip or feel the need of a change of climate and a trip to Florida or a longer one to Europe it was not as satisfactory, and some one proposed to the girl that she try something in the line of advertising. At college she had done a good deal in the way of getting up posters and parodying street signs. So a good friend gave her a card to the resident partner of the big firm where she is now. She didn't think very seriously of the business, and as she called twice and the partner was away she gave it up.

Then one day she was in the store with a number of classmates buying a wedding present for a chum. She had an old pocket-book that she had not used for some time, and in it she found by chance the card of introduction to the resident partner.

"Just wait for me a few minutes, girls," she said, "and I will go up stairs and see if he is in. I have the card, and it is just as well to use it."

The partner was in, and he sent her to the head of the advertisement department.

"You seem to think that advertising is merely a lark," said that gentleman. "It is 1 o'clock now; you come back again at 3 and try it, and see what you think of it then."

That sounded businesslike and the girl was charmed. She went out and bought up all the morning papers, and between the time of her leaving and going back again she studied the advertisements of that house carefully. Then she went back at 3 o'clock and she has been writing advertisements ever since and likes it thoroughly.

"I don't think there could be anything that gives you such a sense of power as this work," she says. "There is a certain counter in the store and you see the goods standing on it, and no one looking at them or only one or two people occasionally. Then you write an advertisement, it goes into one of the papers, and the next time you see the counter it is black with people. I don't believe there is any way that you reach the people so quickly or see the results of your work so soon.

"I don't know but I might be too conscientious to do the work everywhere, and one of the things that we have to fight against here is the misstatements of goods made in other stores, for we try to make people understand that everything we advertise is exactly as we state it.

"The buyers in the different departments of course wish their goods advertised, and they send slips of paper up to us with special things noted and the reductions that they have made in the prices. If the goods are large we go down and see them, and if they are small they are sent up to us. If after an advertisement there are not immediate results we know that we are to blame. Either the advertisement was not attractively written or the statements were not accurate, and that is our fault, for that is one of the things we must make sure about.

"There is as much art in writing an advertisement as in writing a story, and much in the same way. The heading in the first place must be attractive. There is a little heading for each line of goods with the story following. If the heading is interesting enough to attract attention then the rest of the story is read, and that must be also attractive as well as convincing. Then the results come quickly."

In the store where the Barnard College girl is employed there is a regular little printing office, a composing room that has the air of a professional establishment, where the advertisements are all set up and the proof corrected before they are sent out to the different papers.

A great many things are brought to bear upon the writing of the advertisements. In cold stormy weather light Summer goods are not advertised, but golf capes come to the fore and household goods. Everything has to be up to date and in accord with the times. There is no special line of woman's work in the advertising business, though naturally the women's gowns are written up by the college girl, and things pertaining especially to men the man who is her colleague and the other assistant of the head of the department attends to. Advertisement writing is profitable work, and there is a future

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Inquest.

Not labor kills us; no, nor joy;
The incredulity and frown,
The interference and annoy,
The small attritions wear us down.

The little gnat-like buzzings shrill,
The hurdy-gurdies of the street,
The common curses of the will—
These wrap the cerements round our feet.

And more than all, the look askance
Of loving souls that cannot gauge
The numbing touch of circumstance,
The heavy toll of heritage.

It is not Death, but Life that slays;
The night less mountainously lies
Upon our lids, than foolish day's
Importunate futilities!
—From "The Alhambra and Other Poems," F. B. Money Coutts.

Gen. Gordan and Lord Kitchener.

Malcolm MacColl in The Spectator.

Gordon sent his armed steamers up and down the Nile smashing the waterwheels of the natives; in other words, making the cultivation of their fields impossible, and thereby exposing men, women, and children to starvation. I do not presume to pass judgment on Gordon for this; but I say without hesitation that it was "far more questionable" than Lord Kitchener's treatment of the Mahdi's tomb and remains.

During Gordon's first Governorship of the Soudan he was impressed by the contempt for death shown by the native Mohammedans. They would not accept defeat, and this caused great waste of life on both sides. The only thing that cowed the Mohammedan Scudanese was the presence of cannibals among their enemies; for they believed that for bodies thus disposed of there could be no resurrection, and Paradise would therefore be forfeited even by Moslems dying in battle against infidels. Gordon therefore, in the interest of humanity, engaged a cannibal tribe as auxiliaries; and the result was the collapse of his enemies. Canon Ainger will remember a dinner party on board a dahabeah at Assouan some five Winters ago, where this episode in Gordon's life caused an animated discussion. Good men and women took opposite sides. I think Gordon's good intentions did not justify his action; but persons whose opinion I would carry more weight than mine thought otherwise. But few, I think, will deny that Gordon's conduct in this matter was "far more questionable" than Lord Kitchener's.

Ether Waves.

From Lippincott's.

From the purely scientific side, however, the phenoména of wireless telegraphy are most marvelous. They show us that this remarkable medium, the ether, which encompasses us about on every side, penetrating the densest as well as the rarest forms of matter, and filling the whole of celestial space, is in a state of endless disturbance, crossed and recrossed by waves in infinite variety. In his address on the "Six Gateways of Knowledge," Lord Kelvin has called attention to the "vast gap between four hundred vibrations per second, the sound of a rather high tenor voice, and four hundred million millions per second, the number of vibrations corresponding to dull red light, and therefore the lowest rate in the spectrum." But now that Hertz has given us ether waves millions of miles long, how enormously has this range been widened? Within this range there is room for twenty senses in place of five, each equal in range to those we have at present. And if each should reveal to us as much as does the eye, what an amazing wealth of knowledge would be ours. Indeed, Lodge has suggested an electrical theory of vision based on coherer action. But why may not these Hertz an waves have been already utilized by our organism?

We are told that the day that Gen. Gordon was killed at Khartoum the people in the streets and bazaars of Cairo knew of it, though the distance in a direct line is a thousand miles, and no telegraph connects these cities. And a British officer in Afghanistan narrates that information of the intended movement of troops during the war at distances fifty or one hundred miles away was known to the natives at these points almost immediately, though no signaling of any sort could be detected. What worlds of possible sensation lie all about us in these ether waves, and when these are fully recognized, with what tremendous capabilities will the human race be endowed! In the eloquent words of Tyndall, "The air about us may be full of heaven's hallelujahs, while we hear only the feeble whisper of our own prayers."

Haitian Conservatism.

From Harper's Magazine.

The Haitian is a wonderful example of conservatism. What was, must be right. A few years ago the town of Port de Paix, owing to an unexpected progressive spirit on the part of the Government, constructed some fine water works. The town was well piped, with hydrants at short distances on all the streets. Decorative fountains were placed in the squares, drinking places for man and beast everywhere. The natives, as usual, took not the slightest interest in this important and necessary undertaking. At last, when completed, in accordance with the custom of the country, the water system was opened with a series of fêtes. The whole section of the country had a hilarious holiday—balls, processions, cockfights, &c. When these were all over the natives came to the conclusion that the water works must have been built to give an excuse for them, and the water works were no longer of any service, so they promptly smashed the whole system and returned to carting the city's water from the distant river by ox teams. Now they tie their animals to the hydrants, fall over the fragments of the pipes scattered round the streets, and are happy.

Russian Monastic Institutions.

From The Architectural World.

The very reason of their existence was in different forms of superstition, of course, but the root idea of all was retirement from society, in seauch of some ideal life which society could furnish, and which they believed could be attained by different forms of self-abnegation. Poverty, chastity, obedience, seclusion, perpetual adoration, study, and prayer, these were the ideals, but the results of centuries showed the frailty of human nature.

Poverty gave way to an itching palm and a disregard to the rights of others, as exemplified by the idea that the world owed them a living. Such severe aceticism also led to all kinds of abuses which ran from the ravings of a naked monk, forever bearing a heavy chain, (as is the case of Basil of Russia,) to the austerity of such idiots as Simeon, a Syrian monk, who spent years on the summit of a column sixty feet high. Comments, to be sure, record the fact that these actions gave rise to strong objections from the brother hermits themselves, one of the writers remarking in regard to the former: "Of this kind there are not many, because it is a very hard and cold profession to go naked in Russia, especially in Winter."

The Katipunan.

From Harper's Magazine.

The rich natives who had become Masons in Spain formed Masonic lodges when they returned to Manila. Their history is preserved by those writers who find in Masonry the key of all iniquities. There is even an awful tale of a female lodge in operation in Manila. Doubtless these lodges were more or less given to political intrigue, as in other countries where Masonry is under the ban of authority and religion, but they had no definite political programme. In 1892 rich and intellectual natives returning from Spain organized the Liga Filipina to promote educational and industrial progress with a view to national regeneration and ultimate liberation. This association did not long survive repressive measures, and its influence was captured by a rival, the Katipunan, which was conducted by the ignorant and obscure for the same avowed purposes as the Liga Filipina. Its crude ritual enforced the drawing of blood from the arm for use in signing the rolls. This pledge of brotherhood is based on notions current throughout the primitive world. Magellan and Legaspi had mingled blood and wine to drink pledges of alliance with Filipino chiefs and tribes. The Japanese drop blood into the seal of sacred pledges. Between these rites lay the form of the Katipunan, which has been denounced as cannibalistic by every Spanish chronicler. Thousands have been imprisoned and hundreds shot because their arms bore the scar of initiation.

The growth of the Katipunan order was rapid. Tens of thousands were added to its rolls during the three years preceding the outbreak.

Coventry Patmore.

From The Catholic World Magazine.

Patmore in quite another fashion has unearthed from the tomb our ancient glories, and taught us that the blood of saints flows in our veins; that that spiritual power is not to be disregarded which created the poetry, architecture, painting, and sculpture of mediaeval Europe. We have no details of Patmore's conversion to Catholicism, but it is easy to see how the aestheticism of that religion could provoke from him not only love but obedience. Yet he was philosopher enough to know that culture is but a faint manifestation of the high spirit that dwells within—that beauty is but the splendor of the true.

Patmore's second wife relieved him of all financial difficulties, and some have said that it was she who made him a Catholic. This cannot be true, for his mystical aspirations had already and unconsciously made him a Catholic. He was of too independent and candid a mind to be influenced either by Puritanism because his first wife was a Puritan, or by Catholicism because his second wife was a Catholic. Yet it would be wrong to deny that these women must have indirectly mellowed his heart and soul—how could so susceptible a character as his resist them? Father Cardella, the Italian Jesuit, who is known as being something of a philosopher and theologian, is rumored to have said, after meeting with Patmore in Rome, that he was Catholicism itself before he was received formally into the Church.

Chinese Bound Feet.

From Intimate China. By Mrs. A. Little.

The Chinese saying is, "For each pair of bound feet there has been a whole Kang, or big bath, full of tears"; and they say that one girl out of ten dies of foot-binding or of its after effects. When I quoted this to the Italian Mother Superior at Hankow, who has for years been head of the great Girl School and Foundling Establishment there, she said, with tears in her eyes: "Oh, no, no! that may be true of the coast towns." I thought she was going to say it would be a gross exaggeration in Central China; but to my horror she went on: "But more here—more—more."

Letter to Sir H. M. Stanley.

From The London Standard.

This is a literal translation of a letter from a Uganda chief to the distinguished explorer:

To my much beloved of great honor, and, Sir, my father in much love, Chief Stanley, who has honor, thanks for my letter which you wrote to me on Dec. 17, 1898, as you had just got off your bed. Sir, that—to rise from your bed on two occasions to write to me—makes your love to me apparent. Well, Sir, thanks for telling me the many works which you do. Sir, well done, because it is the trouble taken by the parent that makes the child fat." Because it is the care taken by England which delivers us Baganda, and the other lands guarded by England.

Well, then, my great friend, and father in very much love, salute for me Mrs. Stanley, my mother, and my little brother, Denzil, and the other children. My wife, Elizabeth Kidilo, and the children of my brother, and my people salute you. Salute your wife and children for us. Well may the Lord make the light of His countenance shine on you. Again, Sir, farewell, I, your favorite child, Zakaria Kizito, Kangao, Regent, Uganda.

In the Fall Afternoon.

There's a burnish of fine scarlet on the pear
that drops to-day,
Now the glory of the ripe and rich Autumnal noons has come;
The peach is overmellow, and the apple bends the spray,
And there's honey, yes, there's honey in the purple of the plum!

With dust upon the drooping of his gold and azure wings
The butterfly clings loosely where the last flowers flame and shine;
Down the dusk of lonely garden-aisles the yellow leaf still clings,
And the grape upon the trellis is bursting with its wine.

There's bloom upon the mountain, and there's mist upon the stream,
There's a light burns low in heaven that never shone before;
We sing softly with low voices in a slow and waking dream,
While far off the br aker feathers in dull music up the shore.

But by fitful flow and falling there blows a boding breath,
A wind that steals from spaces of unknown and nameless chill,
And it wraps about our dreaming a darker dream of death,
And takes the singing from the lip and makes the music still!
—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Bazar.

How the Cat Was Created.

From "Usi et Castumi Abruzzi" in The Spectator.

The devil wanted to annoy St. Francis de Paula. "I must find some way," said Satan, "to make this stolid fellow lose patience." After much thought he rubbed his hands with delight. He created mice, and they multiplied by thousands in the wink of an eye. The cell of St. Francis was filled by them, and he tried in vain to drive them out with his hands and feet. But as he drove them out of the door they swarmed in at the window, and when he closed both door and window they crept up through holes in the brick floor or dropped down through cracks in the ceiling. Then they clambered up the saint's tunic, made beds in his straw mattress, played pranks in his provision basket, and were generally offensive. At last St. Francis, after reciting a fervent prayer, burst out laughing. The mice were beginning to attack him in thousands, when a beautiful little cat was created in the sleeve of his tunic. So he cried to the mice: "I implore you to stop and go your ways or you will repent it." The mice answered by pushing their noses against the bare skin of the saint, as though they wanted to pierce through him, so he drew the beautiful little cat out of his sleeve, and it sprang at the mice blessed with such a miraculous hunger that it swallowed two at a time of the big ones, and three or four of the little ones.

St. Francis hoped they would have been exterminated, and rushed to stop up a hole in the ceiling (he had already shut the door and the window), but he was not quick enough. A pair of mice managed to escape, and thus we have those tiresome mice all over the world. St. Francis then uttered another prayer, and his beautiful little cat was granted a companion. They multiplied exceedingly, and have always been favorites with devout old ladies because they are a creation of St. Francis. Yet sometimes they are maltreated and defamed. Their mistress does not feed them, and they help themselves—then they are abused as thieves. Or she pulls their whiskers or their tails, or rubs they up the wrong way, and they scratch—then she says they are of the family of the tigers. Some people want to get rid of their cat and lack the courage to kill it. So they put it into the turnstile of a convent, turn the wheel, and run away. Pussy springs out on the other side and wanders up and down the long, cold corridors mewing pitifully.

The nuns adopt poor puss, for if they do not know that she is a creature of St. Francis de Paula, they know she is a creature of God. The only thing the nuns will not permit is that a cat should litter in the convent. The scandal is too great, and Mrs. Pussy is abandoned to her fate. If she can steal, well and good; if not she illustrates the commentators of Dante who explain "Poscia, piu che'l dolor potè il digiuno" in so disgusting a way.

A. D. 2000.

H. G. Wells in The Pall Mall Gazette.

By the year 2000 railways and roads had vanished together. The railways, robbed of their rails, had become weedy ridges and ditches upon the face of the world; the old roads, strange, barbaric tracts of flint and soil, hammered by hand or rolled by rough iron rollers, strewn with miscellaneous filth, and cut by the hoofs and wheels into ruts and puddles often many inches deep, had been replaced by patent tracks made of a substance called Eadhamite.

When Aadham discovered the substance he probably thought of it as a mere cheap substitute for india rubber; it cost a few shillings a ton. But you can never tell all an invention will do. It was the genius of a man named Warming that pointed to the possibility of using it, not only for the tires of wheels, but as a road substance, and who organized the enormous network of public ways that speedily covered the world.

These public ways were made with longitudinal divisions. On the outer on either side went foot cyclists, and conveyances traveling at a less speed than twenty-five miles an hour; in the middle motors capable of speed up to a hundred, and the inner, Warning (in the face of enormous ridicule) reserved for vehicles traveling at speeds of a hundred miles an hour and upward.

For ten years his inner ways were vacant. Before he died they were the most crowded of all, and fast, light frameworks, with wheels of twenty and thirty feet in diameter, hurled along them at paces that year after year rose steadily toward 200 miles an hour. And by the time this revolution was accomplished, a parallel revolution had transformed the ever-growing cities. Before the development of practical science the fogs and filth of Victorian times vanished. Electric heating replaced fires, (in 2013 the lighting of a fire that did not absolutely consume its own smoke was made an indictable nuisance,) and all the city ways, all public squares and places were covered in with a recently invented glasslike substance. The roofing of London became practically continuous.

Blair, the Regular.

(An incident of the battle of San Juan.)
July 1, 1898.)

Blair, the regular, wounded lay
On the slope of San Juan hill;
Near by were two of the volunteers,
Bleeding and faint and still;
And further up, in a palm tree hid,
A Spaniard with deadly gun
Took cruel aim at the men below,
Dropping them one by one.

One volunteer, with a feeble hand,
Fought with the plaguing flies;
It told the fact of lingering life
To the Spaniard's watchful eyes.
He raised his gun to his shoulder then
And a bullet sang afar;
It hit the hat of the wounded man,
Who lay on the left of Blair.

Another! The boy on the right hand winced,
And uttered a moan of pain;
Another! Blair looked at his reddened blouse
And muttered, "I'm hit again,
But there's one more load in my old gun"—
His brow grew black with a frown—
"And I vow I'll shoot that Spanish brute,
Who fires on men that are down."

Weak were his hands as he raised his gun,
But steady his eye and aim;
Soon, round the trunk of the shielding palm,
The head of the Spaniard came;
Then up from the slope the Springfield spoke
And answered the Mauser well;
Blair, the regular, grimly smiled
And the Spaniard shrieked and fell.

The volunteer who lay on the left
Moaned "Water!" again and again.
Said Blair, "By making a dozen quick
I may capture a full canteen."
So, firmly shutting his whitening lips,
He crept where the Spaniard lay,
Secured the prize and crawled slowly back—
Ah, painful and long seemed the way!

"You first," said both of the volunteers,
As he held out the full canteen;
They saw his blood-stained blouse, and they knew
Right well what its cost had been;
Blair could but whisper to answer them,
One hand on his bleeding side,
"You fellows have homes somewhere," said he,
"I'm a regular." Then he died.

Sidney of England, make room! Make room
Thy niche of courtly fame,
While side by side with thine own we write
Another nobleman's name!
Blair, the regular! Homeless no more
Since thy death's heroic day,
Thy name and the fame of thy gallant deed
Are homed in our hearts for aye.
—IDA REED SMITH in The Youth's Companion.

Her Husband's Partner.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The man is the wage earner; the woman the wage holder. Every mechanic who is considered a steady man hands over his wages to his wife when he is paid off. She handles the money and directs the financial interests of the entire family. The women of that class estimate a man's character by his willingness to intrust his earnings to his wife or mother. The wife of a day laborer is compelled by necessity to be a partner in the matrimonial concern, but let the husband of these women rise gradually or suddenly into large means and wide business interests, and you will see her little by little accustom herself to coddling, in the form of servants and luxuries. She is no longer compelled to find ways and means, while her husband takes pride in turning her into a fine lady, and so destroys the healthy partnership of former days without offering her compensation for the earlier confidence between them.

Sure of Water.

From Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Prestwich, Written and Edited by His Wife.

Sir Joseph Prestwich had bought in 1864 a small estate near Sevenoaks, on which he built a residence, but it was high up on a dry and treeless chalk down. Where was water to be found?

"So confident was Prestwich in respect of water supply that he at once engaged an old well digger to sink a well 168 feet deep. The boring proceeded, but when a depth of 166 feet was reached the two workmen went to the city and sought an interview with their employer, whom they found at his desk. They explained that there was no sign of water, and that in their opinion it was useless to bore to a greater depth. 'Go on,' was the quiet rejoinder, 'you will come upon water to-morrow. You are within two feet of it.' Next day it proved exactly as Prestwich had foretold; and ever after, among many of the denizens of the valley, he had the reputation—much to his amusement—of not being quite 'canny.'"

All the World Speaks English.

From The Spectator.

Stepping on board one of the neat little steam launches that ply about the city, I was addressed in fluent English by the Swede in charge. "Wherever did you learn such excellent English?" said I. "I've forgotten the biggest part of it, Sir," said he, "but I served under the English flag for seventeen years." "Did you ever meet an English sailor who could speak Swedish?" I querled. The idea seemed to tickle him immensely, and he burst out laughing, adding, "I never met an English sailor who could speak another tongue than his own, but he's a good need to, for the first language a native shopkeeper learns in any foreign port is English."

From New York to Boston by Trolley.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

There is an almost complete trolley connection between the City of New York and the City of Boston. The trip can be made in thirty hours of constant riding. The lines of the various companies which make up the continuous journey meet end to end and car to car. There are no delays to speak of, for the cars of the various companies run every fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes. Fifty-four payments of 5 cents each will carry the passenger over the entire connected trolley service. This must be augmented by $1.16 in railroad fares, unless the shorter gaps in the trip are traversed on foot. Lastly, there are country hotels in the small towns which provide a lodging for a night at such reasonable rates that the journey can be made leisurely and yet inexpensively, and the total outlay remains within the limit of a first-class passage by train to Boston.

Clerical Mispronunciations.

From The Homiletic Review.

The writer recently heard a minister, not in the record, in a short prayer of eight minutes, and before a most cultivated audience of 2,000 persons, make twenty-five mistakes of pronunciation, five or six of which were repetitions. Immediately when the prayer ended without any difficulty eighteen of these errors were written out. On another recent occasion a mass meeting addressed by ministers resulted in ninety-two errors in about an hour.

Still another instance by a minister, not in the record, showed four errors—three original and one duplicated—in repeating the Lord's Prayer. An analysis of the possible errors of pronunciation in this prayer may interest the ministerial reader, as these mistakes are very frequently made in pulpits either by the resident minister or by some visiting clergyman. A critical examination will show that the careless are liable to six original errors and one duplicated error in this short prayer. Two of these occur in the word heaven, (pronounced hev'n,) where the final "e" is obscured and the word pronounced as one syllable. The second frequent error is in the word earth, (ërth,) where the "a" is obscured and the "e" obtuse; the third mistake is sometimes heard in bread, (pronounced bred,) where the long sound of "e" is erroneous; the fourth, and very common, mistake is in the word debtors, (pronounced dĕt-urs,) where the "o" is silent, but which is so often pronounced dĕbt-ŏrs; the fifth common mistake is in the word ē-vil, (pronounced ē-vl,) where the "i" is obscured, and the last is in the word ā-mĕn—both syllables accented, and which is so frequently heard as ā-men, or à-men—the last pronunciation representing error except in the Episcopal service and in singing.

Keeping Race Horses.

From "Appreciation," and Addresses Delivered by Lord Rosebery. Geake.

Well, after a quarter of a century of fruitless expectation I won the Derby. But what was the result? I at that time held high office, as Lord Wenlock has also reminded you, under the Crown. I was immediately attacked from quarters of an almost inspired character for owning race horses at all. With very little knowledge of the facts, and with much less of that charity that "thinketh no evil," I was attacked with the greatest violence for owning a race horse at all. I then made the discovery, which came to me too late in life, that what was venial and innocent in the other officers of the Government—in a Secretary of State or a President of the Council, for example—was criminal in the First Lord of the Treasury. I do not even know if I ought not to have learned another lesson—that, although without guilt and offense, I might perpetually run seconds and thirds, or even run last, it became a matter of torture to many consciences if I won.

The French Revolutionary Calendar.

From Notes and Queries.

The year began on Sept. 22, and consisted of 360 days; but there were six complementary days, Sept. 17-22, the sixth being reckoned, I suppose, once only in every four years. These six days were "fêtes sans culottides," viz., Virtue, Genius, Work, Opinion, Reward, Revolution.

The calendar shows twelve months of thirty days each. The "Jours des Décades" are "primdi, duodi, tridi, quartidi, quintidi, sextidi, septidi, octidi, nonidi, Décadi." To these thirty-six tenth-days were assigned thirty-six "Fêtes Décadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of

The Supreme Being and Nature.	Good Faith.
The Human Race.	Heroism.
The French People.	Disinterestedness.
Benefactors of Humanity.	Stoicism.
Martyrs for Liberty.	Love.
Liberty and Equality.	Conjugal Fidelity.
The Republic.	Paternal Love.
Liberty of the World.	Maternal Tenderness.
Love of Country.	Filial Piety.
Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors.	Infancy.
Truth	Childhood.
Justice.	Manhood.
Modesty.	Old Age.
Glory and Immortality.	Sickness.
Friendship.	Agriculture.
Frugality.	Industry.
Courage.	Our Ancestors.
	Our Posterity.
	Goodness.

"Hooray for a New Market!"

From The Contemporary Review.

Nowadays, if there is a whisper of some conceivable thousand pounds to be made anywhere, even in such a desert as the Soudan, a thousand firms, financiers, adventurers, and company promoters will start up out of the Invisible, like Roderick Dhu's plaided clansmen from the heath and fern of the Trossachs, each yelling at the top of a greedy and stentorian voice, "Hooray for a New Market!"—all of them having through stupidity or indolence failed to improve the old ones—and shouting how disgraceful it is that the British workman should be deprived of the lion's share of such unspeakable tropical blessings prepared for him by the hand of bountiful Nature, through the slowness and incompetence of the races in possession, and as it is ridiculous to wait for the action of more regular influences, insist on the Government, without too punctilious a consideration of the national expense, hurrying up a few fleets and armies to enable them to secure the prize, of course as fiduciary intermediaries between it and the workingman in question, before foreign claimants can appear on the scene. Although there is only one thing to be had, the terrible clamor made by a thousand people touting for it simultaneously creates the impression that there is really something valuable and important going, and, apparently to meet such an emergency of demand, a distinguished occupant of our Liberal front bench has in effect declared that it is a sound Liberal doctrine that you may set to and conquer a backward race without more ado, and exploit them, if they have anything, provided you civilize them afterward—by teaching them, I suppose, the Nicene Creed, and possibly algebra up to quadratic equations.

In the Middle Ages Christian people who coveted other people's territories got a regular commission from the Pope to take them, and, armed with this authority, they proceeded with a good conscience to exterminate, in the name of God, all impious aboriginals who refused to obey the divine decree, very much as the chosen people did with the Canaanites. But our modern Liberalism requires no authority. You simply go, conquer, take possession, and utilize as you like, paving your way, of course, with "civilization."

Lindy, Come Along!

A Plantation Serenade.

When de sun roll in an' de moon roll out,
An' de li'l yallar stars git sprinklt all about,
Den I listens fer my honey an' I calls her an' I shout,
"O Lindy, Lindy, Lindy, O my Lindy!
O Lindy, come along
An' listen to my song,
De mockin'-bird am singing to his honey,
Den lemme sing to you
An' tell you, tell you true,
Dat I lubs you mo' dan heaps uv silber money!

When de wind blow sof' an' de leabes keep still,
Listnin' in de darkness to de lonesome whippo'will,
Den I teks my banjer wid me an' I calls ner down de hill,
"O Lindy, Lindy, Lindy, O my Lindy!
O Lindy, come along
An' listen to my song,
De whippo'will is pinin' fer his honey,
An' so I pines fer you,
Fer I tells you, tells you true,
Dat I lubs you mo' dan heaps uv silber money!"

When de tree-toad call an' de cricket sing,
An' de katydids is 'sputin' 'bout some li'l no-cyount thing,
Den I calls her an' I calls her 'tel I mek de pine-woods ring,
"O Lindy, Lindy, Lindy, O my Lindy!
O Lindy, come along
An' listen to my song,
De kat'dld is 'sputin' 'wld his honey,
Come lemme 'sputc wid you
'Bout ef I doan' er do
Lub you bettah dan a heap uv silber money!"
—ANNE VIRGINIA CULBERTSON in Dixi.e.

Mme. Lesseps.

From The Cornhill.

Years ago an English lady paid a visit to the Island of Mauritius. She was introduced to a lady of great beauty and commanding appearance, who ordered every one about and whose features were unmistakably Spanish. Who was this lady? An infant picked up on the field of Waterloo from behind a wagon after the battle. Her parents were known to God alone. She was found by an ensign, Helliger by name, perhaps an officer in the King's German Legion. He placed her under the care of a soldier's wife, paying for her support, and as she grew up, seeing how beautiful and talented she promised to be, had her educated and finally married her, as Dick Swiveller did the Marchioness. He held in his latter days an appointment in the Mauritius, and here followe the extraordinary pendant to this romantic tale:

The great-granddaughter of the Waterloo "Waif and Stray" (they mature and marry very early in those tropical climes) was the wife of Baron de Lesseps, the originator of the Suez and the unfortunate designer of the Panama Canal. At the age of seventeen she fell in love with the Baron, then above seventy, and proposed to him, according to the custom of the Mauritius, by a floral offering. The old Baron was so amazed that he declared that she must intend the offering for his son, who was with him. "Non, Monsieur, c'est à vous." The poor Baron was in a state of imbecility at the time of the Panama scandals, when his son and others were sent to jail. It is to be hoped that the great-granddaughter of the Waterloo baby was a loving and faithful nurse in his infirmities of mind, body, and estate.

Jessie's Advice About Burglars.

From The London Globe.

"Wotever you do, ma'am," she says, "never let master meddle with 'em," which is precisely my own idea of wisdom, for 'tis easier to get a new teapot than a satisfactory husband any day, especially if you insure the teapot. Jessie once lived with an old lady whom she regards as a model of wisdom. Every night of her life the plate basket, her cameo brooch, her earrings, her watch and seals, and her hair bracelet with gold clasps were deposited on the hall table with a note to the burglars to this effect: "These are all the valuables the house contains. You are welcome to take it, and there are meat and beer in the pantry. But please do not disturb the inmates of the house." That basket is yet waiting for the enterprising burglar.

Jessie knows of another "place" which she regards as a paradise of safety. The house has a deep, hooded porch, in whose shelter the policeman slept every night all night long. He used to deposit his impedimenta every night before making his rounds to ascertain that all was comfortable before he turned in. "It were so comforting," says Jessie, "to put the chain on the door, and peep out and see his cape in the corner. He was one to snore, too, and it was lovely to wake up in the night [illegible] you go to, ma'am, I'd have a porch like that, if you'll take my advice. Policemen always likes them to sleep in."

Meadow Frogs.

Ere yet the earliest warbler wakes
Of coming Spring to tell,
From every marsh a chorus breaks—
A choir invisible—
As tho' the blossoms underground
A breath of utterance had found.

Whence comes the liquid melody?
The Summer clouds can bring
No fresher music from the sky
Than here the marshes sing.
Methinks the mists about to flee
Are chanting their rain prophecies.
—JOHN B. TABB in The Atlantic.

Naples, Present and Past.

From The Open Court.

The donkeys which carry vegetables to Naples are equipped with the "bissaccium" which comes from the ancient Roman times; the two-wheeled Roman carriage, the "cisium" is perpetuated in the popular "corricolo," which we see standing by the hundred in the very places where rose the ancient gates of Naples, and where such carriages had had their stand for centuries. Ancient statues of horses show the forelock tied up neatly, a custom which may be observed in thousands of instances in the Campagna. Look at the bottles and jugs for wine and oil found at Pompeii, the shape of the loaves of bread; regard the recreations of large and small; note the tambourine ("tympanon") used in the popular dances; consider the beds of the South with their dreadful height and their two little and more dreadful pillows—everywhere we find ancient Roman life preserved in such trifles. But in popular life there are details which are still older and show the specific Hellenic influence.

The numerous money changers under the open sky, the cook shops on the street, and the kettles of boiled lentils, the door knockers in the older quarters, the fondness for garlic, the number of hairdressers, the custom that men make the daily purchases for the house, all features of Neapolitan daily life, are derived from Greek life. Even those intensive colors resembling those in Aristophanes are still to be found in Naples, offering their unappetizing wares today in this once Hellenic city as formerly they did on the streets of Athens. Pits as receptacles for oil, such as are found to-day in Apulia, for instance, were known to the Hellenes; the modern shepherds in the Sila forest with their shawms remind us of the shepherds of Theocritus; and as of old in the cities of Greece rhapsodes recited publicly the tales of Homer's heroes, so Naples preserves her "cantastorie," i. e., her story tellers, who entertain the listening crowd with the heroes of Tasso and Ariosto. In the popular theatre certain figures of the ancient theatre are preserved, and rural wine stands are painted on the door posts just as one may see them to-day preserved in one case in Pompeii.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York. Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF WORCESTER and RHODE ISLAND. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHORLINE
United States Mail Steamships.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 North River foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...Aug. 12, noon | Ethiopia....Sept. 2, noon
Furnessia..Aug. 19, noon | Anchoria...Sept. 9, noon
City of Rome.....Saturday, Sept. 9, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
For book of tours and particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
H. K. MARU....Aug. 17 | DORIC.....Sept. 2
CHINA.....Aug. 25 | NIP MARU....Sept. 12
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Aug. 21, Nov. 6
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 11, Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Oct. 9
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FIJI, and Australia.
MIOWERA.....Aug. 24 | WARRIMOO.....Sept. 21
For rates apply 333 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Sat., at 3 P. M., and Sat., at 4 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Beautiful Nova Scotia

Two tours leaving New York Aug. 19 and Sept. 2 combine a delightful sea voyage to Halifax and return by the Red Cross Line and a round of the quaint and charming resorts in Evangeline Land, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick. Price, including all traveling and hotel expenses, $75. Circular on application.

Raymond & Whitcomb
Tours and Tickets Everywhere
25 Union Square, New York

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES.
28TH SEASON.
Three Parties leave the Pacific Coast during September, October, and November, spending from **4 to 6 months** in a
Grand Comprehensive Tour of the World.
All accommodations of the **highest class**; prices **extremely moderate**. See Illustrated Programme.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Lahn.....August 9 | Trave.....August. 22
†Kaiser W. de Gr. Aug. 15 | Saale.....August 29
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Frederick der Grosse....Thurs., Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 17, Noon
Prinz Reg. Luitpold....Thurs., Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller.....Aug. 12 | Ems.....Sept. 9
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg
A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM | Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also, N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Patria, Aug. 12, 8:30 AM | Waldersee, Aug. 26, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 19, 3:30 PM | Pennsylvania, Sept. 2, 3:30 PM
Phoenicia, Aug. 22, 6 AM | Palatia, Sept. 9, 8 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis.....August 9 | St. Louis.....Aug. 30
St. Paul.....August 16 | St. Paul.....Sept. 6
New York.....August 23 | New York.....Sept. 13

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Westernland.....Aug. 9 | Noordland.....Aug. 23
*Kensington.....Aug. 16 | Friesland.....Aug. 30
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 12th
MOHAWK.....Aug. 19th
MARQUETTE.....Aug. 26th
MESABA.....Sept. 2
MANITOU.....Sept. 9th
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave.	Arrive.
†7:50 a.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	†10:20 p.m.
*8:00 a.m.	Syracuse Local	*6:25 p.m.
†8:30 a.m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p.m.
*8:45 a.m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a.m.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough,
Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl,
Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert,
James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall,
Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb,
James Stillman, James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns,
M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph,
Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

N. B. MONEYED MEN, the manufacturing of matches pays 100%. I am the only one outside of the combine that can and will learn you the business from A to Z. Address FINANCE, Box 197, Times Office.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Manhattan real estate at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.; principals only. Call on MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

WANTED TO BUY OUT BUSINESS OF BANKER and broker doing good business. INTERVIEW 194 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

Important developments have come within the scope of the writer's vision and seem to justify the use of this column to-day.

PAN HANDLE: A crisis is impending in Pan Handle. Let this be understood: The Pennsylvania Railway Company does not own the control of Pan Handle in the same way that it owns the control of other railway properties. It acquired the majority of that stock under conditions. It has no ownership, except with conditions. These conditions were fixed at the time the company was created. They were set forth in the articles of incorporation, and are recorded at the capitals of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. These conditions require that improvements "shall be provided for by the sale of securities." These conditions also require that the "net earnings shall be paid over each year" to the stockholders. These requirements have been overlooked and disregarded. The Directors have been guilty of conversion of $10,000,000. When the corporation lawyers, Simon Sterne and his associates, undertook their litigation, they demanded restitution of this large sum. That kind of litigation permits delay because an "accounting" is necessary. It was this delay which disappointed the minority holders some time ago. A new situation has developed. Different plaintiffs and different lawyers are engaging in a new suit in the United States Courts which looks only to the future, and asks for specific performance of that contract. These stockholders expect Mr. Sterne and his associates to remedy the past, while they rely upon the United States Courts for enforcement of their future. This decision cannot be delayed, and it will be a volcano in the railway world. It will tie up the Pennsylvania system, financially speaking, in its relations to Pan Handle. The Directors of Pan Handle have obligated the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and have no defense. They are condemned by their own language. In their annual reports, year after year, they have shown "net earnings," and in these same reports have shown millions expended for "improvements and extraordinary expenses." They have used the very words which the contract used. However serious this matter may be, it will not be possible for the United States Judges to hesitate. The protection of contracts is the very basis of business civilization. This decision will be literally an earthquake of the Pennsylvania system. That system cannot stop "improvements," otherwise it will go lame. Without improvements, in a short time it will not be able to compete with Lake Shore and other trunk lines. On the other hand, if it makes improvement by the sale of securities, and pays over the net earnings to the stockholders, those minority holders will have the most valuable equity which American railways have ever developed. Some time ago the minority holders would have accepted a guarantee at a rate of 4 per cent. for the common stock. Such guarantee at this time would not be sufficient. When protected by the United States Courts the minority stock of Pan Handle will receive dividends much larger than the Pennsylvania Railway Company itself can earn. After enforcement of this contract there is no modification possible which will be of benefit to the minority stockholders. They must accept no change. They must stand on their rights exactly as they now have them. They must refuse to give proxies, and never vote "yes." There is no other investment purchase in American finance which is as safe and so amazing in its promises of profit as Pan Handle.

THE TRUNK LINES: Each Trunk line is working to become solidified, unified. Each Trunk line ought to be a single unified line from the Atlantic Coast westward under one management. The position of the Trunk Lines is remarkably improved of late. Their competition and entanglements are within the reach of five men, Vanderbilt, Cassatt, Morgan, Schiff, and Harriman. These men can use an influence which will sustain the rates and strengthen the tone of railway management and traffic conditions not only for the trunk lines but for the whole railway realm. They should exert such influence. American railway securities ought to have a better reputation in Europe than ever before. In genuine merit they have improved wonderfully of late. The recent depression established economies which remain. The science of railroading has improved, and the managements have become superior in moral tone. The net earnings are remarkable, and the renewed growth of the country has given them incomparable stability. In no other department of world-wide investment has there been so striking a change. The Pennsylvania Railway Company in its department of finance and equities has needed reformation. It has been guilty of insufferable injustice towards minority interests in many directions. Its treatment of the minority holders of the J. M. & I. Bridge stock was outrageous, and had to be cured by the United States courts. The Pennsylvania Railway Company has recently been defeated in minority litigation in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia. A certain group of Philadelphia insiders have been in the habit of buying these minority stocks while the pressure was on, and realizing large fortunes when the Pennsylvania pressure was removed. Mr. Cassatt is a high grade man. Let him do the same justice to the equities of his system as the previous managements have given to its physical condition, and Pennsylvania Railway stock will be worth 200.

A LOW PRICED STOCK: Some months ago we mentioned a certain low-priced stock.

Since that time the number of stockholders of that corporation has doubled. Since that time also considerable comment has been made in reference to our advocacy of this stock. What is there about Brunswick to justify such conspicuous championship? There is nothing remarkable to be said in favor of Brunswick. On the other hand there is absolutely nothing which can be said against it. What is a fine Atlantic harbor worth anyway? There is twenty-four foot water in that harbor, and during the last few years the commerce of the port has increased each year without exception more than twenty per cent. over the previous year. The Brunswick Company owns city lots in Brunswick and surrounding acres by the thousand. It owns water front in that harbor by the mile. The Southern Railway has a terminus in Brunswick. The Plant Railway system has a terminus in Brunswick. There is no mortgage on this company's lands. It has no outstanding bonds, no preferred stock, and no debts of any kind. Whatever there is of present value or future worth it is owned by the common stockholders clear and clean. The Brunswick Company has superior management. Judge Howland, President of the Jekyl Island Club, is the President of the Brunswick Company. Messrs. Lynde Harrison, W. O. Allison, Silas B. Dutcher, J. W. Hinkley, E. Urquhart, J. H. Scoville, and other well-known men are included in its board of directors. Ownership of this stock is the most economic way to catch hold of Southern growth.

IMMEDIATE MARKET: The market will not show positive tendency for a few days, but when it looks most weak it is gaining most in strength. Every day it is gathering new forces. Within fifteen days it will start in a determined upward movement. During that movement St. Paul will sell above 140 and other stocks will advance more or less as the reputation of the properties and the force of manipulation may influence them.

Pennsylvania will flounder for a while, and when London stops selling, will do as Louisville did after London selling ceased.

Brunswick will not decline at all. It will advance as the public comes to know it better.

Pan Handle has started on an upward movement which will be more continuous and profitable, reach higher, and stand longer than any advance which Wall St. has ever recorded in connection with Trunk line securities.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic,
Western Natl. Bank,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.
WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
J. P. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter.
Up-town Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

Colorado Gold Stocks
We are now selling a GOLD STOCK for
40 CTS. PER SHARE,
PAR VALUE, $1.00,
THAT JULY 25
Paid Dividend of 1 Cent Per Share.
WE PREDICT IT WILL GO TO
PAR IN 90 DAYS.
For Particulars and Prospectus Address
PRENTICE INV. CO, OF NEW YORK,
44 Broad St., N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.
Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.
Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

COPPER.

We offer for sale a limited number of shares of the treasury stock in one of the best
COPPER PROPOSITIONS
ever placed before the investing public. Complete particulars upon application. Fullest investigation requested.
Livermore, Wright and Hildick,
Copper, Lead and Zinc properties,
55 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

Unprecedented Corn Crop in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture has issued a bulletin, based upon reliable reports from correspondents throughout the State, in which he states the present condition of the Kansas corn crop to be 99.63, and that the prospects are for the greatest yield ever known in the history of the State. The acreage of corn is 8,234,560, and the estimated yield per acre is 44 bushels, which would give a total of 362,000,000 bushels, or three times the yield of last year, and almost 100,000,000 bushels greater than the banner year of 1889.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

A. F. Giuglione Macaroni Company of New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—Richard B. Colman, A. F. Giuglione, and Thomas B. Lindsay.

Chautauqua Press of Chautauqua; capital, $50,000. Directors—Clement Studebaker, George E. Vincent, Wilson M. Day, J. Franklin Hunt, and Frederick W. Hyde.

Carbolane Slate Company of New York, to mine and prepare slate and other ores; capital, $25,000. Directors—Daniel C. Carroll, George W. Bostwick, and Thomas A. Stoddard.

Phelps & Cary Company of New York, to manufacture articles of gold and silver; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Chester Phelps, Henry A. Cary, I. J. Stearns, and W. B. Gladding.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 5.—The following charters were issued at Dover to-day:

National Gas Appliance and Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia; capital, $3,000,000.

Barbeth Heat and Light Company of Philadelphia; capital, $100,000.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Though the performance is lonesome, professional Wall Street persists in worrying. These apostles of gloom have been at it a long time. A couple of months ago the list of their sorrows was long, and they sold stocks short with confidence; but one by one the scarecrows they paraded have collapsed, till finally they devote themselves wholly to wails over just one menace—threats of money-market disturbance. Crop destruction predictions failed, international collisions refused to collide, labor disquietude has not brought industry to a standstill, railway earnings have not fallen off as predicted—of all the awful events predicted not one has materialized. And the sole remaining bugaboo they nurse so tenderly—their dream of a corner in money—is likely at any moment now to go ambling off with the rest.

The facts of the money situation are fairly plain. At this season of the year the West has always drawn heavily on New York for funds wherewith to harvest and move the crops. But the West this year needs from the East less than former accommodation, for the West has grown rich, has funds of her own, is on a large scale actually a lender in the East. This new West, with its new conditions, is not draining our banks. To an extent which less than two years ago could have been forecast by nobody, Western crops are moving with Western money. And, incidentally, how curious is the Wall Street logic which worries over the burden of financing harvests when, according to the same bear logicians, it was certain weeks ago that there really were no crops out West this year to move.

New York bank reserves have declined. The significance of that is what? Chiefly it is the record of extraordinary business prosperity. Were funds withdrawn from the banks being used in harum-scarum speculation the condition would be disturbing. But there is no speculation. Wall Street is practically on vacation, no operator of consequence is attempting activity—the old fashion of lively speculation appears to be molding with the other lost arts.

Bank reserves are low; money has gone out of the banks, for the reason—and not for any other reason—that business expansion is record breaking, that good times are genuinely at hand. And of course money rates may work higher. It wouldn't be an unmixed evil if they did. No veteran in finance is without recollection of the fact that firm interest rates, even stiff ones, have attended the biggest and best markets that Wall Street has ever known. The meaning of cheap money is that there is no profit in using it. Where, as now, profits are piling up unprecedentedly in every industrial and every commercial quarter, money—machinery of prosperity—is bound naturally to have increasing market value. All this is so trite that only in kindergartens and to Wall Street can there be any need of stating it.

Canvasses of important banking interests result in eliciting no expressions of opinion as to the money market's immediate course. But uniformly the sentiment is that nothing distressing need be apprehended, and that even if this month some stringency should appear, it could be but temporary. Meanwhile Wall Street is full of funds offered for use throughout all the rest of this year at 4½ per cent. Reasonable men can hardly much disturb themselves while they have safeguarding opportunities like this. The truth is that Wall Street's current hubbub over possible money-market snarls is chiefly interesting as an exhibition of the fact that loud talk and plenty of it can at any time and on any account create Wall Street commotion, so everlastingly anxious is a large part of the speculating fraternity to be miserable.

The fact that while there is any question whatever as to money market prospects there is indisposition upon the part of the really strong men of Wall Street to attempt security market activity, is encouraging, disclosing conservatism.

Each successive day, meanwhile, adds to the warrant of confidence in the quality of National business condition. Railway earnings pile higher and higher, expectations that seemed large only a little while ago looking small now beside actual records. There is one business barometer, and in the iron trade is another—the latter always favored in Wall Street, in deference to Jay Gould's axiom that iron cannot advance without the whole country advances with it. The iron record presented in baldest outline has the sound of romance. Prices have doubled within the year, some even have quadrupled and more. Pig iron sells in the market this Summer at a figure above last Summer's price for finished steel rails. Nor is this temporary, accidental, or in any sense artificial. Natural trade results are shown; that is all; and that the shrewdest men of affairs anticipate no set-back is evidenced by orders which every important ironmaking company in the country is receiving for deliveries at current prices and higher for product to be delivered a year and more hence. Facts like these are not to be offset by picayune pessimism on the New York Stock Exchange. Common sense rules ever in the end. It is not the part of sanity now to be croaking.

European relationships promise to cut some figure in market developments here. While our imports of foreign goods naturally increase this year—a reflection chiefly of enlarged buying power here—our exports still run further ahead; and international balances of trade continue tremendously in our favor. Moreover, the end seems finally to have been reached in the ability of Europe to square such balances by selling our securities back to us. What she had to offer we have taken; and when London and Berlin were unable to find markets for their volumes of other securities, they found continual steady readiness here to absorb our own. And one healthful result of this is that in the United States to-day more home securities are owned outright than ever before, and that, not even excepting England, we hold at home a larger percentage of home securities than is the record of any other country on the globe. In this is an object lesson which Europe will not miss, for the foreign investor is amply wide awake and his scent for a profit is bound to point him this way, for coincident with safety no other ranking securities offer anything like equal revenue yields.

Exceptional elements seem to be working in the sterling exchange market. Even close observers of long experience were surprised during the week by the weakness of rates, all talk of continuing gold exports being disposed of. Instead, discussion got under way as to actual probability of approaching gold importations.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 5	184,214
To date this year	110,585,531
Corresponding date last year	58,964,662

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 5	$847,500
To date this year	$610,001,580
Corresponding date last year	$496,277,580

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. S. & R. pf	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2¼
Bruns. City	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Consol. Ice	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
K. C., P. & G.	1¼	St. Paul & Om.	2½
Laclede Gas pf	3	Wis. Cent., wr i.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & W.	1¼	Del. & Hudson	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Federal Steel	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	Man. Con	¾
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	2¼
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi., L. & E.	½	N. Y. & N. E.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pullman Car	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..1½ | K. C., P. & G. 1st..2

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.1½ | West Shore 4s.....1
Wabash 1st.....1

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £153,000.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

In yesterday's stock market the bank statement was the all-important factor. While the Clearing House figures were in doubt the Street waited, indisposed to do anything in the market until the uncertainty was cleared away. During the morning there was much guessing as to the probable nature of the weekly exhibit, and without exception these guesses were that an unfavorable showing would be made. Traders sold stocks short in anticipation of this and bull interests held off and barely supported their specialties.

But while Wall Street had discounted a "bad" bank statement, the figures when they were published showed heavier losses than were anywhere expected. It ran ahead of all estimates in the loss in cash holdings, which amounted to $5,760,400. Specie decreased $3,867,000 and legal tenders $1,922,800. Shipments of gold to Canada were shown in this item, and it was evident that sufficient attention had not been given to that matter in the previous estimates of the statement.

Loans decreased $6,428,600 and deposits decreased $12,239,500. These contractions reduced the reserve requirements, and consequently the loss in surplus was only $2,700,525—less than half of the loss in cash. This further depletion in the reserves brings them down to within $8,110,600 of the legal requirements.

The publication of these figures did not, however, bring about liquidation such as might have been expected in view of their character. Very little long stock was thrown on the market, and although the bears hammered prices aggressively, they were themselves the only heavy sellers. Quotations dipped down, but rallied before the close and afforded scant encouragement to the shorts, who expected to make a handsome turn on the bank statement.

TOBACCO STOCKS LEADERS.

The Tobacco stocks held their positions as market leaders yesterday and showed noteworthy firmness in the face of heavy realizing and professional short selling. American sold at 116 and closed at 115¾, unchanged from Friday's final price. Continental common reached 48 in the early trading, and was strong until the publication of the bank statement, when it was carried down to 46¾ in the drive. Before the close, however, renewed buying by the brokers who have been active in the stock during the past week rallied it and made its net loss only a fractional one. Continental preferred held between 94 and 95 and closed unchanged. In all of the stocks there was selling for both accounts, but short sales by room traders predominated and had much more effect than such profit taking as there was.

Bulls on the Tobacco stocks continue altogether confident, and were yesterday predicting that the coming week will be more sensational than that just ended. The stories of the Continental Company's enormous business and heavy earnings get confirmation in high quarters, and talk of a dividend on the preferred at the rate of 7 per cent. is not now scoffed at, as it was only a short time ago. Interests identified with the company seem to be equally bullish on the common stock as on the preferred, for they say that current earnings are showing well for the common, and that future improvement, which seems probable, will benefit that stock and strengthen its market position.

GRANGER BULLISHNESS.

All of the Granger shares were kept under pressure yesterday, and the professional selling of them after the publication of the bank statement was particularly aggressive. Close observers of the market regarded this selling as intended to affect sentiment among commission house clients, and thus bring about liquidation. If this was the intention of the bears, they failed to get good results, for there was but little selling for the long account except where profits were taken in the tobacco stocks and other shares that have been recently buoyant. Public sentiment on the Grangers is altogether bullish, the large earnings of the companies, the outlook for heavy traffics, and the prospect of increased dividends on St. Paul and Rock Island serving to keep up the confidence in the group. The West is particularly bullish on such shares as Rock Island, St. Paul, Burlington, Northwest, Omaha, and Atchison preferred, and during the past fortnight there has been heavy buying for the account of Chicago and other Western centres.

GOSSIP ON SUGAR TRUST.

Bear traders picked out Sugar Trust as an easy mark yesterday and in the raid in the last half hour succeeded in getting the stock down to 160¼ and in holding it around that price until the close. On the decline, however, there was buying of excellent character, brokers often used by insiders and others believed to be acting for Standard Oil houses buying the stock steadily after it broke at 161.

Despite the denials, sugar trade interests talk in free and easy fashion of the settlement of the trust's fight with Arbuckle Brothers and of the appearance of the Standard Oil contingent as a factor in Sugar Trust affairs. In love, as in war, there is belief that the fighting and price cutting is over and that from now on there will be harmony and maintained schedules. It is not thought, however, that the Rockefeller interests will announce their relations with the trust, nor that they will as yet take any active part in the management of the company's affairs. It is understood that the Standard Oil people have entire confidence in Mr. Havemeyer and his administration.

IN THE COMING WEEK.

Messrs. Norton & Tunstall thus tersely sum up the immediate speculative outlook in their market letter:

"The coming week is a crucial one in more than one respect. In the first place, money and exchange rates will be closely watched. A considerable gain of money is expected, and indeed it is needed for a foundation for another bull market. In the second place, a yachting regatta takes away from the market on Monday morning its principal leaders. J. P. Morgan, who has been regarded as the leader of the present market, is Commodore of the fleet. Attendance will be large, and attendance at the Stock Exchange correspondingly reduced. It is a familiar adage that when the cat is away the mice will play. If a bear party intends to play havoc this Fall it must take its innings the coming week. The week also is a critical one in the Spring wheat crop. In less than ten days the harvest will be settled beyond peradventure. If the present outlook holds it is almost certain to bring a bull market in the stocks of the railroads concerned; of course, it is to be expected that no week of the year will be fuller of crop scares and all sorts of rumors. A sample of what may be expected was seen on Friday, when a rumor spread that there was a strike on the Union Pacific Road. It came coincidently with a selling order for 10,000 shares. Such attacks in favor of lower prices are welcome to many bulls, for it allows them to load up when the market starts to discount the crop. The corn crop cannot be settled until later, but at present the outlook is for about the largest one ever harvested. It is quite probable that the industrial stocks will play a much more active rôle next week, especially those depending on the iron and steel trade and making the unprecedented profits it affords."

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Wisconsin Central common came to the front yesterday, advancing to 16½ on comparatively light transactions and holding its gain well to the close. Reorganization interests were again credited with the purchases. The preferred stock was also strong.

Inquiry among Wisconsin Central reorganization interests brings out an intimation that the syndicate received much higher prices than those now prevailing in the market for the securities which it sold previous to Chairman Coppell's departure for Europe a short time ago. The purchasers readily paid the syndicate's price, evidently feeling confident that still better prices would soon prevail for the issues. The reorganization people are elated over the company's earnings, which increased 27 per cent. in gross for the fourth week of July, and are counting upon big reductions in terminal expenses, which were heavy and onerous to the old company. They point out that as full dividends are now being earned on the new preferred, the saving in this item and in the many others which they expect to cut down will accrue to the benefit of the common stock, which, according to inside estimates, will in the first year of the new management show much heavier earnings than Atchison, Norfolk and Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Reading, or any of the other low-priced common stocks of newly reorganized companies.

PITTSBURG AND GULF RUMORS.

Further advances were scored by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf securities yesterday. The first mortgage bonds touched 70, and the stock sold at 14. Both were bought steadily, and at times aggressively, by brokers who have been active in them during the past few days, and who are supposed to be acting for insiders and for interests identified with the Harriman-Chicago and Alton syndicate. It has been rumored for some time past that the Harriman contingent was trying to get control of the road, but until now there has been nothing in evidence to confirm the stories. But the present inside buying and strength of the stock and bonds, together with the vague intimations in high quarters that "something important will be announced before long," is regarded as indicative of the completion of negotiations whereby the Alton syndicate will get control of the property.

PEOPLE'S AND OGDEN GAS.

Flower interests are said to have accumulated an extraordinarily heavy line of People's Gas during the past two weeks, and are being closely watched for indications of the activity which is expected. The company's rumored purchase of the Ogden concern, its only competitor in the Chicago gas field, is counted upon as one bull card, but insiders seem to put more stress upon the heavy and steadily increasing earnings.

Advices from Chicago vary as to the Ogden purchase. Interests in a position to know the facts intimate that the deal is as good as settled, although officers of the Ogden Company have declared that no option on the plant has been given. The best information obtainable is that the negotiations known to be under way seem assured of success, and that the two sides are not now far apart in their offers. A dispatch received in Wall Street yesterday from Chicago stated that "an offer of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 has been made for the plant of the Ogden Company, and some of the stockholders are in favor of accepting. The others are opposed to it, however, and believe that if they hold out they will be able to get a bigger offer from the trust."

THE MONEY OUTLOOK.

Discussing the money situation, Messrs. Haven & Stout of the Stock Exchange write:

"The money market continues to give the Street something to talk about. Active business and an expansion of industry throughout the world are producing augmented demands for funds. In spite of the strenuous efforts made by the Bank of England to attract gold, the prosperity of British trade prevents any increase in the reserves of that institution. The Bank of Germany this week presents an enormous expansion of loans with a decrease of cash holdings. Last week's return of the New York Associated Banks can be explained only upon the theory that business throughout the interior results in an absorption of money, which checks the accumulation of funds at this city and has forced the banks to cut down their loans in order to keep well above their reserve requirements. Of course a surplus reserve of $10,000,000 is just as effective as if it were four times that amount. Nevertheless, Wall Street, as we pointed out, has been accustomed to excessively low rates of interest upon the funds used for carrying stocks, and naturally has to readjust itself to the new conditions which the present general demand for money, supplemented by the fact that the policy of the New York banks in charging for collections out of town is to some extent driving money away from this centre, tends to create at present. Conservative authorities, however, do not endorse the idea that any stringency is possible.

"It is already noted that banks in Western cities are relatively better provided with funds than our own institutions. A great deal of this outside money is either being loaned in New York or is being used for purposes which were usually effected in the metropolitan money market. Another feature of great importance is the sudden and heavy fall of exchange rates. Only a fortnight ago the demand sterling rate was at a level which kept up a degree of apprehension about the probability of further gold shipments from New York to London. This week, however, has seen a drop in exchange to about 4.86, a figure below the international parity, and, in fact, calculated to arouse anticipations of a gold movement from the Old to the New World. A few days ago another million of specie was dispatched from Australia to San Francisco, and, although such movements are, to say the least, circuitous, the amounts received in this way count fully as much in the end as if the gold was directly transferred from the vaults of the Bank of England to those of the New York Sub-Treasury or the Clearing House Association. The only conclusion that can be drawn from the action of the exchange market is that the position of the United States as a creditor Nation is still real, and that in view of the certainty of another year of heavy export the exchange situation is adjusting itself to conditions which make it feasible for our money market to draw, in case of need, important assistance from the financial centres of the Old World."

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

President C. A. Starbuck of the New York Air Brake Company yesterday denied emphatically the statement published by a Wall Street news agency that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has purchased "practically all the holdings of New York Air Brake stock recently sold by one of the leading interests in the property," the sale having been the outcome of disappointment over the fact that the Air Brake Company had not issued a 100 per cent. scrip dividend to its stockholders. President Starbuck called the report pure fiction. He said:

"The story probably arises from the fact that the company is at present considering a large contract with the New York Central for new brake equipment. There never was any idea of issuing a 100 per cent. scrip dividend. We are only issuing a small part of the stock, reserving the rest in the treasury in anticipation of the necessity of building additional plants in this or other countries, as the demands of the business warrant."

THE CLEARWATER DISPUTE.

President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific is quoted in The Portland Oregonian as saying regarding the Clearwater situation:

"'With 3,000 men at work does it look like we are discontinuing operations? I do not know how such a report started, but I do know that forty miles of railroad along the Clearwater will be in operation by the middle of next month. The work on our other projected lines will be prosecuted with the same vigor, and I know of no reason why it will not be pushed to completion.'

"Mr. Mellen said the Northern Pacific was not backing the proposed road for which Gerlinger and Stapleton are now securing rights of way. He said the Northern Pacific had secured its right of way down the Snake and Columbia Rivers as far as Wallula and had run surveys further down. He said the Northern Pacific would build only in the event of its being shut off from traffic arrangements with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation.

"Although Mr. Mellen did not say so in so many words, says The Oregonian, he plainly indicated that no power can shut the Northern Pacific out of Portland from the east. That line's stub road from the sound is not adequate to handle the business of a port like Portland, and if the Northern Pacific cannot have the use of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation track, in order to get the benefit of the easy grade down the Columbia it will have a track of its own.

"It is unlikely that the Union Pacific, which now practically controls the Oregon Railroad and Navigation, and will do so absolutely after the September meeting, should close the Oregon gateway against other lines. It would only cause direct competing lines to be built to Portland, which would hurt its interest much more than mere traffic arrangements such as are now in effect.

"If one reads between the lines, it will be seen that railroad managers are slightly uneasy regarding the coming action of the Union Pacific when it shall have taken complete charge of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation. While they hope that traffic arrangements will not be disturbed, yet they know that the Union Pacific has little, if anything, to gain by allowing competing lines to use its road into its own almost exclusive territory. This is one reason the Northern Pacific was in such haste to get into the Palouse and Clearwater districts. It wished to have its own line in order to be prepared for the worst."

UNITED STATES LEATHER.

Analyzing the position of the Leather stocks, The United States Investor says:

Leather is one of the industrials in which the public take a good deal of interest. The shares have nobody to support them in Wall Street, the management ignoring the speculative element to a greater degree than is good for the company or fair to its stockholders. The company is at present no doubt making a good deal of money, and is credited with having a large amount of cash on hand, but if this is so, why does it not pay up its cumulative dividends in arrears? Leather people assert that the price of shoes is too low for leather, and that the price of leather is too low for hides, and it is this situation, no doubt, which accounts for the heaviness in the company's shares. As compared with the beginning of January, hides have risen over 8 points, to 143, leather has risen something less than 4½ points, to 96.41, while boots and shoes have risen a little over 1½ points, to 87.57. If this record is taken as a fair guide to the trade (and such it has proved to be in the last two or three years) the United States Leather Company is apparently still in the relatively unfavorable position that it has occupied for some time. Hides have not come back in price to anything like the old level, and leather has not risen in a manner commensurate with the advance in hides. It is hard to see, therefore, how there can be much change for the

December, 7⅛c. The range of September wheat at Chicago yesterday was 69¼c to 69⅝c, and of corn, 30⅜c to 30⅝c. May, 1900, wheat closed at 74 13-16c. On the local port market curb September wheat privileges were: Puts, 74⅜c to 74½c, and calls, 75 1-16c.

***

In their grain letter of yesterday McIntyre & Wardwell said of wheat:

In the absence of any influential news there was a dull and uninteresting session that made no essential change in prices. What there was in foreign advices, with the Liverpool market closed, was little regarded. There was little of inquiry from exporters and the receipts at the port continue to go into store. An important State report was issued to-day, being the first from Kansas on the crop, and making it 33,231,754 bushels of Winter and 975,435 of Spring. This compares with 59,674,105 and 1,116,556 a year ago. The Government's figures on Kansas of 1898 were 61,643,400 Winter and 3,296,000 Spring. The quantity on passage to Europe shows 560,000 decrease. India shipments were 1,128,000, and those of this country, according to Bradstreet, 4,711,000, of which 2,983,000 were in the grain. Suggestively the world's shipments were 7,500,000.

Fine weather obtains in the Northwest and exaggerated crop predictions continue to come out daily. So much is said about official figures being too low on acreage in explanation of high estimates by individuals, we present the fact that North Dakota, the State most admissible of increase, made the average in 1898 in wheat, 3,838,128 acres, and the Government 3,884,892. It must be remembered there has been much addition to the official acreage for two years past in bringing it in accord with facts developed by distribution as indicating production.

Of corn they said:

The rains in the corn belt gave rise to joyous expression over the prospects and appeared to give license for all kinds of high predictions. We are believers in a large crop and think it almost assured. Improbable frost before its maturity seems to be about the only danger remaining. The Kansas report does not express a larger acreage than in 1897. The largest yield in the State was in 1888, when the production was 274,000,000, and averaged 40 bushels per acre. The same yield applied to present acreage suggests 820,000,000. While new crop futures were most affected it is apparent that supplies for the next three months from old crop are giving the trade some concern with corn but 30 cents in Chicago and worth 40 cents on the farm as hog feed.

The Wall Street Journal of yesterday said:

The first rush of new Winter wheat is over, and the movement is predicted to fall off henceforth. Such, however, was the case with old Spring wheat a few months back, but the grain has been coming out liberally ever since. For five weeks, since July 1, receipts of wheat at primary markets have never been exceeded. For the week past, however, the movement has not been far from the average of a ten-year period. In the face of conflicting reports of the Spring wheat condition the opinion gains ground that the month has brought little net change, and that the danger period is nearly passed. The point is made that wheat is the same price as for the corresponding date a year ago, and flour 80 cents a barrel lower. This is only partially accounted for in the fact that the flour price a year ago was bolstered up but temporarily by millers, who were loaded up with wheat bought in the Leiter movement, or by the talk of present manipulation to depress prices to bring about a union of milling interests. The wheat price continues to rule higher than for corresponding dates in a series of seven years, excepting only the big manipulation of 1897. Sharp declines from present price in 1898 and 1895 brought the average down around 65 cents by the end of August. Europe will have to buy American wheat in large quantities the coming season. Of this there is no doubt, but the good-sized wheat stocks in all positions, the Spring wheat prospect, and the weakness of the markets on this side have a tendency to encourage buying only from hand to mouth. With a change in sentiment, a lessened pressure of new wheat, and a little speculative interest the foreign position would come forward as a strong bull factor. Conditions at the moment appear all in favor of the bear.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $155,176,567; balances, $7,784,116; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,201,452.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅜@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.86 for demand, $4.86⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.82 @$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for short. Reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 13-16@94⅝, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Business was quiet on the Bourse to-day. Prices opened easier but recovered, though rentes and Spanish fours were lower, the news from Pretoria of the probable acceptance of Great Britain's proposal to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the probable effect of the Transvaal's franchise reform measures on the Outlanders, producing a favorable impression. Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 62½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 24c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 60.95.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—On the Boerse to-day private discount was one-eighth harder and dull. Mine shares relapsed on continued realizations.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5.—On the Boerse to-day business was quiet. Foreign securities and local shares were easier. American securities were steady.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities changes in price were not important except in two or three stocks which advanced sharply. The amount of business transacted was very small except in Bay State Gas, which was quite active. The group of industrial stocks was made prominent by a several point advance in the National Salt issues and in Havana preferred. On Friday Havana preferred sold at 66½. The opening sale yesterday was made at 68½, and before the close the stock changed hands at 69¼. Only a few hundred shares of the stock sold on this sharp advance, and the higher bids for the stock brought little of it into the market. The common stock sold at 26½.

National Salt common sold up to 45 and the preferred to 76, the former closing at 43½ bid and the latter at 75 bid. The net gain in the common stock amounted to 2¾ points, and the preferred stock made a net advance of 2 points. As in the case of Havana preferred, no large amount of these stocks was sold on the advancing bids, and yesterday's showing in these two stocks indicated that in most issues there is really very little selling pressure.

Bay State Gas attracted some attention yesterday by selling in fairly large amounts. About 5,000 shares sold at 2, and the stock was supplied by a house that during the recent activity of the stock was a very heavy seller of Bay State Gas. It was generally supposed that the firm which sold yesterday was acting for insiders. There has been relatively little Bay State Gas stock in the market for a number of days past, and the demand has been greater than the supply at the prevailing price.

New England Gas and Coke stock advanced further yesterday, closing at 25 bid. Little of the stock was offered, and the demand was fairly large. It was supposed that the sharp advance in this stock was due to efforts to procure it by traders who have been short of the stock for some time past. The short interest in this stock is said to be quite large.

The St. Louis street railway stocks were neglected yesterday, and there was very little trading in the subscriptions. These advanced slightly, closing at 152¼ bid, and the bids for the common and preferred stocks also advanced fractionally. The former was offered at 25, but there was no preferred stock in the market.

The balance of the list was quiet, with prices generally firm. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32¾	33¼
Amsterdam pf	57½	59½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24	26
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78	79
American Woolen Goods	29½	30
American Woolen Goods pf	84	85
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	18	20
Distilling Company of America pf	55	56
Electric Boat	13	16
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf	69	70
International Power	77	77
International Pump	26	27
International Pump pf	72	73
National Gramophone, ex div	85½	86½
National Salt	43½	
National Salt pf	75	77
Otis Elevator	33	34
Otis Elevator pf	93	
Republic Iron & Steel	23¼	
Republic Iron & Steel pf	71½	72
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	87	87½
Standard Oil Trust	57⅝	57⅞
Union Steel & Chain	97¾	98
Union Steel & Chain pf	29	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	63¾	69½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97½
American Air Power	70	75
British Columbia Copper	9½	9¾
Chicago & Alton Sa, (new,) w. i.	112¾	113½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	94	
Electric Vehicle	97	100
Electric Vehicle pf	98	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	115	125
Flemington Coal & Coke	2	2¼
General Carriage	24½	25
Illinois Transportation	34½	37½
Markeen Copper	5¼	5⅝
Mexican 5s	99½	100
New England Transportation	100¼	100⅝
New York Transportation	10	10½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	24	24⅝
St. Louis subs	21	23
St. Louis common, when issued	132¼	132¾
St. Louis preferred, when issued	86¼	
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94	94¾
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
Trust Company of America	294	298
*Union Copper	30	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad ex div	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103½	103¾
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	101
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. Y. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
Nassau Electric 5s	115	208
New Orleans Traction (new)	22	13¾
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	97	99
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38¾
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	30
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34	36
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53½	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	46	47½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	21	24
Essex & Hudson Gas	108	110
Fort Wayne Gas	43	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	65	79
Indianapolis Gas	76	79
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	107	115
Lafayette Gas Co.	105	107
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	65	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	52	62
Mutual Gas of New York	67	280
Madison Gas (Wis.) stock	290	300
New England Gas & Coke	78	82
New England Gas & Coke bonds	25	26
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	79½	80½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	115
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	48	52
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	45
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	52	54
Standard Gas, New York	88	91
Standard Gas, New York, pf	112	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	8
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	82	82
Western Gas	100	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	54
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Lorillard Company pf	116½	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107¼
Standard Coupler	85	87
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	55	65
Union Typewriter	23½	24½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing		50

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $2,700,525. The banks now hold $8,110,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	July 29	Aug. 5.	Changes.
Loans	$759,580,100	$755,080,500	*$6,428,800
Deposits	862,142,700	849,903,200	*12,239,500
Circulation	13,575,800	13,755,800	*180,000
Legal tenders	56,334,400	55,011,600	*1,922,800
Specie	169,412,400	165,574,800	*3,837,600
Reserve	226,346,800	220,586,400	*5,760,400
Reserve required	215,535,675	212,475,800	*3,059,875
Surplus	10,811,125	8,110,600	*2,700,525

*Decrease. †Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,998,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,698,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	36,599,450	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,825	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,685,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,988,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	30,324,900	22,989,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,678,125	20,823,600	55,568,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,883,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,657,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,875
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,986,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,875	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,065,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,900	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	48,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,015,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,656,900
July 22	12,065,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,062,125

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$8,110,600	1894	$69,053,700
1898	39,893,000	1893	*1,401,800
1897	41,062,125	1892	18,798,425
1896	13,815,575	1891	18,420,850
1895	41,950,675	1890	1,286,000

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 5, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$874,674,909	$611,010,993	+43.2
Boston	105,531,040	84,526,185	+24.8
Philadelphia	73,345,529	55,879,876	+32.4
Baltimore	14,101,482	13,278,878	+6.2
Chicago	105,096,650	78,436,482	+34.0
St. Louis	27,389,548	21,140,477	+29.5
New Orleans	4,986,521	5,230,607	— 4.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,205,105,679	$869,003,498	+38.7
Other cities, 5 days	190,418,973	141,001,008	+35.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,395,524,652	$1,010,004,506	+38.2
All cities, 1 day	268,018,013	206,643,991	+29.8
Total, all cities, for week	$1,663,542,665	$1,218,648,497	+36.5

Complete returns for the week ended July 29 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 34.3 per cent., with the same week in 1897, a gain of 41.3 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 76.2 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 31.9 per cent., as compared with 1897, 42.5 per cent., and with 1896, 51.9 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 5, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18¼	19	2,001	Am. Car & Foundry	18¼	18⅞	18	18	— ¼
67	68¼	1,008	Am. Car & Found. pf	66⅞	68	66⅞	68	— 1½
42	42¼	450	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ¼
		45	Am. Linseed pf					
50¼	50½	4,380	Am. Smelt. & Ref	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+ ¼
40⅝	41	1,010	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	40⅝	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅝
87	87¼	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	87	88	87	87	+ ⅝
67	68	200	Am. Steel Hoop	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
57⅝	57⅞	2,910	Am. Steel & Wire	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
97⅞	98	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf	58⅝	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— 1½
160¼	160¼	11,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	— 1½
118½	119¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	162¼	162¼	160¼	160¼	— 1¾
42	42¼	400	Am. Tin Plate	119	119	119	119	
115	115¼	17,835	Am. Tobacco	42	42	42	42	— ½
55½	56¾	2,660	Anaconda Copper	115¼	116	115	115¼	
20¼	20¾	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	55¾	56	55¼	55¼	
62¼	62⅝	8,220	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	
72¼	73	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	62¾	63	62¼	62¼	— ⅝
114¼	114⅝	11,605	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	113⅛	113⅞	73	73	
16¼	16⅝	3,260	Brunswick City	115¼	115¼	114¼	114¼	— ⅝
53¼	53⅞	300	Central Pacific, as. pd	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
135¾	135⅞	7,530	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
139¾	140	3,400	Chic. Great Western	136⅜	136⅝	135¾	135¾	— ¼
96	97	200	Chic. Gt. W. pf. B	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
95	96	280	Chic. Gt. West. deb	38⅜	38⅞	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
81½	82	150	Chic., Ind. & Louisv	95	95¾	95	95	+ ⅝
130¾	130⅞	5,675	Chic., Mil. & St. P	9	9	9	9	+ ⅝
160¾	161½	2,680	Chic. & Northwestern	131⅜	131¾	130¾	130¾	— ½
117¼	117½	5,995	Chic., R. I. & Pac	160⅜	161	160¼	160½	— 1
14	15	100	Chic. Term. Trans	118⅝	118½	117⅝	117⅝	— ½
45½	46	50	Chic. Term. Tr. pf	14	14	14	14	— ½
57	57¼	400	C., C., C. & St. L	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	
		300	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	
		6,121	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38⅜	38⅝	37½	37½	
		335	Colorado Southern	50	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞	— ¾
		30	Col. Southern 1st pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		350	Col. & Hock. Coal & I	47	47	47	47	
15½	16	905	Consolidated Gas	16	16½	16	16	
176¼	176½	500	Consolidated Ice	175¼	175¼	175	175	— 1½
39½	40	11,980	Continental Tobacco	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
94½	95	3,475	Continental Tob. pf	47⅞	48	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
122¼	123¼	950	Delaware & Hudson	94¼	94⅞	94	94	— ½
177	178	200	Del., Lack. & West	123	123	122½	122½	
211½	211½	200	Denver & Rio Gr	178	178	178	178	— ½
75¼	75¾	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	21	21	21	21	
		200	Erie 2d pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	
		945	Federal Steel	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅝
		100	General Electric	60	60	59¾	59¾	— ⅝
		677	Glucose Sugar Ref	124	124	124	124	
		380	Hocking Valley	66¼	66¼	65¾	65¾	— ⅝
		420	Hocking Valley pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	
		430	Illinois Central	60	60	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
		14	International Paper	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	— ¼
		275	International Silver	42	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
		10	Iowa Central pf	15	15	15	15	
53¼	53½	3,575	Kan. City, Pitts. & G	53½	53½	52¼	52¼	— ¼
12¾	13	100	Laclede Gas pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
98½	98¾	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	— ¼
80¾	80¾	1,625	Louisville & Nash	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅝
74¾	74¾	3,612	Manhattan Con	75	75	74¾	74¾	— ¼
		765	Met. Street Ry	118	118	117¼	117¼	— ¾
		228	Met. St. Ry. rights	209¾	209¾	209¾	209¾	— 2¼
		500	Mexican Central	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
		1,910	Minn. & St. Louis	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
		300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	58⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
		100	Mo., K. & T. S. M. pf	93	93¼	93	93¼	+ ½
		70	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	64½	64½	64¼	64½	— ⅛
		3,420	Missouri Pacific	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
		1,495	National Biscuit Co	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
		30	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	48¾	49	48¼	48¼	— ⅝
		120	National Lead Co	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
		100	Nat. Lin. Oil certfs	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
		430	National Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		225	National Steel pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
		300	New Jersey Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
		1,000	New York Central	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
		500	N. Y., Ont. & W	139	139	138½	138½	— ⅝
		500	Norf. & Western pf	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
		944	North American	72	72	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
		4,365	Northern Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
		600	Northern Pacific pf	51½	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
		795	Pacific Mail	77⅞	78	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
		3,000	Pennsylvania R. R	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
		2,585	People's Gas, Chic	136	138¼	135⅞	136¼	— ½
		1,920	P., C., C. & St. L	120¾	120¾	119¼	119¼	— ½
		192	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	67¾	68	64⅞	68	+ 2¾
		250	Pressed Steel Car	87	87½	87	87½	+ ½
		300	Pressed Steel Car pf	57	57½	57	57½	
		1,500	Pullman Pal. Car Co	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	— ⅛
		1,500	Reading 1st pf	158	158	158	158	
		525	Reading 2d pf	59⅝	60¼	59½	59½	— 1
		150	St. Louis & San Fran	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
		100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
		1,400	St. Louis Southwest	38¼	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
		3,630	St. Louis Southw. pf	17¼	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
		700	St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	39¾	39	39⅛	— ⅝
		2,800	Southern Pacific	114	114⅛	112	114	+1⅛
		1,510	Southern Ry. pf	34½	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
		20	Standard R. & T	52	52	52	52	— ½
		2,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron	51⅝	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
		200	Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		2,615	Union Pacific	79¾	79¾	78¼	78¼	— ⅝
		1,982	Union Pacific pf	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
			Union Pacific pf	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅝	— ⅛
			Union Bag & Paper	76⅞	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
			Union Bag & P. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
			U. S. Leather pf	79	79	79	79	
			U. S. Rubber	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅛
			Wabash pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	
			West. Union Tel	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
			Wheel. & Lake Erie	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
			Wis. Central, w. iss	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
			Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	16	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
				54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
		Total			184,214			

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.ct. Res've to Dep.
Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$1,880,600	$15,192,000	$3,285,000	$1,044,000	$15,826,000	27.4
Bk. Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	2,266,000	14,389,000	3,721,000	1,734,000	20,056,000	26.2
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,057,600	14,181,400	2,790,100	1,338,500	16,747,400	24.7
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	2,001,500	12,619,000	2,442,000	790,000	12,778,000	25.3
Bank of America	1,500,000	2,786,700	23,111,300	4,651,900	2,079,600	26,846,400	25.0
Phenix National	1,000,000	222,500	4,880,000	1,121,000	271,000	5,037,000	27.6
National City	4,748,900	6,516,200	84,779,200	22,949,000	4,296,300	106,758,500	25.5
Chemical National	300,000	183,300	25,736,100	5,501,300	2,413,600	27,189,500	29.1
Merchants' Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	1,715,000	5,061,800	1,038,900	468,500	5,797,600	25.8
Gallatin National	1,000,000	72,600	8,249,800	1,176,200	578,900	6,853,800	25.6

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Golf Plans for This Month in the Metropolitan District.

BIG TOURNAMENT IN CHICAGO

Challenges by Well-Known Experts—Proposed Team Match Between Eastern and Western Professionals.

Golfing activity in the metropolitan district during the present month will be confined exclusively to club competitions and private matches, for not a club of all the forty-odd included in the Metropolitan Golf Association has applied for dates for an open tournament. The reason for this is the temporary transference of interest from New York to the different links which are in use exclusively during the Summer. On these courses there will be three open tournaments this month, and possibly four. On Aug. 9, 10, and 11 the Otsego Golf Club of Cooperstown, N. Y., will hold its second annual open tournament; the third week will be occupied by a three and perhaps a four day tourney at the Point Judith Country Club at Narragansett Pier, and the annual open tournament of the Newport Golf Club takes place the succeeding week. These three are absolutely decided, and it is probable that the Saratoga Golf Club's annual open tourney will follow Newport, although the club's officials have not as yet announced it. The Lenox Golf Club's tournament, always a great society event, as well as a good tourney from a golfing standpoint, will be from Sept. 11 to 18. Secretary John Du Fais of the Metropolitan Golf Association has promised to announce the Fall schedule within a week.

The programme of the Otsego Club's tournament is an attractive one, and there will probably be a number of New Yorkers among the entries, which close on Aug. 8 with L. T. Arnold, Secretary, at Cooperstown. Last year the chief cup was won by W. D. Vanderpoel of the Morris County Golf Club, who defeated S. D. Bowers, the Otsego crack, by 1 up in the final round. There will be a preliminary round at thirty-six-hole medal play on the 9th. The first eight will qualify for the Otsego Cup and the second eight for the Cooperstown Cup. There will be prizes to the runners up as well as a medal for the best score in the qualifying round.

Just at present the golf professionals are making a number of matches, and from the activity has sprung talk of a number of side matches at the open, which is practically the professional championship, which comes off in September at the Baltimore Country Club. One of these is already assured, and will be between Willie Dunn and Fred Herd at 72 holes for $500. Herd is the professional at the Washington Park Golf Club of Chicago, and the present open champion, while Dunn held the honor in 1894.

Another match which would be a strong attraction is that which George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, is trying to arrange between himself and Willie Anderson of Baltusrol against Willie Dunn and Frederick Herd, or Frederick Herd and Bernard Nichols of Philadelphia. The local pair are willing to play either a four-ball foursome or a straight foursome, or they will back their aggregate scores in the open championship. Low and Anderson are open to play any other pair in the country.

There is talk among a number of Eastern professionals of getting up a team match with from six to twelve men on a side between the Eastern and Western "pros." Such an idea is a good one, as it would not only raise a healthy rivalry, but would afford an interesting test of the relative strength of the players in the East and West. If there were only six men on a side the West would in all probability be the winner, but with every man added to the number the chances of the East would materially increase. The reason for this is that there are six professionals in or around Chicago who are head and shoulders above the others there, while in the East there are twelve or fifteen who would not be over five strokes apart in thirty-six holes. Should a match be arranged, the "pros" who are back of the idea say that they will play a team match whole play or they will back their team's aggregate medal score against the aggregate medal score of the other team in the championship rounds or in a special match before or after the championship. The West, if six men were on a side, would doubtless be represented by Frederick Herd of the Washington Park Golf Club, Chicago, the present open champion; Peter Walker of the Onwentsia Golf Club; Lawrence Auchterlonie of the Glen View Golf and Polo Club; Alec Smith of Onwentsia, Will Smith of the Washington Park Golf Club, and James Foulis of the Chicago Golf Club, who was open champion in 1896. Who would represent the East it is hard to say, for there are so many about on a par that a special tournament to pick them would almost be necessary. Dave Hunter, the Oakland Golf Club's professional, would surely be a member, however, as would Willie Anderson of Baltusrol and George Low of Dyker Meadow. For the other three places the most prominent candidates would be Bernard Nichols of Philadelphia, who has issued a challenge to play any man in the country for $100 a side; Willie Norton of Seabright and Lakewood professional; R. B. Wilson, formerly of Shinnecock, but now of Deal Beach, Willie Dunn, the open champion in 1894; Alexander Taylor of the Fairfield County Golf Club; Jack Park of the Essex County Country Club, and Willie Tucker, who until recently has been at St. Andrew's.

President H. C. Chatfield Taylor of the Onwentsia Golf Club of Chicago has sent out the schedule for his club's annual open tournament, which will last from Aug. 16 to 18, inclusive, and the events are:

Ravinoaks Cup.—Preliminary round, eighteen holes medal play. Players making the eight best scores in this round to qualify to play for cup at match play. Open to members of clubs of U. S. G. A. who played their first game of golf in the United States. The winner to receive the custody of the cup for one year and the Ravinoaks silver medal, the cup to become the property of the club winning it three times; the player making the best medal score in preliminary round to receive a silver medal or cigar jar.

Solace Cup.—Preliminary round. Players making second eight best scores in Ravinoaks Cup preliminary round to qualify to play for cup at match play. The cup becomes the property of winner.

Tyro Cup.—Preliminary round. Players making third eight best scores in Ravinoaks Cup preliminary round to qualify for to play at match play for cup. The cup becomes the property of winner.

Walden Cup.—Preliminary round foursomes, eighteen holes medal play. Teams making four best scores in this round to qualify to play for cup at match play. Open to teams of two representing a club in the U. S. G. A., the number of teams being unlimited. The club of the winning team becomes the custodian of the cup for one year. Each of the winning team to receive a miniature silver cup. The cup to become the property of the club winning it three times.

The match play rounds for the above cups will be finished on the 18th, but added features on the 19th are:

Onwentsia Cup.—Thirty-six holes, medal play. First round, eighteen holes. Open to members of the U. S. G. A. The winner receives the custody of the cup for one year and the Ouwentsia gold medal. To second, Ouwentsia silver medal. The cup becomes the property of the player winning it three times.

Fifth Annual Lake Forest Cup.—Thirty-six holes, medal play. First round, eighteen holes. Open to members of clubs of U. S. G. A. within 100 miles of Lake Forest who have not played golf previous to Jan. 1, 1894.

Driving Competition.—Carry of best of three balls. Open to members of U. S. G. A. Purse to winner.

Entries to tournament close on Aug. 15.

Following the example of Walter J. Travis and James A. Tyng, Howard A. Colby, the Captain of the Essex County Country Club, and Harry P. Toler of the Baltusrol Golf Club have arranged a home-and-home thirty-six hole four-ball foursome, each amateur to play with his home professional, Jack Park and Willie Anderson, respectively. The dates have not been absolutely settled as yet, but they will be in the next few weeks.

A new golf club has been formed by the Summer residents of Hopkinton, N. H., and has been named the Beach Hill Golf Club.

George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, who was to have played the first half of a home-and-home thirty-six-hole match with R. B. Wilson of Deal Beach at Deal yesterday, was compelled to put it off for two weeks, as he has been laid up with a bad knee.

The long-awaited decision in the case of the amateur standing of Walter Paul, the young clerk of the Knollwood Country, has at last been made, and the protest made when Paul won the Van Courtlandt Park handicap has been sustained. The United States Golf Association has decided that, as young Paul receives the use of the links gratuitously and makes his living at a golf club, he is not a Simon Pure amateur. The ruling of the United States Golf Association is final.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The National regatta held at Boston last week was not a success financially. According to reports the expenses were about $2,300, while the income from entrance fees and otherwise was less than $1,500. The difference will be made up by subscriptions from the various clubs belonging to the association.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Nassau Boat Club it was decided not to hold any club races this season and to allow the members holding challenge cups to keep them for another year.

The Crescent Boat Club's house, on the Harlem River, is in a very dilapidated condition, and at high tide the flooring of the scow is under water. It is said that the club is not in a very prosperous condition, and that it has lost a number of its best members of late.

One of the most promising junior doubles on the Harlem River at the present time is J. W. and H. L. Powers of the Nassau Boat Club. They are on the water every evening, and for several nights past have been having brushes with A. F. Crawford and Charles Hoffman of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, who won so handily at the Long Island regatta. Of the two the Nassau crew seem to be the faster, but the Nonpareil men drop out before a fair test of the staying qualities of their opponents can be given. J. W. Powers is a well-known and experienced oarsman, while his brother, H. L. Powers, is considered one of the cleverest amateur boxers in the country, and frequently sparred with Jim Corbett when he was champion. The Nonpareil crew will row in the intermediate at the Middle States regatta and the Nassau crew in the junior.

The Friendship Boat Club of Harlem has made no entries thus far this season in open regattas, and at present the only oarsman in training is Sylvester Lacak, who will probably be entered in the junior single shell event at the Middle States regatta. There was some talk among the members of organizing a four-oared gig crew, but this plan has, from all accounts, fallen through.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club will hold its annual regatta on the Harlem River Saturday, Aug. 19. There will be single and double shell, and gig races, four-oared gig and eight-oared barge races. The regular Harlem River mile straightaway course will be used.

James Hughes, ex-Captain of the Atlanta Boat Club, who is one of the best known and speediest oarsmen on the river, has resigned from the club. He is one of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight who were defeated at the National.

There are about twenty candidates for the Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight-oared crew for the Middle States regatta. The men are taken out on the water every evening and at present are training under the direction of Jack Nagle, who says he has plenty of excellent material to pick a crew from and that he expects to pick a winner for the last regatta of the season.

There is a rumor going the rounds of "scullers' row" that Rumohr, the Canadian oarsman, who won the Association senior single race at the National regatta, intends to remove to this city and that he will join the Harlem Rowing Club.

The First Bohemian Boat Club has an eight in training for the Hoboken regatta on Aug. 18. If they make a good showing in this event they will be kept in training and entered in the Middle States regatta.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight-oared shell crew has challenged the Pennsylvania Barge Club's champion eight to row a match race at the Middle States regatta. It is not probable that the Pennsylvania crew will accept the challenge, as they say they beat the Knickerbockers at the National, and that was a sufficient test of their ability.

For several evenings past the Dauntless Rowing Club has had a junior four-oared gig crew on the Harlem, stroked by Walter Reid, and coached by Capt. Mulcare. It is believed that the crew will entered in the Middle States regatta if they give any promise of form and speed.

The Harlem Rowing Club's intermediate four, which rowed at the National regatta, will be entered in the intermediate four-oared gig race at the Middle States. The men are training daily, and are considered to be in much better form than when they went to Boston.

The Argonaut crews, which were defeated at the Henley regatta, have returned from England. They will do no more rowing this season. It is said that several of the members of the crews will retire from the sport entirely.

The Staten Island Boat Club of West New Brighton will hold its annual regatta on Saturday, Aug. 12. The events arranged for are as follows: One-mile straightaway single gig race, one mile four-oared shell race, one mile eight-oared shell race, one hundred yard swimming race, open only to club members. There will also be a match race between four-oared shell crews of the Staten Island and Clifton Boat Clubs. The latter event is attracting considerable attention, and gives promise of being a well-contested race.

Judging by the present outlook the four-oared barge event of the Middle States regatta will not fill, as it takes three entries to make a race, and there is not one in sight at present. This event was placed on the card for the benefit of Hoboken and Hudson River clubs and no entries can be expected from Harlem River clubs as they have no racing barges.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club is about the only club on the Harlem that has no crews in training for the Middle States regatta. It was predicted by many Harlem River oarsmen when they learned that the regatta has to be held at Philadelphia instead of on the Harlem River, as it has been for several years past, that the entry list would be small. This, however, is not the case, and if anything, there are more crews in training to-day than there were last year.

The Hudson Boat Club expects to make several entries in the Hoboken regatta.

Edwin Hadley of the Vesper Boat Club, who was disqualified in 1895, has been reinstated, and will row in the senior single event at the Middle States. Ruddock, the Harlem boat builder is building him a new single shell for the event. He is said to be in good form, but it is not believed that he will have any chance with the cracks of this year.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Development in All Branches of Athletics—Model Gymnasium.

The University of Rochester is to take an active part in all branches of athletics from now on. A gymnasium is being erected that will compare with some of the best structures of this kind in the country. The building will be of Roman sized gray brick, with trimmings of light-colored stone, the general style of the structure being modern Roman classic. On the main floor is the gymnasium, general parlor, and reception room and office of the physical director, the latter being provided with all the apparatus necessary for a complete physical examination.

The gymnasium floor is 94 feet long and 55 feet wide, and includes all the apparatus for practical gymnastics. The room is, on the average, 25 feet high. Surrounding the gymnasium proper and on the floor above is a twenty-four lap running track, wide enough to give room for hurdling as well as running. It may also be used as a seating gallery. On this floor are also the dressing rooms, council room, bowling alleys, reading room and baths, including steam, shower, and needle baths and a cold plunge.

A successful season is expected in football. George Barclay, formerly of Lafayette College, has been secured as coach. Barclay was considered one of the best half-backs of his day. Manager E. Gorsline has nearly completed his schedule of events, which includes games with nearly all the leading colleges. Basketball and handball teams will be organized, and for the Spring tennis, baseball, and track athletics will be fostered.

Suffolk County's Big Unpaid Tax Sale.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 5.—Thousands of acres of land are ordered sold for unpaid taxes in Suffolk County. Formerly it was the custom for the Supervisor of each town to mark on the returned taxes the property he thought it advisable to sell, but County Treasurer Sherry decided last year to stick to the exact letter of the law and sell all property on which the tax was not paid. As the County Treasurer receives a fee of $1 for each lot or parcel sold for taxes, he will reap a rich harvest.

GREAT FLEET OF YACHTS

New York Club's Cruise Will Furnish a Rare Spectacle.

RENDEZVOUS AT NEW LONDON

Unprecedented Number of Steam and Sailing Craft Expected to Muster Under the Commodore's Orders.

The New York Yacht Club fleet will have its rendezvous at New London to-morrow, and the list of boats which may be said to be officially expected to be there bears out the early prediction that the cruise will bring together a fleet of pleasure craft unprecedented in numbers. As no official entry is made for the cruise, no exact list can be obtained, but the names which are included in the appended list have been indicated by well-informed members of the club as the yachts which it is either known will be at the rendezvous or which are fully expected to be. The names following those of the yachts, while generally owners, are in many instances those of charterers. A number of craft changed hands early in the season, and a number of charters have since also changed hands.

The list includes nearly all the yachts on the New York Club's register which are in commission and are not on the other side of the water. A number in the list, not new, fly the club flag for the first time this season, and these more than make up in point of number for the yachts no longer in the club register. The list will further be found to include most of the new steam yachts. Of sailing craft it will be seen that most of the schooners in these waters will go on the cruise, though some of them may not enter for the races. All yachts crossing the line, under the Regatta Committee's instructions, are to be considered as entered in their classes for the races. The general public will find in the list the names familiar to it, of Defender, Columbia, Navahoe, Vigilant, Volunteer, Queen Mab, and Gloriana among the sloops, and in the schooner classes such names as those of America, Atlantic, Colonia, Emerald, Mayflower, Amorita, Katrina, and Quisetta.

The owners of the yachts, on reaching New London, will, by request of the Commodore, send to the flagship a list of the guests on their yachts.

The first run will be on Tuesday from New London to Gardiner's Bay, a distance of thirty miles. On Wednesday the run will be from Gardiner's Bay to Newport, a distance of forty-three miles, and on Thursday from Newport to Vineyard Haven, thirty-seven miles. Friday will be spent at Vineyard Haven, and Saturday the fleet will return to Newport, where it will lay over Sunday. There will be races off Newport on Monday, Aug. 14, and Tuesday, Aug. 15—the one-thousand-dollar cup for schooners and the five-hundred-dollar cup for single-masted vessels and yawls, offered by John Jacob Astor being raced for on Monday. The club's wind-up cup will be sailed for on Tuesday.

The Owl and Gamecock colors will be rowed for at such port as the Commodore may decide.

The list of craft expected to be in the cruise is as follows:

Steam Yachts—Alpha, G. M. Allen; Apache, W. H. Ames; Cora, Clarkson Cowl; Fanita, J. S. Sampson; Juanita, J. H. Ballantine; Llewellyn, W. B. Bannigan; Nautilus, G. B. Linderman; Rival, W. P. De Witt; Telka, Evans R. Dick; Wanda, C. W. Bowring; Ibis, Gen. S. C. Lawrence; Admiral, J. D. Crimmins; Alleen, W. H. Patterson, Alberta, A. E. Tower; Alcedo, George W. C. Drexel; Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Aloha, D. Willis James and A. Curtiss James; Anita, John H. Flagler; Aquilo, W. P. Eno; Artemus, Frederick G. Bourne; Aurora, D. L. Pickman; Awa, W. Ferguson; Avenal, W. S. and J. T. Spaulding; Ballymena, J. N. Brown; Barraconta, Edward Kelly; Black Pearl, E. P. Sheldon; Bo Beep, E. H. Townsend; Buccaneer, W. R. Hearst; Cayuga, F. L. Humphreys; Chetolah, Albert J. Wise; Claymore, J. B. Alexander; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Clifton, J. S. Dickerson; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Diane, William Crozier; Duchess, L. J. Busby; Dunguness, Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Elseba, H. Darlington; Elsa, Phiney Fiske; Enterprise, E. T. Hunt; Eugenia, J. G. Cassatt; Fedalma, A. C. Tyler; Felecia, E. W. Bliss; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Free Lance, F. A. Schermerhorn; Geisha, A. B. Banks; Giralda, E. S. Renwick; Gretchen, J. A. Reyburn; Halcyon, George Wyeth; Nahma, C. F. Judson; Hiawatha, Julius Fleischmann; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Idalia, Eugene Tompkins; Idler, W. C. MacMillan; Indolent, John C. Rhodes; Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix; Ituna, A. S. Bigelow; Josephine, P. A. B. Widener; Jathniel, H. A. Hutchins; Kanawha, John P. Duncan; Katrina, H. F. Niles; Kismet, J. Rogers Maxwell; Ladoga, J. S. Kennedy; Lagonda, Edward Browning; Lavecock, W. J. Matheson; Linta, W. Luttgen; Lorna, W. B. Hatch; Magnolia, Henry Belknap; Margaret, John H. Rutherford; Marietta, H. B. Moore; Marjorie, Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; May, Alexander Van Rensselaer; Narada, Henry Walters; Narwhal, C. H. Osgood; Nealra, C. A. Gould; Nereid, R. A. Johnson; Nirvana, F. R. Sands; Nourmahal, John J. Astor; Nydia, E. Emerson; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Oneonta, F. C. Dininny, Jr.; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Ozhesta, Abbott S. Rogers; Palmer, F. K. Sturgis; Pampero, H. B. Moore, Jr.; Parthenia, A. H. McKee; Vinita, E. C. Schaefer; Polyanthus, H. M. Howe; Reba, N. Witherell; Reposo, B. B. McGregor; Sagamore, John H. Hanan; Sapphire, H. J. Drummond; Sappho, J. H. Alexandre; Satanella, A. Iselin, Jr.; Scythian, Miss S. De Forest Day; Seneca, Charles Fletcher; Stella, J. H. Bresliv; Strae, Thomas A. McIntyre; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Susquehanna, James Stickney; Talisman, Samuel B. Sexton; Tide, Colgate Hoyt; Toinette, R. A. C. Smith; Uvira, Clifford V. Brokaw; Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt; Vamoose, Frank F. Mouty; Varuna, Eugene Higgins; Varuna, G. F. Dominick; Velthra, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt; Vergana, Frederick H. Benedict; Wachusett, Edward Weston; Wampanoag, H. L. Willoughby; Willada, William Hester; Xarifa, F. M. Singer, and Zara, H. H. Rogers.

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.
(Over 95 feet racing length.)

No.	Name and Owner.	Racing Length. Feet.
A 1.	Alsacienne, C. C. Bragg	....
A 2.	Brunhilde, J. M. Masury	....
A 3.	Constellation, Francis Skinner, Jr.	107.24
A 4.	Coronet, John I. Waterbury	114.82
A 5.	Fleetwing, J. D. de Lamar	100.56
A 7.	Intrepid, E. Clinton Clark	98.01
A11.	Ramona, B. M. Whitlock	105.84
A16.	Hildegarde, G. W. Weld	107.82

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.
(95 feet racing length.)

B 1.	Atalanta, Robert C. H. Brock	....
B 2.	Alcaea, E. D. Morgan	94.25
B 3.	Alert, C. A. Griscom	91.58
B 4.	Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	86.31
B 5.	Colonia, C. D. Postley	93.07
B 6.	Comanche, W. D. Bishop, Jr.	85.74
B 7.	Emerald, W. E. Iselin	91.07
B 9.	Fortuna, H. S. Hovey	94.57
B10.	Lasca, J. S. Watson	93.17
B11.	Mayflower, W. Gardiner	89.63
B13.	Montauk, L. C. Ledyard	....
B15.	Phantom, H. S. Parmelee	86.52
B16.	Sachem, T. Adams	90.61
B17.	Sea Fox, A. Tucker	....
B18.	Sveranza, W. D. Warden	....
B21.	Viking, J. D. Smith	....
B23.	America, Butler Ames	....

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.
(85 feet racing length.)

C 2.	Ariel, F. L. Leland	83.53
C 3.	Clytie, H. C. Ward	79.46
C 4.	Comet, W. H. Langley	....
C 5.	Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.	81.90
C 8.	Iroquois, W. G. Roelker	82.28
C10.	Marguerite, H. W. Lamb	83.48
C13.	Wayfarer, Gordan Fellowes	76.88

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.
(75 feet racing length.)

D 1.	Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.86
D 6.	Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan	70.00
D 7.	Carlotta, C. F. Ulrich	....
D 9.	Diesmarie, F. Berry Long	74.67
D11.	Harbinger, H. G. Russell	67.57
D12.	Ingomar, N. F. Plant	67.52
D16.	Nirvana, G. G. Tyson	71.19
D18.	Quickstep, Frederick Grinnell	70.11
D19.	Quissetta, T. and R. L. Lippitt	71.10
D21.	Shamrock, W. P. Ward	73.07
D14.	Meteor, J. Hall	....
D25.	Winona, Charles McKay and T. S. Loeser	....
D26.	Katrina, R. D. Tod	73.15
D27.	Latona, H. C. Eno	74.42
....	Glendoveer, C. B. Hendricks	....

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.
(65 feet racing length.)

F 1.	Agnes, J. N. Winslow	58.44
F 7.	Crochet, E. L. Rush	....
F12.	Fenella, E. J. Bergen	56.39
F14.	Gevalla, H. W. Coates	62.53
F16.	Grampus, F. B. Griswold and R. P. Hart	....
F20.	Loyal, N. C. Nash	64.37
F 23.	Monhegan, C. A. Miller	....
F24.	Neaera, T. A. McIntyre	59.31
F31.	Southern Cross, C. H. White	....
F36.	Vistona, J. Morgan	65.34
F39.	Woodmansee, E. P. Cole	....
F57.	Vif, R. F. Clarke	....
F42.	Princess, F. V. Greene	....
F43.	Priscilla II., J. M. Richmond	....
F45.	Uncas, C. F. Buchannan	51.46
F46.	Clorita, P. T. Dodge	51.46
F51.	Wayward, C. Smithers	63.40
F53.	Barbara, C. H. W. Foster	....
F56.	Rusalka, Frank F. Olney	....

SLOOPS—CLASS G.
(Over 70 feet racing length.)

G 1.	Bedouin, J. Murray Mitchell	73.11
G 2.	Defender, W. B. Duncan, Jr., et al.	100.86
G 3.	Fanny, F. B. Fiske	....
G 8.	Navahoe, R. P. Carroll	92.42
G11.	Vigilant, Percy Chubb	94.70
G12.	Volunteer, J. M. Forbes	....
G14.	Columbia, J. Pierpont Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin	....

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS H.
(70 feet racing length.)

H 3.	Hildegarde, J. C. Bergen	65.39
H 4.	Huron, (yawl,) E. S. Hatch	68.02
H 5.	Queen Mab, C. L. F. Robinson	68.28
H 8.	Monticito, (yawl,) W. W. Tompkins	....
H12.	Winona, F. G. Corning	....

SLOOPS—CLASS J.
(60 feet racing length.)

J 4.	Athlon, E. B. Havens	59.08
J 6.	Carmita, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	54.93
J 8.	Corsair, W. R. Whitner	....
J10.	Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	55.08
J14.	Gloriana, J. M. Laselle	54.17
J15.	Gulnare, John E. Averight	....
J18.	Ilderim, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	54.88
J20.	Mineola, August Belmont	54.20
J21.	Nautilus, F. L. St. John	53.23
J24.	Sayonara, J. M. Woodbury and E. T. Irvine	54.06
J26.	Swannanoa, Stephen Loines	....
J35.	Petrel, H. V. R. Kennedy	....
J19.	Milecit, W. Otis Gay	....

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS K.
(51 feet racing length.)

K 7.	Chiquita, A. Hemenway	....
K18.	Jessica, J. M. Macdonough and F. Gibert	50.22
K20.	Latowana, Thomas O'C. Sloane	....
K22.	Mariquita, A. M. Griswold	48.09
K23.	Minerva, A. T. Johnson	45.63
K29.	Nymph, J. B. Fletcher	41.41
K30.	Sistae, J. B. Rhodes	45.29
K32.	Polly, (yawl,) W. Chapin	....
K34.	Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86
K37.	Uvira, R. P. Doremus	47.13
K39.	Foxie, F. De Funiak	47.90
K41.	Xara, W. I. and E. C. Van Wart	45.72
K42.	Ziegeuner, Max Aguassiz	....
K44.	Venecedor, H. M. Gillig	47.64
K47.	Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37
K48.	Acushla II., H. W. and A. G. Hanan	50.15
K55.	Vandal, James C. Ayer	....
K57.	Paladin, ...	48.72
.....	Hussar, J. D. Baird	....
.....	Athene, W. Otis Gay	....
.....	Aridne, W. L. Crow	....

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS L.
(43 feet racing length.)

L 8.	Daffodil, F. P. Sands	40.81
L 9.	Sophie, T. W. Wyer	37.61
L11.	Drusilla, A. C. Tyler	38.28
L13.	Eurybia, Charles Pryer	....
L25.	Katonah, F. L. Ames	....
L26.	King Philip, H. B. Torrey	....
L27.	Kraken, (yawl,) N. Hathaway	....
L31.	Mirth II., W. and G. Beekman	41.73
L36.	Norota, D. B. Burnham	41.89
.....	Surf, W. G. Titcomb	....
L28.	Pawnee, (yawl,) T. C. Zerega	42.23
L51.	Trochilus, Mayhew Reynolds	42.79
L61.	Albicore, (yawl,) S. J. Hyde	....
L64.	Mira, C. L. Poor	42.85
L50.	Tigress, C. A., Appleton	40.50

SLOOPS—CLASS M.
(36 feet racing length.)

M 92.	Gretchen, William M. Ivins	39.23
M 20.	Cymbra, T. A. McIntyre	....
M 70.	Vorant, F. and H. McGinnis	....
M 71.	Vorant II., L. Whittemore	34.00
M 79.	Yvett, J. R. Hopkins	....
M 93.	Coquette, S. C. Hunter	....
M104.	Climax, F. G. Bourne	....
M111.	Saladin, H. W. Cannon	....
M113.	Bonnie Bairn, M. Graham, Jr.	....
M114.	Cornelia, R. W. Comstock	....
M115.	Lydia, E. B. and R. Underhill	....
M116.	Grace, H. G. Timmermann	....
M119.	Ludeah, Charles L. Seabury	....
M128.	Saracen, Sydney Chubb	35.77
....	Hoodoo, T. H. Smith	25.53
N 99.	Anoatok, O. Sanderson	33.95
N115.	Razmatang, G. F. Baker, Jr.	....

YACHT RACES AT BRIDGEPORT.

The Bridgeport Yacht Club will hold its first annual regatta on Saturday next, open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club. The race will be started at 1 P. M., and will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The Regatta Committee is composed of T. H. Macdonald, Chairman; Sydney Bishop, Benjamin Fish, A. S. May, and S. H. Wheeler. The committee will receive entries at the clubhouse, Black Rock Harbor, Bridgeport, Conn., up to Friday, Aug. 11, the entries being for the following classes: Mixed class schooners, sloops, cutters, and yawls, over 30 feet; 30, 25, 21, and 18 foot classes sloop; 30, 25, and 21 foot classes knockabouts, and one-design dory class.

A prize will be awarded in each class, and in any class in which three or more yachts start a second prize will be given. The Bailey Cup will be awarded to the yacht, 25 feet or over, making the best time over the course. The Baroness de Orengiani Cup will be awarded to the yacht under 25 feet making the best time over the course.

The course will be a triangle of seven miles, sailed twice around by all classes over 25 feet and once around by those under 25 feet. The dories will sail twice around a smaller triangle.

The club is making extensive preparations for the event to insure its being a great success.

Huguenot Yacht Club Regatta.

The fifth annual regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle will be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 19, over the club's regular courses off Wortleberry Island, and will be for all classes 36 feet and under, also for yawls not exceeding 43 feet racing length, all in one class. Entries can be made with H. C. Ward, Chairman Regatta Committee, at 148 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., or with J. Nelson Gould, 150 Nassau Street, this borough. A number of yachts are already entered and an unusually large entry list is expected.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

BROOKLYN.

Candy Store and Soda Fountain in the basement.

An Inexhaustible Quarry of Benefits.

It has been said that Daniel Webster's intellect was like a vast quarry. When you had excavated the great rocks at the surface you still knew there was an inexhaustible supply of better things left. Our advertisement can only be an introduction to what you will really find when you seek below its surface. It is impossible to compress into a few columns the inexhaustible quarry of merchandising opportunities which this store affords. The staple things, the goods you know so well and recognize so well when they are offered at a low price, are only at the surface of a vast quarry of richer benefits, because our policy of sacrificing profits during the Summer months extends through the whole store.

It is easy enough to advertise and easy enough for you to buy staple goods cheap; but how about the other kinds? That is this store's quarry of merchandise, where the deepest excavations produce the richest yield—a vast, inexhaustible supply of savings that are incomparable.

We will deliver all purchases Free of Charge, at any Railroad Station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more, the goods will be sent Free of Charge to any Railroad Station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. And we will deliver at your door Free of All Charges, purchases for any part of Long Island reached by the Long Island Express.

Notable Offers in Underwear and Hosiery.

Even Better Bargains Than Ever Before.

Perhaps no achievement of this store this summer has been the cause of greater satisfaction to our customers or wider comment by the trade than our phenomenal selling of Hosiery and Underwear. The prices have been the kind unheard of before, but the end is not yet, as the following extraordinary offers at prices below cost of manufacture will testify:

UNDERWEAR.—AT 12½c., INSTEAD OF 25c.—Women's extra fine Richelieu Ribbed White Cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeves, handsomely trimmed in colors, and silk tape in neck and arm.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Men's extra quality Colored Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, pearl buttons, and long sleeves; Drawers with strap backs and suspender tapes to match. Sizes—Shirts, 34 to 44; Drawers, 30 to 40.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 45c.—Women's extra fine quality Richelieu Ribbed White Lisle Thread Vests, handsomely trimmed with lace at neck and arm.

HOSIERY.—AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 21c. TO 29c.—Children's fine grade Colored Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, tan and black, plain and ribbed; sizes 7, 7½ and 8.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c. TO 65c.—Children's extra fine quality Colored Cotton Lisle Thread and Silk Plaited Hose, tan, sky, pink, red and black, ribbed and plain; sizes 7, 7½ and 8.

The Phenomenal in Cotton Dress Goods.

If the proverb that light gains make heavy purses is true, what must be the weight of the purses of those who have been getting the great gains which we have been continually giving in our Dress Goods Store this Summer? The selling has been historical, the prices much below the cost to manufacture, but here are some more offers that eclipse even the best that have been.

Cotton Dress Remnants Lowest Known.

Section B.

A vast quantity of them, the very best things of the season, in dress, skirt and waist lengths. Some of them are slightly mussed in handling, but no real hurt. You couldn't have a better chance to get just what you will like and hardly touch your purse, and they're bargains, too.

AT 5c. FOR 10c. QUALITY.—125 pieces Fine American Zephyrs, best colorings, in plains, stripes, checks and plaids, at 5c.

7c. FOR 12½c. QUALITY.—150 pieces Fine Printed Organdies, Jaconets and Lawns, in navy and white, black and white and choice floral designs on white grounds, at 7c.

Women's Oxford Ties at $1.25.

Odds and Ends of the $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Kinds.

A real good shoe opportunity. Shoes that are good, comfortable, sensible, nice looking, good fitting, with a quality of satisfaction about them better than the price. Link the two together and they are irresistible. The odds and ends in both tans and blacks, some common-sense toes, some narrow toes, various styles, and mostly small and large sizes, all at $1.25 pair.

The Sale of the Season for Men.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS AT HALF: To-morrow we begin our Annual Clearing Sale of Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts. The styles and money value of the shirts offered really make it the most notable sale of this season.

50c. for MEN'S $1.00 SHIRTS.
75c. for MEN'S $1.50 SHIRTS.
$1.00 for MEN'S $2.00 to $2.75 SHIRTS.
50c. for BOYS' $1.00 SHIRTS.

AT $1.15.—AND A CLEARING SALE OF BATHING SUITS.—Men's Plain Black and Navy Blue Wool Worsted Bathing Suits, formerly $2.00 and $2.50.

AT $1.65.—Men's Black and Navy Blue Wool Worsted Bathing Suits, with fancy striped border, instead of $3.00 and $3.50.

25c. FOR 50-CENT SCARFS.—Men's Summer Scarfs and Ties, including a little lot of Handkerchief Squares. Not a scarf, if sold in the regular way, would be worth less than 50c.—all at 25c.

95c. FOR $1.50 PAJAMAS.—A third lot of the Men's Pajamas you have taken to so kindly the two preceding Mondays, made of a very light weight Madras cloth. The best $1.50 Pajama ever made—our price 95c.

Special prices in Summer Suspenders, Belts, Bicycle and Golf Clothing. A store full of opportunities for men, and yet only space to mention a few of them.

The Best Shirt Waist Offer Yet.

We've succeeded in getting a very unusual lot of Shirt Waists for to-morrow's selling, particularly in the white, at prices that are in many instances much less than half regular prices. All the garments are the very newest up-to-date conceits, a pleasure to examine, to say nothing of the comfort and pleasure in wearing. Those of silk are a delight, and the very best

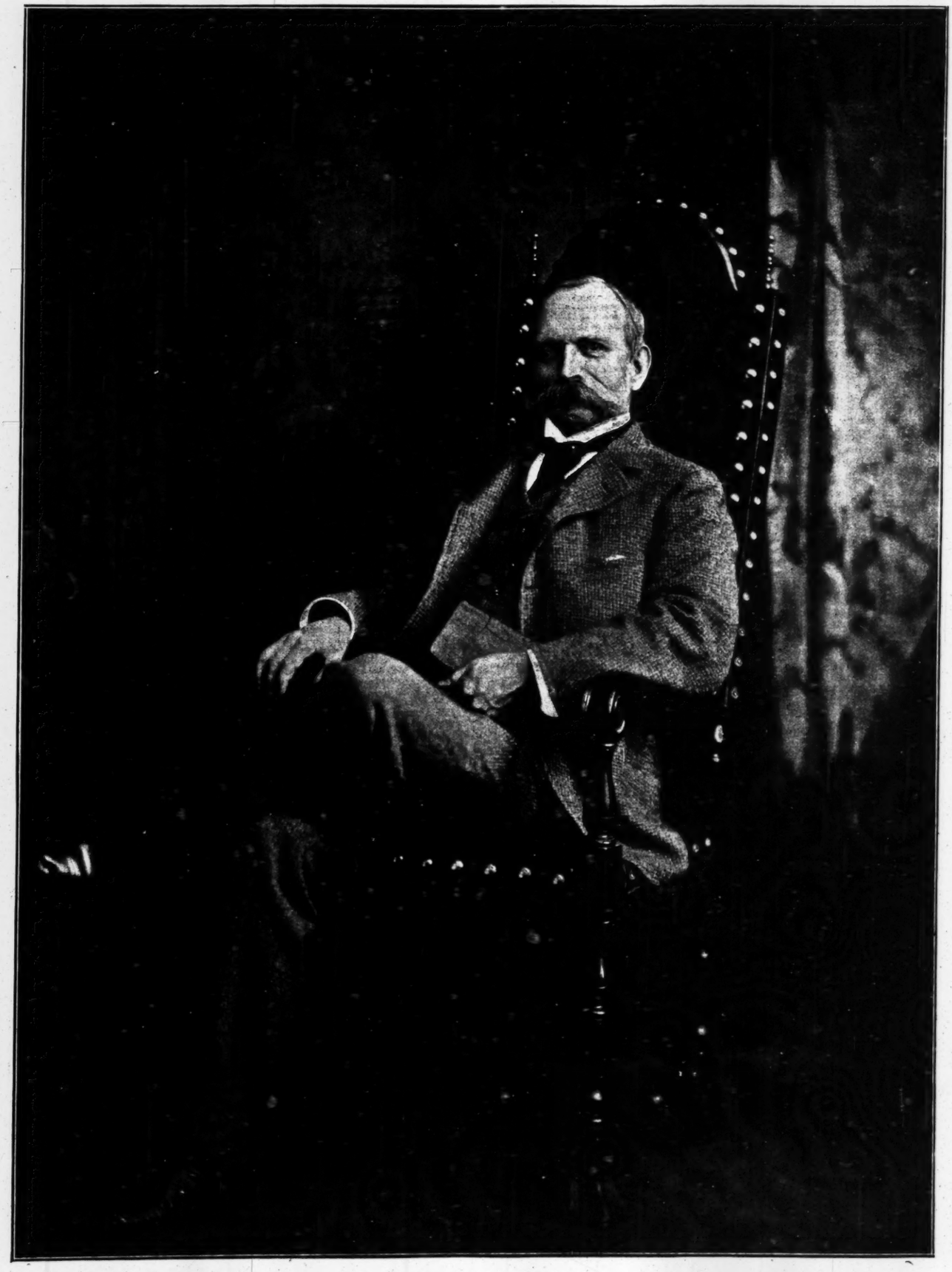
The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1899.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII....No. 15,467.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES. AUGUST 6, 1899. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.



PROF. CHARLES F. CHANDLER,

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

AUGUST 6, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Readers of novels the scenes of which are laid in India have been led to suppose that the act of suttee was a voluntary performance on the part of Hindu wives, who thus declaring their undying attachment to their husbands were burned with their bodies. Dr. Cheever, an eminent Hindu scholar, traces the custom to a very different origin. In the latest edition of his "Indian Medical Jurisprudence" he brings forward authorities to show that the Brahmins themselves invented the law as a means of self-protection against their wives. Before its introduction the wives were in the habit of avenging themselves on their husbands for neglect and cruelty by mixing poison with their food, and at last things came to such a pass that the least matrimonial quarrel resulted in the husband's death. The expedient of having the couple partake of food from the same dish was thought of, but the departure involved a too radical reform in the customs of society. Although the suttee has been done away with in the territory under the Indian Government, its effect is still felt, for even now the Hindu widow cannot escape certain consequences of her husband's death. Although she no longer has to fear the funeral pyre, his family degrades her and she spends the remainder of her days in the most menial duties in the house.

***

Smokers do not naturally like to have it said that they "make beasts" of themselves, yet the reproach is more just than they imagine, for it seems that some beasts, tigers, for example, are occasionally confirmed smokers. A correspondent of the Neilgherry Excelsior gives the following curious evidence on that point: "A friend of mine once had a tiger cub and a terrier pup in rearing. He was a great smoker, and the pets would play about the room while he indulged in the weed. It was noticed by the sweeper that the cigar ends finally diminished in number, and he thought, quite naturally, that his master was trying to cure himself of his habit. But he watched, and one evening after his master had retired to bed the tiger cub carefully picked up a cigar end, while his companion, the pup, brought a fire stick from the kitchen. This is not the only instance of tigers taking to smoking. Mehemet Ali, the most enlightened ruler that Egypt ever had, kept a tame tiger, to which he always handed his hookah after he had exhausted the scented opium ball. On one occasion the Pasha, having gone out to dinner, the hookahbadar prepared the hookah as usual. Entering the room with the Pasha some time after, he found the tiger fast asleep near the hookah. He was dead drunk, having exhausted every atom of the scented opium ball." It is fair, however, to add that smoking does not appear to diminish the appetite of tigers in India, for, according to a recent report of the Government of Bengal, 11,500 poor people in the jungle districts were destroyed by tigers, other wild animals, and reptiles last year.

***

Every now and then an illustrated newspaper shows by graphic pictures certain phenomena of human life—the amount of cigars that a man is supposed to smoke in a lifetime, the amount of bread that he eats, or the amount of beer that he drinks—by having the materials of consumption presented at the side of a man's picture in the form of a huge cigar, or a huge loaf, or a huge cask of beer. These people who estimate things are a great mystery to us. Of course it is very pleasant, and useful, too, no doubt, to know these things, but the people who engage in such laborious calculations are a mystery all the same. Admitted that their results be correct, what an awful drain it must be on their arithmetic! The fact that their calculations pass unquestioned would tend to lead one to suppose that nobody cares to work out the verification of the problems. There is an ingenious Frenchman who every little while prints the result of some extraordinary calculation or other in the columns of Le Gaulois. His latest scheme has been to make various estimates concerning the French war indemnity of 5,000,000,000f. paid to Germany. He does not say that he has been at work on the job since 1871, although his extraordinary calculations—assuming them to be correct—would seem to imply that such was the case. He finds that the indemnity, in five-franc gold pieces, weighed 55,000,000 pounds. To transport all this gold by rail, supposing each car to carry 11,000 pounds, a train of 5,000 cars would be required. When spread out on the ground in a straight line these five-franc gold pieces would reach almost around the globe. Placed one upon another, they would make a column 1,676 miles in height. If this column, having its base in Paris, should topple over in the direction of Berlin, Berlin would be only one-third of the whole distance reached by the coin at the top of the column. A quick cashier, assuming that he can count 10,000 franc pieces an hour, tolling for 300 days of 8 hours each every year, would complete the task of counting the indemnity in nearly forty years. Truly, these calculators are a great mystery. It would be interesting to know what Prof. Lombroso thinks about them.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER.

In the elevation to its Presidency of Charles F. Chandler, the eminent scientist and Professor of Chemistry in Columbia University, the Society of Chemical Industry has paid an unprecedented compliment to an American chemist. This society, which recently held its annual meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, is an international body, and it includes 3,300 chemists in its membership. While a majority of its members live in Great Britain, many reside on the Continent, and others in India, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, with about 600 in the United States and Canada.

Prof. Chandler is the first American to be honored with the Presidency of this important organization, and the fact that he was the unanimous choice of its members is justly regarded not only as a compliment to him individually, but to this country. His election is, furthermore, an additional indication of the good feeling which exists between the members of the Anglo-Saxon race who live on the opposite sides of the Atlantic.

Although of the highest rank as an authority on chemistry in the United States, Prof. Chandler is probably more widely appreciated by the scientific men of Europe than he is by the general public in this country. His professional and public services have been of incalculable value, especially in this city, where for a long period of years his name has been identified with great sanitary reforms as well as great educational achievements. The New York fellow-citizens and friends of Prof. Chandler are proud of his reputation. They regard him as the most distinguished man in his sphere—a great all-around chemist, in fact, the great authority on the greatest variety of chemical subjects.

The Society of Chemical Industry has its headquarters in London, but there are seven other sections, situated in Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Glasgow, Leeds, and New York. The following list of its past Presidents is indicative of the character and standing of this society:

Sir Henry E. Roscoe, B. A., D. C. L., LL. D., Ph. D., F. R. S.	1881–82
Sir Frederick A. Abel, Bart., K. C. B., D. C. L., D. Sc., F. R. S.	1882–83
Walter Weldon, F. R. S.	1883–84
W. H. Perkin, LL. D., Ph. D., F. R. S.	1884–85
E. K. Muspratt	1885–86
David Howard	1886–87
James Dewar, M.A., LL. D., F. R. S.	1887–88
Ludwig Mond, Ph. D., F. R. S.	1888–89
Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart., F. R. S.	1889–90
E. Rider Cook	1890–91
J. Emerson Reynolds, M. D., F. R. S.	1891–92
Sir John Evans, K. C. B., D. C. L., LL. D., Sc. D., F. R. S.	1892–93
E. C. C. Stanford	1893–94
T. E. Thorpe, LL. D., Sc. D., Ph. D., F. R. S.	1894–95
Thomas Tyrer	1895–96
Dr. Edward Schunck, F. R. S.	1896–97
F. Clowes, D. Sc.	1897–98
George Bellby	1898–99

That the name of Charles F. Chandler should be regarded by so great a number of foreigners as worthy to be added to the foregoing list is a source of much satisfaction to American chemists. No doubt exists in any quarter as to Prof. Chandler's ability to wear this well-earned distinction with dignity and honor. It may not be out of place to mention here that The Journal of the Society, which is published monthly, is a complete exhibit of the progress of applied chemistry throughout the world.

Had Prof. Chandler done nothing else the important part that he took in the establishment of the School of Mines of Columbia University would have entitled him to a permanent place in American history, and to a very large measure of public gratitude. But he was also one of the most efficient Presidents that the New York Board of Health ever had; he was instrumental in having a State Board of Health established; he was one of the promotors of the New York College of Pharmacy; it was his influence that impelled the Havemeyer family to build the new laboratory of Columbia University, which is said by experts to be the finest institution of the kind in the world; he has few peers as a great industrial chemist, and his expert opinion is in constant demand by the largest industrial concerns in the world.

The subject of this sketch is of New England ancestry. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., on Dec. 6, 1836. His father, Charles Chandler, was a merchant in New Bedford. His maternal grandfather was John Whitney, a Boston merchant, and his grandmother was a daughter of John Slack, who fought at Lexington. The Chandlers originated with William Chandler and Annis, his wife, who arrived in Roxbury, Mass., from England in 1637. It was in the homestead of his grandfather, Nathaniel Chandler, at Lancaster, Mass., that Charles F. Chandler was born.

"Hunting chiastolites and other minerals at Lancaster during vacations, and attending lyceum lectures and listening to the elder Agassiz," wrote a contributor to Appleton's Popular Science Monthly several years ago, "led young Chandler to take an early interest in scientific studies, and while still a boy he turned his workshop in the attic into a laboratory. After graduating at the High School, he continued his classical studies privately with a friend of the family for a year, and then pursued his professional studies at the Lawrence Scientific School and the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin. His teachers in chemistry have been Horsford, Wöhler, and Heinrich Rose. Through the influence of Wöhler and his friend Prof. Joy he obtained the position of private assistant to Rose during the year he spent in Berlin, in whose laboratory his only companion, besides Rose and his lecture assistant, Oesten, was the now famous Nils Erich Nordenskjöld, the arctic explorer. In physics he studied with Weber, Dove, and Magnus; in mineralogy he attended the lectures of Prof. Cooke at Harvard, Von Waltershausen in Göttingen, and Gustav Rose in Berlin. In geology he listened to the lectures of Agassiz. In 1856 he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts at Göttingen, publishing a dissertation containing the results of miscellaneous chemical investigations."

Soon after Chandler returned to this country in January, 1857, he accepted the position of chemical assistant at Union College, Schenectady, in the newly established laboratory under his friend, Prof. Charles A. Joy. In April of the same year Prof. Joy was called to Columbia College and Chandler succeeded him at Union, lecturing to 150 seniors, most of whom exceeded him in years. Ex-Senator Warner Miller was a member of this class. Chandler remained at Union College for more than seven years in charge of the laboratory and lecturing to the college classes on general and agricultural chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. In 1864 he became connected with Columbia College, joining Prof. Egleston and Gen. Vinton in the experiment of starting a School of Mines.

This School of Mines project was not generally regarded as very promising, but the three professors were willing to begin without salaries. George T. Strong, William E. Dodge, Jr., and several others furnished about $3,000 to equip the laboratory. A fine cabinet of minerals was donated by the Hon. Gouverneur Kemble, and President Barnard, Dr. Torrey, and other Trustees of the college encouraged the enterprise in every possible way. Some vacant rooms in the basement of the college were assigned for laboratories. Provision was made for twelve students, but twenty-four came the first day. The success of the School of Mines was remarkable. During the entire Winter the carpenters and gasfitters were constantly at work erecting new tables for additional applicants, and the number of pupils reached forty-eight. During the first vacation a large four-story building was placed at the disposition of the school, with funds for the equipment of laboratories and cabinets. Accommodations were arranged for seventy-two pupils. During the second year the school was thronged; eighty-nine students were in attendance. The success of the new school seemed so well assured that the Trustees arranged to place it on a substantial basis as a co-ordinate department of the college. Prof. J. S. Newberry was called to the Chair of Geology, relieving Prof. Chandler of this subject, and a full Faculty of professors and assistants was established. A new building was erected, and equipped with laboratory accommodations for 150 pupils.

This school continued to prosper, and was from time to time expanded by the establishment of nine courses of professional study, until it became one of the most important schools of applied science in the country and acquired an international reputation. Prof. Chandler was made Dean of the Faculty at the beginning, and was the executive officer of the School of Mines for thirty-three years. He resigned in 1897, when the university moved to its new site, but he still retains the headship of the chemical department. During the long period of his connection with Columbia Prof. Chandler has lectured upon all branches of chemistry—theoretical, analytical, and applied. At the present time he lectures upon general and industrial chemistry, the other branches being taught by his colleagues and assistants.

The assay department was an especial hobby of Prof. Chandler during the earlier years of the School of Mines, and with the aid of his successive assistants, Miller, Day, Blossom, Ricketts, and Miller, he has made it the most complete of its kind to be found anywhere. To facilitate the work of assaying gold and silver ores and to insure accuracy in calculating the results, Prof. Chandler devised in 1866 the system of assay weights now in general use by all assayers.

Havemeyer Hall, the elegant and commodious building provided, upon the suggestion of Prof. Chandler, by the Havemeyer family of this city, is now the home of the chemical department. Preliminary to perfecting the plans of this remarkably complete institution, Prof. Chandler visited and inspected every laboratory of consequence in Europe. The chemical museum, which is the personal creation of Dr. Chandler, is the most complete museum of the kind in the world, and it is unique. It gives the visitor some idea of the extent to which the affairs of man depend upon the science of chemistry.

When Prof. Chandler first came to New York he was asked to render assistance in the development of the College of Pharmacy. This institution was then occupying a single room in the old University Building, on Washington Square, and numbered about thirty students. Three evenings a week all Winter Prof. Chandler lectured there year after year. The active exertions of the Faculty and the Trustees, and the interest manifested by the New York druggists, have built up from this small beginning a flourishing school of several hundred pupils, which is able now to own a fine building, with laboratory and lecture halls.

Another educational institution in which Prof. Chandler's interest was enlisted soon after he became a resident of this city is the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He accepted the Adjunct Professorship of Chemistry under Prof. St. John, and on the death of that instructor Prof. Chandler succeeded to the chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, lecturing on physics and chemistry from 5 to 6 o'clock each afternoon. Here his voice was always raised in favor of a more exacting system of medical education, and it was influential in securing the present four-year course. Prof. Chandler resigned his chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897.

Prof. Chandler's work in connection with the New York Board of Health contributed a noteworthy chapter to local history. In 1866 he was appointed chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health, a position which he held until 1873, when he was appointed President by Mayor Havemeyer. He was reappointed President of the board by Mayor Ely, and served in that capacity until the middle of 1884. As chemist to the board he made investigations in the matters of dangerous kerosene oil, the gas nuisance, the water supply of the city, the milk supply, adulterated liquors, poisonous cosmetics, offensive trades, &c. As President he started and directed many important reforms. Chief among these reforms were the removal of the stalls around Washington, Fulton, and Centre Markets; the abatement of the sludge oil nuisance, the regulation of slaughter houses, cattle driving and offensive trades; the construction of tenement houses, the introduction of a proper system of plumbing and house drainage, the establishment of the Summer corps of visiting physicians, the permanent system of gratuitous vaccination, and the proper care of contagious diseases in special hospitals. While active in local works, Prof. Chandler was influential in securing the establishment of the New York State Board of Health, and for three years he was a member of the board, and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

In 1874 Prof. Chandler was elected President of the Convention of Chemists which assembled at the grave of Dr. Joseph Priestley in Northumberland County, Penn., to celebrate the centennial of chemistry. From this meeting sprang the American Chemical Society, of which Prof. Chandler has twice been President and many times Vice President and Director. He is also President of the newly organized Chemists' Club of New York, and he is one of the Scientific Directors of the New York Botanical Garden. For several years Prof. Chandler was President of the State Charities Aid Association, and he took an active part in securing State care for the indigent insane. In all of his public efforts Prof. Chandler has been actuated by a high sense of his duty to humanity. He has been not only progressive in his public-spiritedness, but philanthropic as well. Some years ago he was President of the Street Cleaning Improvement Society, and performed an effective part in securing the reorganization of the Street Cleaning Department.

President Chester A. Arthur, who had a high regard for Prof. Chandler's scientific abilities, appointed him a Commissioner to investigate the subject of American hog products, and in 1884 appointed him a United States delegate to the Health Exposition and the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen. When William C. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy he appointed Prof. Chandler a member of a commission to investigate the preservation of timber, and soon afterward the President of the National Academy of Sciences, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, placed Prof. Chandler on commissions to investigate the manufacture of glucose, the denaturalization of alcohol, and the waterproofing of fractional currency and banknotes. In the performance of his duty along these various lines Prof. Chandler displayed marked ability and judgment.

In recent years Prof. Chandler's services have been frequently required by the great corporations that control processes of manufacture in which a thorough knowledge of chemistry is required. Prof. Chandler has not only the thorough knowledge of chemistry, but also an alert mind filled with original and valuable ideas. He has been called the highest authority in this country on industrial chemistry. While other able and eminent chemists have their single specialties, Prof. Chandler is a specialist in all branches. He is an expert in the matter of sugar refining, of petroleum refining, of calico printing, and in the manufacture of gas. He has served as chemist to the Croton Aqueduct, the New York Gas Company, and the New York Steam Sugar Refining Company. He was the chemical editor of Johnson's Encyclopaedia, and with his brother, Prof. W. H. Chandler, established and edited for seven years The American Chemist. He has also published numerous papers on chemistry in scientific periodicals.

Prof. Chandler received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from the University of Göttingen in 1856, and in 1873 the degree of M. D. from the University of New York and the degree of LL. D. from Union College. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American, English, German, and French Chemical Societies, the English and German Societies of Chemical Industry, the American Institutes of Mining, Engineering, and Electrical Engineering, the German Electro-Chemical Society, and numerous other important scientific organizations.

Socially Prof. Chandler is exceedingly popular. His circle of acquaintances is a very large one, and his companionship is prized by men of letters, men of art, and practical men of business, as well as by men of science. He is a member of several social clubs in this and other cities.

At Last.

From The Chicago Post.

"I suppose your wife always has the last word."

"Not now."

"Why not now?"

"I've bought a phonograph."

Spoke Advisedly.

From Pearson's Weekly.

"Old Brown won't live long; he has one leg in the grate."

"You mean one leg in the grave."

"No; he is going to be cremated."

"FIRST ELECTRIC MACHINE, 1672," FROM A PAINTING BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

PAINTED CHAPTERS ON ELECTRICITY.

THERE is a building on Duane Street, near Elm, which belongs to the Edison Electric Company, and indicates on its front a certain connection with electrical matters by a row of sculptured heads, among which those of Franklin and Morse are readily distinguished. The façade is not uninteresting, but that makes the impression made by the interior all the more a disappointment. Even the seventh floor, which contains the offices of the company, is about as bald and severe in lines as possible.

Perhaps it was the uncompromising severity of the iron construction within that caused the Directors of the company to look about for some mitigation of the pervading ugliness. At any rate, to Mr. W. B. Van Ingen was given the task of introducing a note of art; to him was allotted a narrow band of wall space along the gallery which looks down on the central hall, for on this floor two tiers of small offices are arranged. The spaces for a frieze are interrupted at the north end of the hall by an iron stair, which has the same stern and uncompromising barrenness, the same lack of genial, agreeable lines and of space adequate for decoration as the rest of the apartment.

Instead of employing encaustic painting or mosaic, Mr. Van Ingen chose to avoid colors and make his pictures in monochrome—for the decorations are pictures that range over a wide territory as to time and place. Of these only nine chapters can be given here. There are various stories to tell concerning electricity from the earliest ages to the present time, from mythological and legendary personages to living men; then there are a great number of contrivances to show or suggest, which belong to the triumphs of human ingenuity over the forces of nature so far as electricity is concerned.

For theme the painter has electricity under various aspects. But he has passed by the ordinary method of presenting this theme—which would be some elaborate mural painting showing modern electrical workshops, with portraits of famous electricians—and attempted one that is better suited to the architecture and the interior to be decorated, yet does not entirely omit either electrical machinery or portraiture. Using the restrained, reserved effects of browns and umbers, the artist has presented in a series of cartoons on narrow canvases a large number of incidents in the development of our knowledge of electricity, its results and applications to human use.

When it was that men first began to notice a peculiar trait of amber, let us say, or other material, which on being rubbed attracts light chaff, can never be known. Our word electricity was invented by Dr. Gilbert of Colchester from the Greek word for amber, so that the term is only as old as the Elizabethan age. But it is not unlikely that the cave dwellers who carved elephants on tusks in lands where elephants have not existed for enormous stretches of time had already perceived this odd characteristic of certain articles, notably amber. The latter may have been obtained by barter from wild tribes on the Baltic. As amber seems to have been first used on the person with an idea that it is healthful—an idea, by the bye, which exists very widely to-day in the superstition that a necklace of amber prevents children from catching colds—it is quite likely that the rubbing of a bracelet or armlet gave people the first inkling of the mysterious force we call electricity. At any rate, history ascribes this discovery to observations of amber; and one legend of which Mr. Van Ingen has availed himself states that the strange property in rubbed amber of attracting light dust and chaff was observed first when women began to use the material for the whorls or little roundish weights below the spindle used by them to keep the thread of the distaff taut, or at least hanging down. The whirling motion given to the whorl by the spinster as she twisted her thread might readily enough engender electricity, and the story runs that this was noticed because of the mysterious flight of bits of wool toward the amber whorl; there they stuck for some time in the well-known way. This legend gives the painter a chance for some graceful figures of women holding their distaffs and a child playing with the whorl, and for another group of observers, neither of which are shown here.

Large as the series of pictures for the frieze may be, the history of electricity offers so many chances for illustration that a selection was possible from many designs for each chief period. The mythological side is represented by Zeus, the god of the sky and storm, but the artist shows him through his eagle, his "fulmen" or conventional classic thunderbolt, and the more usual arrowy zigzag of lightning. The Homeric period is not forgot; for elsewhere in the frieze we see Ajax defying the lightning as he clings undismayed to his rock and scorns waves and thunderbolt alike. Here is an example of the point of view Mr. Van Ingen occupies with regard to these decorations. Ajax is not a big figure commanding in size, but a small helmeted Greek overwhelmed by enormous seas. The billows and clouds are used as decorative masses with big curved lines; nature is more important and more potent than man, even a heroic man like Ajax. He was one of many embodiments of the sun and lightning, and his name appears to be derived from a term for the eagle, as the ancients themselves observed; but to the Greeks he was a historic character in whose existence there was general belief. Mr. Van Ingen prefers the big decorative effect of the elements to the personality of a character in which the Greeks embodied some of those elements. This method gives variety to the panels.

Among the legends and superstitions as to electricity he has seized upon one that belonged in past centuries on the Baltic Sea. There was the Island of Gothland and on it the famous old city of Wisby, which at one time controlled the sea trade eastward to the Russias and westward to England and the Mediterranean. The mariners of the Middle Ages are said to have believed that the odor of garlic deflected the compass; so there arose a law of the sea in Wisby town that the sailor guilty of using garlic and breathing on the compass should have his bare hand pinned to the mast by a knife; he was not allowed to pull the knife out, but might tear his hand away.

This grotesque idea of the power of garlic to deflect the compass may have arisen from the peculiar odor in the air where lightning has struck. The Hungarian peasants maintain that the air then smells like garlic, while modern observers have talked of sulphur, or an "odor of ozone," whatever that may be. Mr. Van Ingen has a spirited scene on shipboard relative to this odd superstition; it provides him still another variation from the conventional in a long frieze and is here reproduced.

With the Elizabethan period portraits relating to electricity begin, followed by figures of Galvani and Volta, Faraday and Sir Humphry Davy. Electricity seems to have been treated at length for the first time by Dr. William Gilbert, whose work "De Magnete" is the starting point for the literature of electricity. Mr. Van Ingen has shown Gilbert performing experiments and explaining these obscure forces of nature before Queen Elizabeth. Gilbert was a bold generalizer; he saw a connection between gravitation and the strange power certain metals and minerals show to attract other metals; in other words, the "lodestone," as our ancestors called it, was thought by him to represent the attraction of gravitation in a concentrated form. With the magical powers of the magnet or lodestone he connected also the similar powers of amber, glass, and certain precious stones when rubbed.

Another portrait is that of Otto von Guericke, who published his "New Experiments" in 1672, with a picture of the machine he used. The artist has used this picture to reproduce the cumbersome machine at the same time that he gives Guericke's likeness. Galvani and Volta appear engaged in the famous controversy over the movements observed in the legs of a frog separated from its body, the result of which was the better understanding of what has been called "animal magnetism."

Coming down to later times we see the historical silk handkerchief sustaining a metal rod, which Benjamin Franklin used as a kite to "bring down lightning from the skies," and demonstrated the identity of electrical phenomena on earth and in the clouds. It rides among the thunder clouds, among the "Mummelacks," as Berliners call them, or "thunderheads," as they are known among us, both terms being words that hark back to the time when the manifestations of the thunderstorm were personified in a deity like Thor or Jupiter. In this cartoon, which is not reproduced here, the artist has used the big swelling lines of the clouds with fine decorative effect.

Joseph Henry is shown conducting his experiments in sending telegraphic messages across the campus of Princeton College, and we see it, the illustration the old buildings of Princeton in the background. Thomas Edison is shown in his laboratory at work with his incandescent lamp, and in a panel not given here there is a picture of the old "Jumbo" electrical machine which is already one of the curios of the profession, so fast has been the advance in the methods of generating electricity in modern days. The longer panels are broken into suitable lengths by round shields, which are charged with figures referring to the past and present, as, for example, an arc light surrounded by rays, the seal of the Edison Illuminating Company. These divide the chapters and indicate where one period of the history of electricity stops and the next begins. One shows the key that Franklin bound on the wire from his kite; another, Davy's electric arc light, and a third Faraday's electric motor.

Of course the invention of a means of storing the electricity which had been observed in amber, glass, certain precious stones, and even in the human body since the time of Thales, the ancient Greek philosopher, would have to find its place in any series of this kind. The artist has selected Prof. Muschenbroeck of Leyden University as the best accredited of those to whom the invention of the Leyden jar is ascribed. His object was to surround electricity with a non-conductor and thus store it up for use. He is shown in the act of receiving a shock from some electrified water in a glass bottle. It is curious that the sending of electricity to a distance through a packthread was performed by Gray in England and Dufay in France early in the last century, yet the practical application of the discovery had to wait a hundred years.

In the portrait of Sir Humphry Davy, experimenting with the first arc light, the artist has introduced an owl blinking in the radiance shed by the power of 2,000 voltaic cells, but whether he means the owl in the classic sense as Minerva's bird of wisdom with allusion to the great number of subjects aside from electricity which Davy illuminated by his genius, or in the popular sense as a stupid bird, and therefore representing an unappreciative public, does not clearly appear. A domestic scene of which the artist has made a very charming yet simple composition is Faraday with his wife in the laboratory of the Royal Institute. It was on Christmas Day of 1821 that Faraday showed his young wife the first electric motor. Before the century has closed electricity has given steam a hard race for supremacy in the task of transporting men over land and sea.

Mr. Van Ingen has had two difficulties to face: the intangible, invisible character of the thing that forms the heart of his theme and the narrow, long spaces given him to decorate. His methods are very different from those to which people are accustomed, but they will grow in favor with time.

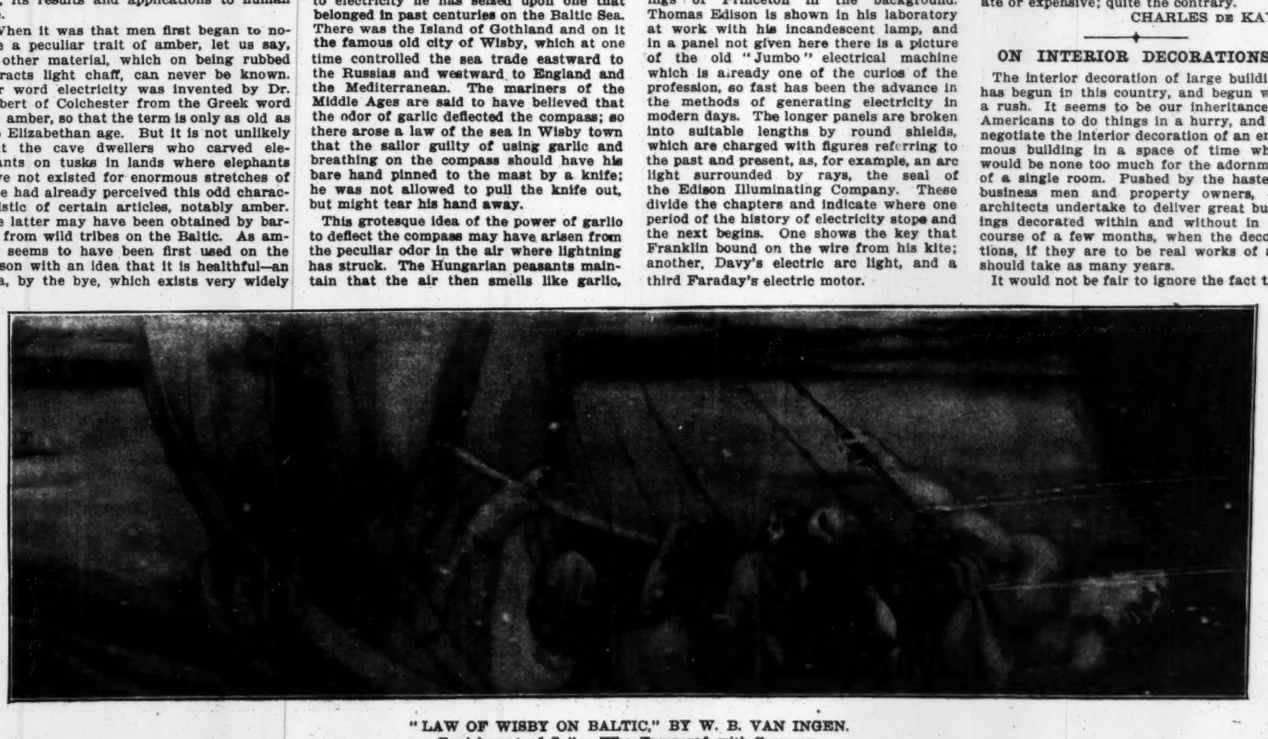
These efforts to get the better of a cruelly hard inner architecture by the art of the painter are to be applauded, but let us hope that the Edison Illuminating Company will keep the torch alight and complete the decoration of this interior, especially the broader spaces on the western wall at the top of the iron stairs leading to the second tier of offices. The frieze itself needs something in the nature of a narrow frame, beading, or perhaps painted setting, while the other portions of the interior should be treated so as to harmonize in color with the note set by the frieze. This need not be elaborate or expensive; quite the contrary.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ON INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The interior decoration of large buildings has begun in this country, and begun with a rush. It seems to be our inheritance as Americans to do things in a hurry, and we negotiate the interior decoration of an enormous building in a space of time which would be none too much for the adornment of a single room. Pushed by the haste of business men and property owners, our architects undertake to deliver great buildings decorated within and without in the course of a few months, when the decorations, if they are to be real works of art, should take as many years.

It would not be fair to ignore the fact that



"LAW OF WISBY ON BALTIC," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.
Punishment of Sailor Who Tampered with Compass.

"DISCOVERY OF THE LEYDEN JAR BY PROF. MUSCHENBROECK," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

in many cases of the decoration of public buildings the French are almost as foolish as ourselves. For example, if you walk through the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, that tremendous pile filled with the work of the most eminent artists, you will be amazed to find in the same room ceilings and wall paintings by men whose methods and color sense and drawing are as different, one from the other, as night from day. The result of this incredible folly on the part of the eminent architects of Paris is a sense of unrest and the loss of enjoyment of what is beautiful in the work of each painter represented in the room in question. Had the entire room been given up to one man, say to Besnard, or to Lerolle, then the ceiling and walls would have been harmonious and our feelings would adjust themselves quickly to the sentiment of the artist who had the room in charge. But, what is still more singular in regard to Paris, is that the lesson taught by the Hôtel de Ville has not been learned by the Parisian authorities, for the later Opéra Comique has been treated within by half a dozen painters, each man going his own way without regard to the other, or rather the whole team of painters traveling ahead without any master spirit to compel them to keep in step.

We have been making the same mistake here, are making it to-day, and appear destined to go on in the same absurd conduct.

Why? Because people demand of the architect that the decoration of a great building shall be finished within a certain number of months, and the architect, desirous, of course, of having works of art, not mere common Italian ceiling painting and stencil work on the walls, finds himself obliged to employ a number of artists. But even so, it might seem possible to force these artists into a certain conformity as to color, backgrounds, methods of drawing, and perspective, by placing at their head some painter of acknowledged force and of despotic will who should have the power to discharge any painter who refused to submit to the general laws and rules which he has laid down for the decoration of the building.

But where, it may be said, is such a painter to be found? To which the answer is, look for him!

It will hardly be denied that great as was the success of the decorations in the library of Congress at Washington, the latter would have been far more agreeable, far better suited to the inner architecture, far more restful and rich in the matter of color, if there had been some one mural painter with a genius for color at the head of the entire corps of painters, clothed with the power of a tyrant, and possessing in fact just that absolute control which one of the great artists of Italy in the later Middle Ages, or one of the chief sculptors in a Gothic cathedral, possessed over the apprentices and minor painters and sculptors in his train.

This question is approaching us with great urgency in regard to the Appellate Court on Madison Square. In this case the sculpture evidently is to be well within the control of one man, and that man the architect himself, who, however, is wise enough to accept counsel from professional sculptors. And the sculpture itself is to be thoroughly knit to the architecture, not only in outline, but in material and color. In the matter of painting, however, the case is different. A number of painters, entirely different one from the other in their views of nature and their ways of drawing a figure, are given the task of painting on strips of canvas in their own studios friezes and cartoons which are to be fastened upon the walls as soon as the latter are ready, and left for a very brief period to the final touches of the painters. In other words, not only is the time entirely inadequate for the painting of these great canvases in the place and under the lighting where they are to remain, but it appears to be beyond the power of any man to bring them into harmony one with the other, and give to the whole series in the hall or courtroom that look of unity and that agreeable sense of belonging naturally to the architecture which such decoration should have, if it is to be really fine.

It has been said without contradiction that the architect of this building is fully alive to the difficulties of the case, and has sought to remedy them so far as within him lay by appointing a very eminent mural painter of New York as an umpire, or arbiter, or general critic, to look at the various canvases in the studios of the selected artists and strive to bring them more or less into harmony. But it is much to be feared that this is a task beyond the strength of the cleverest. Even though the several artists in point should be willing to sink their own individuality and should intend loyally to carry out their work on the lines of the criticisms received from such an umpire, it is doubtful if they could do so when it came to the point.

No, it is just as well for us to confess that we are absolute novices in this matter; but what is singular to observe is the fact that with all their traditions, and all their ostentatious study of Italian art, with all their learned books on the art of the last four centuries in their own land, the French architects are making very much the same mistake. They, too, appear to be suffering from the confusion and hurry of modern times; otherwise they would imitate the great masters of Italy and Flanders at least in this respect, that they would select some one commanding character among the more famous artists and compel his comrades in the work to obey his commands, paint in his manner, and be content with the fame of having contributed their share to the decoration of a great building.

For the most part we deal with buildings in a very barbarous fashion; the greater number of persons are only concerned with having a box of wood or brick or iron and tile to keep the sun and wind and rain out, and the interior divided up in a more or less comfortable way. Even those who aspire to something like art are often content with leaving that art to the architect alone, and do not bother the latter if he makes the external skin of the building striking or interesting enough to call the attention of the world. Indeed, in order to obtain even that much, namely, a more or less handsome exterior, how often do not our architects sacrifice the comfort and health of the owners by neglecting to furnish them with proper sunlight and ventilation? Fewer still are those who realize that a building should be like a little work of art by the Japanese artisan, beautiful within and without, as well as comfortable and adapted to the end desired. In public buildings especially, we should have that intimate connection of architect, sculptor, and painter which the Italians had in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, because practically the architect and the sculptor and the painter at that time were one and the same man. Still, we can make combinations of architect, sculptor, and painter. We can have a triumvirate in place of the old Italian master, and with such triumvirate we can produce amazing works of art.

It is, however, not to be denied that the ideal of a trinity of artists representing architecture, sculpture, and painting is not so readily to be found; but then neither is anything of the very best in the way of literature, music, or art to be found in every hedge row. The main point is that we shall keep our eyes clear and recognize what we ought to have, so that if the elements should be presented we shall have sense enough to unite them and win the desired goal.

Apparently the days of pure fresco are gone forever; that is to say, the days of water colors applied directly and quickly, without a chance for rubbing out and changing them, upon a damp surface of plaster. And yet in one sense it is a pity, because, in spite of the awkwardness of having to put on the color while the ground-work is wet, in spite of the bother of having to carry forward a painting day by day according to the wet surface laid down for it, nevertheless, fresco, seemingly a fragile kind of painting, has lasted far better than oils and tapestries and painting on wood and metal. There is, of course, the false fresco, as it might be termed, which consists of laying colors upon dried plaster, but that will not stand rain and leakage in the way that real fresco will. Then there are wax processes in which the aid of heat is used to make the colors bite into the wall. They have advantages in the way of richness of coloration that seem to be lacking in fresco work; but for one reason or another they do not seem to be in favor. More and more we are coming to the compromise of painting on canvas, which is fastened to the wall.

This has its obvious advantages, because it is to a certain extent independent of the wall behind it. It can be removed, renovated, and replaced. If the building is torn down the pictures are not lost. But it has in it the defect alluded to above when speaking of the hurry of modern architecture and its bad effects upon the painters. Naturally, the painter works upon a canvas of this sort in his own studio as long as he can. Now, the ideal way of doing would be to have that canvas put in place; from the first start the artist should be working on it in the light and in the position it is to hold. The artist would therefore be compelled to consider the interior itself, not only so far as the architecture of the interior is concerned, but with respect to the color of the interior and the way in which the light will fall.

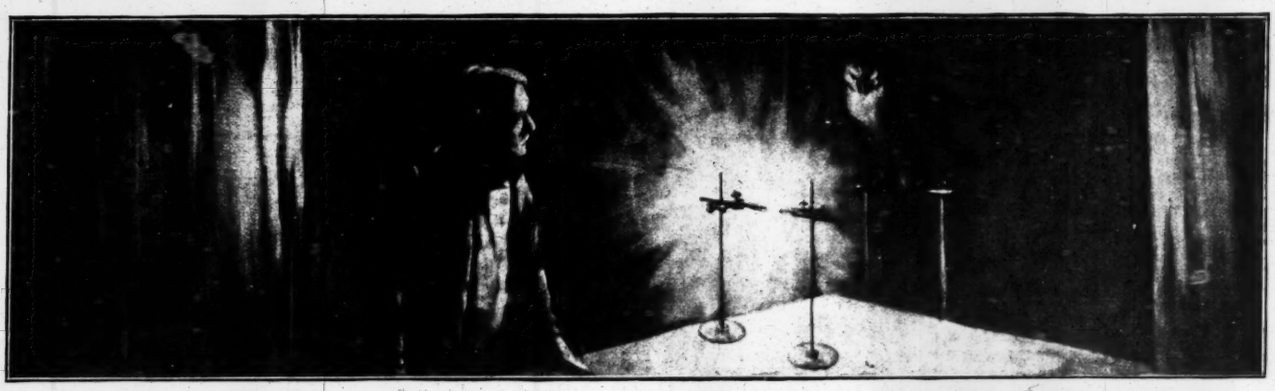
The importance of considerations like these will be acknowledged, when one considers that in the City of New York alone two buildings of great size and of the very first importance to the public are to be erected. These buildings are not private palaces, such as are going up on Upper Fifth Avenue, in which their owners may do as they choose, and even import second-rate artists from Europe to decorate them. The Hall of Records and the new Custom House, if they are worth building at all, must be not only useful buildings and well adapted for their purposes, but they must be as much an adornment to the city and a cause for legitimate pride, not only among New Yorkers, but among Americans, as the Library of Congress is to all citizens of the United States. These are not buildings that a political party or a local society for municipal management can consider their own. They will remain long after political parties and municipal associations have changed and disappeared. They are for the future generations even more than for the present, and will remain after the men of the present are dead, as proof of the intelligence or the ignorance of the men of the day.

No care should be spared to make them the very finest flower of the artistic and engineering talent of our Nation. It is for that reason that these questions of decoration assume a serious phase in which the public has a proper share. The Hall of Records should be decorated by some one sculptor and some one mural painter in the closest and most harmonious partnership with the architect, so that not only shall the sculpture and painting have one character and one set of feelings at the back of it, but the more common mistakes made in Europe almost as often as in this country should be avoided—such mistakes, for instance, as placing sculpture in unmeaning places and neglecting the great question of color in sculpture as related to the architecture about it; as, for instance, again, the delicate question of the color of the mural paintings and mosaics in a proper relation to the surfaces covered by them. These are questions that cannot be learned in the schools of art in Rome or Paris or New York. They are too closely allied with the feelings to warrant putting down in books or being expressed in lectures on art. The men who understand them are marked off from the rest of their profession by the possession of a vague something which is called genius.

It would be ridiculous to talk of these things and make these demands if there were no means of satisfying them. But, as a matter of fact, the United States has already produced men of sufficient calibre to undertake such uncommon offices. It is not that the men are absent. The trouble is to get them together and have them appointed to such great public works. Now, in the case of the Hall of Records the architect is fixed. The building has been designed and the design accepted, but the question of sculpture and painting is still in abeyance. Can we not hope in this case at least that a precedent shall be established and the Hall of Records made as nearly as possible a unit of architecture, sculpture, and painting? Need it be said that the result of a city possessing such complete works of art as it is humanly possible to obtain at the present day will be to increase its population and wealth, induce foreigners to visit it because of its beauty, and cause thousands of persons annually to settle therein, or, at any rate, to take up their abode in it for greater or less periods of time? On the lowest grounds, that of profit, such buildings are the best of all investments of the money of the citizens, and they will inevitably redound to the honor and glory of whatever administration the city possesses at the time they are reared.

CHARLES DE KAY.

"GALVANI AND VOLTA," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.



"SIR HUMPHRY DAVY AND FIRST ELECTRIC ARC LIGHT," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

"FARADAY AND THE ELECTRIC MOTOR," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

"THOMAS EDISON IN HIS LABORATORY," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

"JOSEPH HENRY AND THE TELEGRAPH," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

"DR. GILBERT AND THE LODESTONE," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

HOW THE SHAKERS LIVE.

WILLIAM THRASHER is the name of a Shaker of the Lebanon Colony who died there at the remarkable age of 100 years 5 months and 1 day. To his credit be it said that his fivescore years were due mainly to his exemplary living. The daily life at a Shaker colony is conducive to health, and what transpires at the one situated at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., may be taken to furnish a reason for the notable longevity of Shakers in general.

William Thrasher was born on April 11, 1799, in the Town of Swansey, Bristol County, Mass. He was left an orphan early in life, and was cared for by the Selectmen of the town until seven years of age, when he was adopted by James Cornwall, a farmer, who had been a soldier in the Continental army.

On May 16, 1817, when in his twenty-first year, he visited the Shakers in the Town of Savoy, Berkshire County, Mass., and in October, 1821, he moved from Savoy to Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., serving with the Shakers at their settlement near the shores of Queechy Lake for nineteen years. In the Fall of 1840 he moved to the Mount Lebanon Society, where he served in the capacity of financial manager for the term of twenty-five years, where he was known to thousands of visitors who when he grew to be old asked specially that they might see him. On May 23, 1867, he moved from the East to the South Family, where he remained until the end came.

He was of kindly disposition and a typical Shaker in appearance. It was while passing the last month of his life that the picture was fortunately secured, especially as his friends had none to preserve. With tottering steps he answered the call from a sister, "Come, Brother William. A gentleman wants to make your picture. Now be cheerful and sit by your favorite flowers." After that day he seldom went out again, for the weather would not permit it.

Living in the same house with William Thrasher was, and she is still living, a sister named Louisa Rice, and her years have nearly kept pace with those of Brother William. She was born July 27, 1812, in the town of Savoy, Mass., and came to Mount Lebanon settlement in 1820 with her parents, for she was a child of only eight years when she started communistic life. During the forty-seven years which she has spent there she has lived in the infirmary, where her occupation has been that of nursing the sick, aged, and infirm. Her parents are dead, and an aged sister has recently died at Washington. She is to be seen in the picture to Brother William's left.

Brother William Thrasher was buried in the family burying ground of the Shakers. "The funeral services are conducted in a manner suited to the occasion. They consist of singing, speaking, and reading of various pieces composed by members of our society for the occasion," writes the sister to me.

I have visited the cemetery myself. It is on a hillside bordering the road which leads from Canaan to the settlement, and which continuing on further reaches the village of Mount Lebanon, N. Y. There are, I should judge, some eighty graves there. No mounds show, but a fan-shaped head-piece faces each grave. It rises above the ground about twenty inches and the only inscription is the name, year of death, and age. These facts appear in raised letters cast in the iron.

It is worthy of note that those who have been buried here in nearly every case had reached a ripe age. I discovered only four graves which showed that the occupant had not reached the age of forty years. As evidence of this I present the rather odd names and the ages on a single row of graves, for they range in five rows and the black signboards in their methodical files resemble a corps of soldiers when seen on a moonlight night. These names are Cynthia Wheaton, 1868, aged ninety-three years; Susannah Walker, 1861, aged ninety-four; James Bishop, 1868, aged ninety; Deborah Wheaton, 1868, aged ninety-seven; Emma Williams, 1870, aged ninety-two; Ann Williams, 1876, aged ninety-three; Samuel Spooner, 1857, aged seventy-five; Jathro Williams, 1861, aged eigthy-six; Caleb Shapley, 1857, aged seventy-seven; Hopstill Smith, 1870, aged seventy-seven; Polly Smith, 1864, aged sixty-nine; Hannah Smith, 1894, aged sixty-six; Benjamin Brown, 1858, aged thirty, and Jane Ann O'Hare, 1871, aged twenty-six years.

This remarkable longevity is explained by the Shakers as being due entirely to the self-enforced rule of regular sleeping hours and meals, the kind of clothing worn, the manual occupation, and the food partaken of at the settlement.

A SHAKER FAMILY AT MOUNT LEBANON, N. Y.

In regard to the food, the eating of meals at regular intervals is a point closely adhered to. Breakfast is always eaten at 6 in the Summer, and half an hour later in Winter; dinner at 12, and supper at 6 o'clock. For a family of between fifty and sixty members they have six sisters, and perhaps a little girl to perform kitchen duties, and no other work is required of them. These change with others every second or third month, from four to six weeks constituting a term.

There are some very enthusiastic vegetarians among the Shakers, but all act their own pleasure as regards the use of animal food. Some of the Shakers have eaten no meat for twenty years, and say they do just as well without it. The breakfast usually consists of oatmeal or wheat mush, baked or boiled potatoes, tomatoes cooked with milk and bread crumbs, warm apple sauce, and graham pie. Dinner is a more varied meal. There are three kinds of vegetables, sometimes the addition of soup, plain fruit sauce, either pie, pudding, or other dessert. For supper there is boiled rice with sugar and cream, or mashed potato, tomato stew, apples baked or in sauce, and preserves. They frequently have fresh creamed cottage cheese or crisp celery, the latter being thought good for the nerves. The Lebanon Community put up about 400 gallons of tomatoes every season, for they consider them very healthful. Tea and coffee are used in moderate quantities, no one taking more than one cupful at a meal. There are always three kinds of bread on the table, and they believe that if no meat is taken into the system Indian meal or oatmeal bread is just as nourishing.

The Shakers have little sickness in their homes, and have not had a case of fever in the family for thirty years. Judicious water treatment, simple massage, and the use of hot drinks are the methods of cure in cases of sickness. Seldom is it necessary to call a doctor.

As to the methods of sleeping at regular hours, the members of a Shaker household usually retire by 9 o'clock, or earlier if they please. There is no stringent rule in force. They rise at 5 or 5:30 in the morning. Then the early chores are done such as milking, taking care of the teams and furnaces by the brethren, and the kitchen and dairy by the sisters. Some of them make it a rule to go out in the fresh air, breathe deeply, and take a little exercise before breakfast. No one sleeps on a feather bed, wire spring beds with mattresses being the only ones used. The brethren and sisters occupy the same building called the "Dwelling House," where they spend otheir evenings and Sabbaths. They all eat in the same room, brethren and sisters, but have two tables.

Speaking of clothing, a Shaker sister said: "The day of cloth weaving is past, an industry that was carried on for many years in our societies. Fabrics are procured more cheaply than we can make them by hand, but none are so durable. We do our own tailoring and dressmaking and knit our own hose, especially for Winter wear, from home-made woolen yarn. The clothing of the sisters is more uniform in style than that of the brethren, and we change our fashion only when we can make a garment more comely and more comfortable."

There is no difference in dress; all, from least to greatest, share alike, according to needs. The sisters wear knit or flannel underwear in Winter. They do not encase themselves in corsets, believing that nature constructed the intercostal muscles and ribs to be self-supporting. They also wear only home-made shoes.

Their labor constitutes perhaps the most interesting topic. The Shakers have no allotted hours of labor, for, as they say, "we are not the wage slaves of a corporation." Formerly the brethren had occupation that kept many indoors most of the time, such as putting up seeds and broommaking. Competition has ruined this business. They now make the chairs which are known all over the country as Shaker chairs, and for this a large wooden building is used. The cloth part is purchased. They are liked principally because they are made on lines of the Shaker's belief, for comfort and for quality of endurance. The sisters make white shirts by water power and also rugs. The younger sisters run the machines eight hours a day, and frequently change employment. Those who are in places of trust and care usually work the hardest, and their hours of toil are the longest because of their many details.

When asked if a Shaker possessed any small amount of money which could be spent without an order from one in authority, a sister replied: "Our society is based on communistic principles, consequently all moneys go into one general fund held in trust by those appointed as business managers for the family in which they reside. These provide all the necessary commodities needed in each family, but this is not saying that members do not ever have a penny of their own to purchase some little thing whenever they are in the city."

Most people probably imagine that Shakers scorn to look at the daily papers, but this is only true to a degree. No reading matter is prohibited that the average Christian family would tolerate. The Shakers endeavor to keep well informed on general topics of interest and reform. Many papers are taken by the family, both secular and spiritual, but they do not believe in light or frivolous reading for the same reason that they are opposed to frivolous amusements.

No one is excluded from the privilege of becoming a Shaker on account of poverty; nor will they be accepted because of wealth. Plain and explicit facts will be laid before the investigator. To become a member is a voluntary concession of the individual. Those who visit the society as inquirers are expected to regard the rules of the family where they are entertained.

By the principles of this society no believing husband or wife is allowed to separate from an unbelieving partner, except by mutual agreement. Parents who enter a society having in charge one or more children are expected to conform to the rules and regulations of the family they enter, and may or may not continue the care of their children. This must be arranged by the society. In the order and government of the society no corporal punishment is approved nor any external force or violence exercised on any rational person who has come to years of understanding.

Probationary members can retain the lawful ownership of their property, but the interest accruing from it will be devoted to the benefit of the society, until by their own free will and the consent of the Trustees they shall consecrate it to the support of the family where they reside. The society is not responsible for debts contracted by persons previous to the time of their membership. A person, before he can become a member, must rectify all his or her wrongs and pay his debts.

Private correspondence is absolutely forbidden. All communications sent from or received into the family, whether printed or written, are subject to the examination and advice of the elders of a family.

The leading authority of the society is vested in a ministry, consisting of two brothers and two sisters. Elders and Trustees are also appointed. There are no particular grades through which a Shaker rises in the ranks as in an army. No difference is designated by the costume. There are four families at the Mount Lebanon Shaker Settlement, each occupying separate large buildings, and they are designated South Family, Second Family, Church Family, and North Family.

A SOUL IN EXILE.

It is within my heart I hear
A sweet and jocund tune—
Sweet woodland voices, far and near,
Singing the song of June.

It is within my heart I feel
The longing to arise,
And, loosed from gnawing fetters, steal
To my lost paradise.

It is within my heart I know
That June must call in vain!
Through ripening fields I shall not go
With Love, and her, again.

O life that will not end! O heart
That beats so hotly yet!
How shalt thou learn to bear thy part,
Until thou canst forget?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

South Family Shakers in Costume.

BUILDINGS OF THE SHAKER COMMUNITY AT MOUNT LEBANON, N. Y.

Shaker Milkman and the Infirmary at Mount Lebanon, N. Y.

THE REVENUE CUTTER McCULLOCH.

THERE is no handsomer vessel in the navy than the revenue cutter McCulloch, one of the eight "first raters" of the Cutter Service, a picture of which, as she lay at an anchorage in San Francisco Harbor, just before her transfer back to the Treasury, is reproduced from an excellent photograph. In tonnage displacement (about 1,300) she ranks with the Helena, Wilmington, and Nashville of the navy, and Capt. W. F. Shoemaker, the Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, maintains that in her class she has no betters.

The McCulloch was on her way to Hongkong with passengers, to be dropped before she should proceed to San Francisco, to take station on the Pacific Coast, when, on April 8, 1898, while at New Harbor, Singapore, a dispatch was received by Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon from Acting Secretary of the Treasury Howell directing him to join the fleet of Commodore Dewey at Hongkong with all diligence. The Easter holidays delayed the departure of the McCulloch until the 10th, but on April 17 the vessel was at Hongkong, and Capt. Hodgsdon had reported to Dewey as directed.

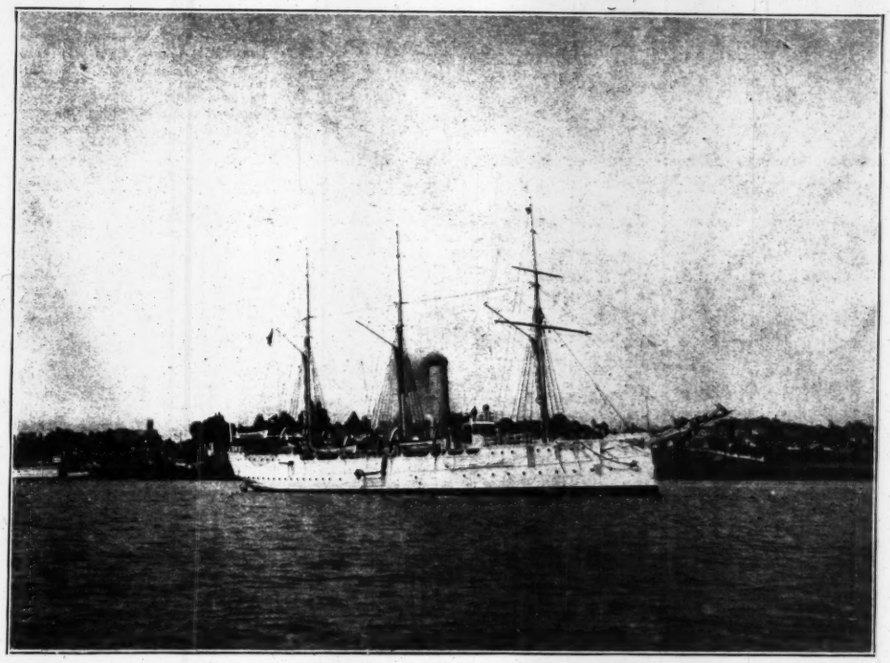
Being now a part of the navy, the McCulloch was supplied with instruction books to enable the crew to acquire such special knowledge of routine as was necessary, the armament was improved by the addition of two three-inch breech-loading rifles from the Baltimore and Raleigh, and on April 24 she sailed with Dewey's fleet to Mirs Bay to escape the penalties of the neutrality laws as declared by the British authorities at Hongkong.

The McCulloch entered Manila Bay at the end of the line of warships under Commodore Dewey just after midnight of April 30, in charge of the transports Nanshan and Zafiro, and when off El Fraile Rock her smokestack took fire, sending up a sudden blaze like a signal fire. This drew shots from the Spanish battery on El Fraile, which were replied to by the Boston and the McCulloch, only a few shots being fired and no damage done to the ships. During the battle on May 1 the McCulloch, although "stripped" for fighting, was put in charge of the Nanshan and Zafiro, out of the range of firing from either side, and only got away in the afternoon for a short trip down the bay to bury Chief Engineer F. B. Randall, who had died of heat apoplexy in his engine room early in the morning.

Immediately after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, on May 5, the McCulloch made a quick trip to Hongkong with Flag Lieut. Brumby on board, to send a dispatch to the Navy Department announcing Dewey's victory. On the 13th she made a second trip with dispatches, and after that was usefully employed in boarding the foreign vessels that entered the harbor and which had to be instructed to make their first reports to Commodore Dewey. There was a change of commanding officers in June, when Capt. C. L. Hooper arrived to relieve First Lieut. D. P. Foley, who had been in temporary command after the departure of Capt. Hodgsdon for home.

All the duties imposed upon this fine ship of the Revenue Cutter Service were performed with such promptness on all occasions that when she was relieved from duty with Admiral Dewey, that considerate officer, who has always cheerfully extended praise where it was due, highly complimented the McCulloch and her officers and crew for the admirable manner in which they had contributed to the success of the American fleet in the Philippines.

Before her transfer back to the direction of the Treasury Department, the Navy Department authorized an overhauling of the McCulloch, and she was put in fine shape at an expense of about $30,000 to the Navy Department. Secretary Long went to the extremity of his authority to have her practically made a new ship, and she is now on duty in Alaskan waters, where she will remain until Fall.



UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER McCULLOCH.
One of the Vessels Which Participated in the Battle of Manila, and Which is Now on Duty in Alaskan Waters.

HERE AND THERE.

Even in New York City, which does not lay claim to be in any sense of the word a "cricket" town—though undoubtedly there are several first-class teams here—one occasionally hears of some rather interesting performances in the game. For instance, in a recent match between Paterson and Brooklyn, J. Pedlow took four wickets for five successive balls; in a game between Manhattan and Brooklyn, H. Carrington of the former team took six wickets for no runs; while in a more recent game between New York and Kings County, Alex Richardson performed the "hat buck" by straight bowling three wickets with as many successive balls.

***

It is now assured that for nine years at least Yale and Harvard will meet each Spring in athletic contests for the new five-hundred-dollar cup which has been offered by Walter Camp, Harry Brooks, George Morrison, and Everet Wendell. The first dual meet is scheduled for May next at Cambridge, and the events are set down as follows: 100-yard dash, 120-yard hurdle race, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 220-yard hurdle race, and 220-yard flat race. Judging from the Yale-Harvard showing at London, Harvard should certainly win the first meet, as she seems to have her athletes well in hand, but there is no knowing what may develop for Yale between now and next Spring. If, for instance, the New Haven institution should again secure the services of "Mike" Murphy, now trainer at the University of Pennsylvania, it is thought that some of her athletes would develop surprisingly. Then, too, if "Bob" Cook is secured as rowing coach and all the training tables are put together, there will be such an incentive to development that the Yale men may very soon regain their lost ground.

***

Cornell, always good in aquatic sports, and continually developing in other lines, now purposes, if it be possible, to show the "big" colleges that she can do something worth doing in track events. To that end the Ithacan institution has secured the services of John A. Moakley of Boston as a trainer in all branches of athletics, except rowing, and he will assume his duties on Sept. 1. Moakley's record, of course, is well known. At one time he was the National cross-country champion, and he trained and captained the team of the New York Athletic Club which won the five-mile cross-country championship in record time. He also brought out Tom Burke, the champion half-mile runner; and last year, as trainer at the University of Wisconsin, he developed some good men there.

***

The pacing of bicycle racers by motor-cycles may not improbably develop special motor machines constructed solely for this purpose and built with an eye to the greatest possible speed combined with an adequate degree of durability. Indeed, motor-cyclists say that in all likelihood bicycle meets in the near future will have not only motor-paced races, but also races between motor machines constructed much after the model used by Henri Fournier. It is said that even now several such machines are being built, to be run by gasoline, and with a guaranteed speed of a mile in 1:10. Later, single wheel motor machines, it is predicted, may also be seen as racers.

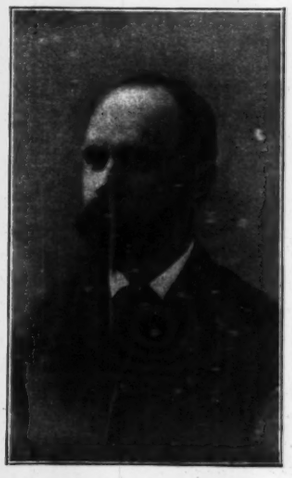
***

It is rather an astonishing fact that in the entire nine events in which the English-American college athletes competed not a single prize went to Yale. This, following on her numerous defeats at home, certainly tends to bear out the statement that, in the matter of sport, Yale has very surely and very decidedly retrograded in the past twelvemonth. The full and satisfactory explanation for so surprising a change would be interesting, were it forthcoming. Harvard's remarkably good showing under the circumstances, on a strange field and under foreign skies, with its different climate, is especially gratifying. Just at present it looks as if Harvard and Pennsylvania were the leading "sporting" universities in this country, as Cambridge now seems to be in England.

***

The eccentricities of baseball players, both as a class and as individuals, have not all been told. For instance, it is a peculiar fact, though not generally known, that with all their faults baseballers are nevertheless loyal to one another. In other words, if any ball player be asked as to the merits of any other ball player, the answer will never be—putting it in the vernacular—"a roast." Instead, the inquirer will be told that the player about whom he inquires is "all right"—and this though there be a deadly personal enmity between the men. It is strange that this should be, but it is a fact. As for individual peculiarities, perhaps the case of Tenney, the Boston's first baseman, is to the point. Tenney, who, by the by, is an old Brown University man, is recognized as the greatest talker on the diamond to-day. In fact, he never stops talking during the game, and his rasping, piping voice is a source of worriment to umpire, spectators, and players alike. "Tom" Donahue, the Chicago catcher, has acquired for himself the title "Biddy," or, "Old Woman," by reason of the fact that throughout a game he keeps talking to himself, as though seeking to encourage himself. Of Seymour, the local pitcher, it is told that last year he made a request to be allowed to pitch as many games as possible when the band was in attendance, as he could always pitch best then.

THE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. McKINLEY AT THE HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, BLUFF POINT, N. Y.
The President Assisting Mrs. McKinley to Alight.



Prof. William James, Professor of Psychology at Harvard University,
Who Has Been Appointed Gifford Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh.

A Visit to an Egyptian Harem

Written for
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOWEVER natural or commonplace a thing may be, we have only to surround it with an air of mystery and it is instantly invested with an irresistible charm, and a force of attraction that subdues even the most indifferent. Curiosity, that merciful characteristic, which enables us in our deepest sorrows to take an interest in the affairs of our neighbor, reaches great heights even when means of its gratification are at hand. But when there are difficulties in the way, if our cravings are satisfied in only slight degrees, if there is something still left in suspense—if tradition, taking advantage of the popular credulity, hints at horrors without unveiling them—this indeed is more than sufficient to awaken within the larger portion of mankind that master-passion of the world.

Life within the closed walls of a harem furnishes a good example of what is mysteriously commonplace, for there no newspapers reveal the domestic drama of the Seraglio, as at home they cast publicity on each lengthy lawsuit or breach of promise case; so that the imagination, unhampered by facts, may range at will over thoughts of women sewn up in sacks and built into walls, children bowstrung and disappearing in the Nile, or a husband here and there suffocated among cushions by half-a-dozen of his jealous wives. All these things may, for aught we know, go on in harems, but the one we visited presented no tragedy of any kind to the outward eye, although it could hardly fail to afford most abundant interest, to any human creature of Western nationality, from the single fact that nothing, from eating and walking, to feeling and thinking, is done there as we do it.

This harem, in which we spent a couple of days, stood a few miles out of Cairo in the centre of a large wall-surrounded garden, planted with date palms, olive trees, orange groves with melon and gourd beds running among them.

The owner of this house, a wealthy Turk, was so courteous as to meet his guests at the village of Z——, about a mile from his residence, where he mounted us upon large white asses richly trapped in crimson and gold, each led by a slave, while he, with his sons and retainers, accompanied us on horseback, making in all a goodly company and suggestive of something out of the Old Testament. On arriving at the harem garden we were admitted into its paradise of shade and rest by a heavy doorway, and a venerable old potentate who had headed our procession on an ass. At this juncture our body guard abandoned us, remaining without the walls, while we were left to make our way alone toward the group of women whom we saw approaching by the stone-flagged walk that led to the house. They were evidently the wives of our friend whose invitation to visit his harem had given us an opportunity of satisfying in a slight degree the interest we had long felt as to private life in Eastern countries.

These ladies were dressed in loose gowns of figured cotton, red and yellow shoes without heels, and scarfs of all colors. Some of the younger ones were handsome, being not much browner in the face than those of Spanish origin, while their marvelously erect figures gave them an appearance of great dignity. One of the ladies present, Mirza by name, (a niece of the Turk's,) who had been born in Constantinople, was much more highly educated than the others and able to talk French, and when preliminary greetings were over we followed her and our new friends through an archway into a square court, from whence we proceeded on a tour of inspection through many large rooms on the ground floor, all of which were empty except the innermost chamber. Here we found a fat old lady sitting on a low bench cutting onions into slices with a knife, and eating them, mouthful about, with a child. At her feet on the floor, sitting in the most perfectly graceful pose with her baby on her knee, was the beautiful Circassian wife of one of the Pasha's sons. The old lady told us, through Mirza, that her name was "Jesamine, the sweetness upon the walls of the home." This on the top of sliced onions was a little hard of understanding.

On seeing our interest in their customs they became very friendly and allowed us to examine their ornaments, generally necklets made of gold sequins strung together, and bracelets worn much larger and heavier than it is ordinary to see in our country. Mirza, our interpreter, told us she was engaged to be married to her cousin Arten, her uncle's son, and showed us a ring that he had given her. It was a large, dull red stone in the shape of a cartouche, worn by her on the first finger, and it bore the inscription written in Persian characters, "There is a flower in the garden of Arten, and her name is Mirza."

Some of the other jewels were intended to keep off the influence of demons and night monsters, as a remedy against disease, curses, sorcery, and vengeance. A young lady, daughter-in-law of the Pasha's, insisted on our retaining an amulet of hers as a present. It was a small piece of shiny ebony, shaped in the form of a first and second finger extended as if to bless, and its special property was to keep off the evil eye. We were sorry by accepting it to expose our friend to any risk in depriving her of the benefit of its protection, although glad to receive so curious an example of a superstition almost too absurd to believe possible. They are a strange mixture of credulity and devoutness, though one would have both to understand their language and live with them before being able to know how far these superstitions emanate from their convictions, or arise simply from long-descended habits.

In the same room where we found "Jesamine" eating onions our friends exhibited to us the contents of a box that had come from Constantinople with Mirza ten years before. It was full of curiosities to them, because some of the things in it had belonged to one of the wives of Mirza's father, and she, we were told, had been half a European. It contained worn caps, gauze scarfs, and gold-embroidered dresses. The lady to whom all these treasures had belonged was a certain Princess A., who must have possessed a very remarkable individuality, as she succeeded in escaping from the conventional limits of her husband's house; the bravery of this step can only be appreciated by those who have seen something of the extraordinary restrictions among the upper classes in harem life.

Although we would like to have known many details of her story, even the simple facts are sufficiently interesting to bear repetition here. Princess A. was the only child of a Turk and an Austrian lady; she had passed her earliest years in considerable freedom; as her mother had been her father's only wife they did not live in a harem, but mixed unveiled in Constantinople society. Here, after her parents died, she met the Turkish officer to whom she betrothed herself, agreeing to marry him on the understanding that she was to be his only wife.

When the ceremony was over she was taken to his house, and very soon made the distressing discovery that he had several wives besides herself, Mirza's mother being among the number. This piece of deception, considering her liberal upbringing, naturally put an end to all respect and affection on her side, and she resolved to leave him if possible, and seek the protection of European friends for herself, and with their assistance try to recover some of her money, of which she had about $7,500 a year. How Princess A. escaped from the harem Mirza was unable exactly to tell us, as she was not eight years old when that event took place; she remembers only the awed consternation and murmured unbelief as the news of the flight was whispered among them. She knew that the escape must have been made during the night, and that help must have been given from within as well as from without, as she believed it impossible for her to make her way unaided through the dozens of sleepers who would line the path between her and freedom. If the harem in Constantinople from which she fled contained anything like the amount of human beings that we found under the same roof with Mirza, her escape must have been a work of amazing enterprise. For here there were about forty women, at least two dozen men servants, and more children than one could count; and it must be remembered that they don't sleep in rooms with a shut door, past which the quiet, collected fugitive might slip and gain the garden without detection, but their wicker beds are placed everywhere—in doorless rooms, blocking the passages, in rows round the courtyard, as sentinels on the flat roof, and outposts in the garden. She would have to thread her way through this labyrinth of reclining humanity in the hot darkness of the house, and outside under the light of a moon that would throw a fearful glare on the sleepers in this garden full of senseless shades. She managed to escape, however, and nothing is left of her except the old camel's hair box, the worn dresses, the faded scarfs, and her story, which will doubtless be handed down from generation to generation as a warning against rebellion in women.

We were glad to learn from Mirza that the Princess A. recovered some of her money through English influence, and continued to live in unveiled freedom until her death, which took place a few years ago in Constantinople. She had felt and suffered more, we hope, than falls to the lot of most harem ladies from the unfortunate circumstance that she had been brought up to enjoy and expect too much. After hearing this tale of rebellion we marveled at the expression of quiet pleasure apparent on the faces of those around us, for they seemed to be profoundly happy in performing the simplest and humblest laws of existence.

We also in the drowsy warmth might have arrived at a state of similar apathy, but for the mental anxiety that must ever attend uncertainty as to meal times. An hour after hour of the afternoon passed in conversation, sightseeing, and undisturbed starvation, our joy may be imagined when, shortly before sundown, we were requested to condescend to wash our hands in preparation for the principal meal of the day. We entered a room with taps round the wall; this whole apartment was the bathhouse, for the water fell from the pipes straight to the floor, and the fashionable harem way of dressing for dinner was to remove all clothes and sit, stand, or lie under a spout of running water. It was a lengthy business, as, in addition to their own ablutions, two or three dozen children had to be caught and scrubbed, though this operation after their capture was attended with less difficulty than would at first be supposed, for there is practically little trouble in dressing and undressing children that have nothing on.

These preparations concluded, we followed our hostesses into a room on the opposite side of the court with a long low table down the middle. We seated ourselves around it on cushions, and each took possession of the flat piece of scone which supplied the place of a plate during the meal, those articles not being considered a necessary luxury. In the centre of the table stood a large bowl full of white soup, from which everybody ate, taking as many spoonfuls as they chose from the common tureen with the long-handled wooden ladles provided for each guest. When this was removed a large piece of meat boiled to rags took its place, and was speedily diminished under the violent treatment it received from us all, each one pulling a lump of meat from the joint with the fingers, and eating it off her own flat scone. We then had a curry of vegetables, followed by the Zagazig pudding, fruit, and rice, called so from a native of that village having brought the receipt to the harem. Our meal was concluded by coffee, made in a corner of the room over red-hot charcoal in a copper pot, and poured thick into small glasses fitted in gold filigree cups.

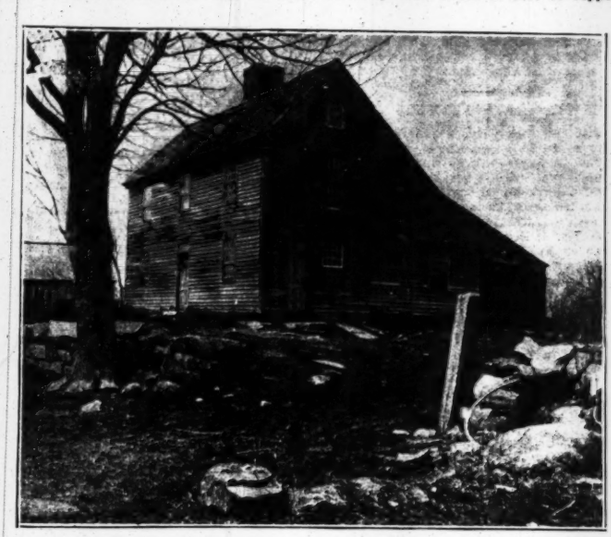
The lady who made this rather disagreeable beverage was the same who had removed the centre dishes during dinner; she was black as a coal, and bore the delightfully descriptive name, translated to us, of Lily in the Desert. When we had washed our hands in the basin handed round for that purpose, everybody went to bed—some to the roof, others to the court, garden, or house. It was a very hot night with a glorious full moon, and we asked to have our beds placed outside at a short distance from the harem buildings, the stones of which seemed never to cool, day or night. There was such a luxuriance of growth around; the very shadows were weighted with fruit, and looked in their immovable blackness as if glued to the ground. Uncountable varieties of insect life moved on the surface of the earth; fat beetles plodded ponderously along; a scorpion working its tail in rotary motion disappeared behind a broken wall. Two praying mantises, with green, podlike bodies, stood up with outstretched arms as if to pray, but, catching sight of each other, naturally fell to battle, and with such fury that one was instantly hurled headless on the hot ground.

Their vigor in fighting and praying has only been surpassed by the alacrity with which ministers can alternate between those two absorbing pursuits. We stretched ourselves on the wicker beds, resolved to close our eyes to these fascinating distractions, but were assailed by a whirl of midges, gnats, mosquitoes—Heaven knows what—that attacked from below, above, in every conceivable direction, and angrily drove us to the house. We climbed to the roof of the building to other wicker beds, but the countless millions of ants creeping over the stonework, round the wicker beds, up their legs and ours, without respect of person, reduced us to a state of mind bordering upon distraction, and forced us to descend to the house and the commonplace expedient of sleeping in a room. The chamber which they kindly put at our disposal was a large room (uninhabited except by fleas,) and we slept till Lily in the Desert came to rouse us with the words, "There is no God but one God, and prayer is better than sleep." We awoke speedily to the painful consciousness that we were in for a bad day.

This means here, instead of rain and an easterly haar, the excessive heat that is brought by their kamseen wind. The sun blazed fiercely all day, and looked far away through the clouds of stinging hot sand and dust blown against, under, and through every possible hole and crevice in the shelters erected to protect man and beast.

Our kind hostesses, doubtless noticing the state of liquid stupefaction to which their kamseen wind had blown us, proposed that a story-teller should be brought. When awaiting his arrival Mirza asked if we had such people in England. We told her that the population at home consisted largely of story-tellers, but that they did it generally unconsciously, and never took it up as a regular profession in our country. The man on this occasion who recited for our amusement was one of their own servants. He sat cross-legged in a corner of the room, and commenced to gesticulate and roar in an unknown tongue, to the great interest of everybody present, ourselves included.

This story, which appeared to take as long in the recital of events as in their performance, reduced the man to a state of great exhaustion, and the sight of him made us ten times hotter than we had been before. As it came to an end, however, we were refreshed by the officially announced news that the Pasha, our father, had come to drive us back to the regions of plates and forks, high collars, tight dresses, and bare-faced women. We were about to enter again that society where ceaseless change and progress are the order of the day. It can never for that reason offer anything very original in the way of a curiosity, so relentless is the tide that bears us along. How full of pity, then, must our gratitude be to those who afford us the incalculable interest of remaining always the same! As we left the harem garden we turned in the thick heat to look back on the house, shrouded in flying sand and dust, a sombre spot full of childish human beings, their bodies allowed no liberty, the existence of their souls a disputed point, yet still retaining, because indestructible, through generations of coercion and injustice, that most rare of human virtues, contentment, and that most precious of Divine attributes, love.



JOHN BROWN'S BIRTHPLACE, WEST TORRINGTON, CONN., BUILT IN 1784.

JOHN BROWN'S BIRTHPLACE.

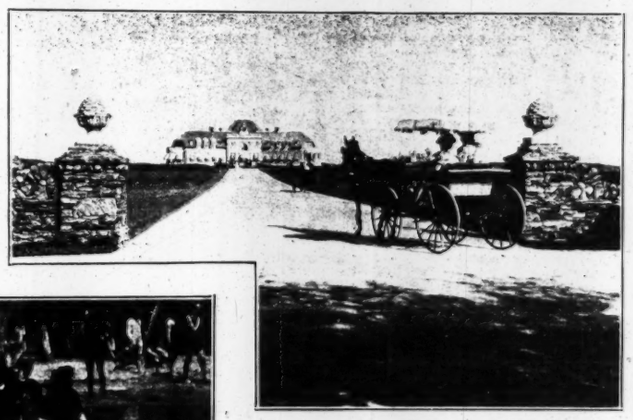
Perched high on the Connecticut hills at West Torrington, on the road to Goshen, stands the battered but historical old farmhouse in which John Brown, called by his biographer, Sanborn, "the liberator of Kansas and martyr of Virginia," was born and where he lived for the first five years of his life. The records of the old town of Torrington show that "Owen Brown, now of Torrington, late of Salisbury, was married at Salisbury on the 11th day of February, 1798," and that "John Brown, son of Owen and Ruth Brown, was born in Torrington the 9th day of May, 1800."

The weather-beaten building, which is known for miles around as "the John Brown house," is about one mile from the First Congregational Church, which is also historical, inasmuch as young Brown and his parents attended service there up to the time when Owen Brown emigrated with his family to Hudson, Ohio.

The house was built in 1784, and is in a better state of preservation than would be supposed. In Summer, and when the roads are in good condition, the birthplace of John Brown is often visited by the Summer residents of Litchfield County. There seems a sort of irony of fate in the fact that the house is rented to and occupied by colored people, the race that Brown loved, and for which he laid down his life. Now the place is overrun by dogs and very dirty and unkempt children, and the doors are not opened nor the interior of the house shown unless something in the way of a fee is forthcoming.

As the centennial anniversary of Brown's birth approaches the old farmhouse acquires a new interest, especially to the admirers of the famous abolitionist, and next Spring and early Summer will probably draw many visitors to the "house on the hill." To-day the visitor is shown the room in which John Brown was born, but all that remains of the original furniture owned by the Browns is a pair of ancient andirons, which are exhibited with no little pride by the tenants. In fact, these seem to go along with the house, and are said to have been there for the last century.

ON THE BEACH AT NARRAGANSETT.

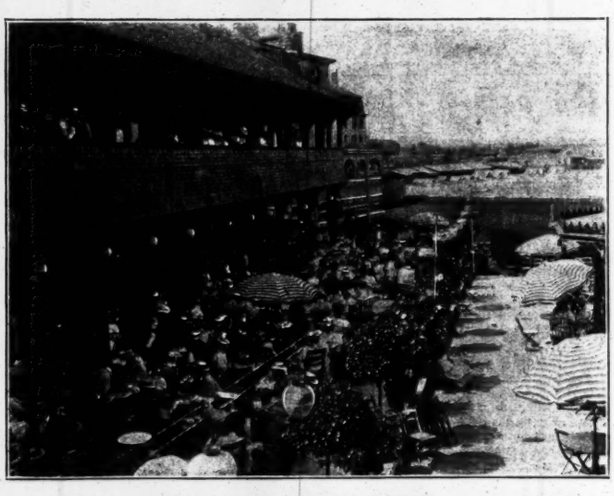


CLUBHOUSE OF THE COUNTRY CLUB, NEWPORT.

TWO TIMID BATHERS AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

THE BEACH AT NEWPORT.

A STREET SCENE AT CONEY ISLAND.



THE CASINO AT NARRAGANSETT.

IN THE SURF AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

LOW TIDE, CONEY ISLAND.

THE RETURN OF THE EXCURSIONISTS AND THE TIRED BUT HAPPY CHILDREN.

HOW SOME PEOPLE SPEND A SUMMER'S DAY.

"THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES."

BOOKS that can easily be held in the hand—on the train, in a shadowy nook in the woods, or in a waiting room—and when not in use placed in the pocket are becoming very popular. There is no doubt that the custom of publishing volumes small in form has had a beneficial effect upon literature. Writers seeing the value of the small book, write more concisely and the coherence of their narrative is better preserved. They make fewer digressions.

A series of volumes was recently begun by Small, Maynard & Co., in which the effect of the miniature book mode is unmistakable. The series is called "The Beacon Biographies." The volumes are about three inches by five in size, and contain a few less than 150 pages, or about 30,000 words each. Five have so far been published—"Phillips Brooks," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe; "Daniel Webster," by Norman Hapgood; "J. R. Lowell," by Edward E. Hale, Jr.; "David G. Farragut," by James Barnes; and "Robert E. Lee," by W. P. Trent. The series is edited by Mr. Howe, who also has in preparation—"John James Audubon," by John Burroughs; "Edwin Booth," by Charles Townsend Copeland; "Aaron Burr," by Henry Childs Merwin; "James Fenimore Cooper," by W. B. Shubrick Clymer, and "Benjamin Franklin," by Lindsay Swift.

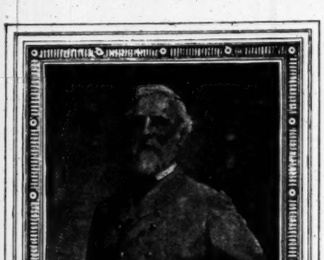
The casual observer might say that the subjects had been chosen at random, and might doubt the possibility of getting even the formal and significant facts into the narrow compass at the disposal of the authors. Concerning his work Mr. Howe offers some explanation: "The aim of this series is to furnish brief, readable, and authentic accounts of the lives of those Americans whose personalities have impressed themselves most deeply on the character and history of their country." The secret of consideration lies in the fact that each subject is treated objectively, the author's impressions or opinions gradually forming the character before the reader. The mere chronology of the life is presented entirely independent and in a separate part of the volume. Thus materially reduced, the task of the author rests solely in showing formative influences and events that have developed the character described and the events by which he is known to the world. The superfluous, the trivial, the commonplace are carefully eschewed. Yet so careful and painstaking has been the research in every case that what, in more exhaustive and formal biographies, has been deemed commonplace is often shown to be significant and potent.

Take, for example, an extract from the beginning of Mr. Howe's monograph, "Phillips Brooks": "When the news of the fall of Richmond reached Philadelphia a meeting for public rejoicing was immediately held in front of the building from which, eighty-nine years before, the Declaration of Independence had been given forth. To offer up thanksgiving for the ending of the civil war, a man not yet thirty years of age, slender, extraordinarily tall, and of a countenance the more beautiful for its great earnestness, stood up, with eyes toward the sky, and thanked God from the very heart of the whole assemblage gathered outside of Independence Hall. * * *

"This was in April of 1865. In July of the same year the sons of Harvard met at Cambridge for the commemoration of their brothers who fell in the war. Lowell's ode for the occasion seems permanently to have fixed the memory of it, not as a local and special celebration, but as something National and universal. Yet the testimony of those who took part in all the proceedings is not that the ode or the music or the oration or the poem—each the utterance of an acknowledged master—was the memorable interpretation of the spirit of the day. This, according to the unanimous verdict of President Eliot, Col. Higginson, and many others, was found rather in the prayer made at the morning exercises in the First Church by the young clergyman already seen in Philadelphia, and still under thirty; for it was he who brought together and gave forth the whole sense of loss, pain, loyalty, sacrifice, joy, and sorrow which others later in the day were, according to their several ability, to utter. If the fame of this young man's loyal eloquence in Philadelphia had not reached the ears of authorities alert to hear good things about the children of the college, he could never have been asked to offer the commemoration prayer. Personally, he was little known in the world of Harvard outside the college generation into which he was born. But now the assembled dignitaries of college, State, and army learned that a new and glowing light had flamed out on their horizon. Spellbound they listened to the words, and were taken up by the spirit of the preacher who in the next decade was to write, 'It was hard during the rebellion to illustrate the Christian warfare by the then familiar story of the soldier's life without hearing through the sermon the drums of the Potomac and seeing the spires of Richmond quite as much as the walls of the New Jerusalem in the distance.' The drums and the Southern spires and the heavenly vision seem all to have blended in the marvelous prayer. When it was done, the eager whispered question which sprang to almost every lip was, 'Who is this?'"

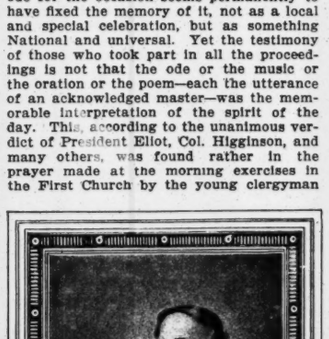
In the brief summary of the character of Bishop Brooks occurs this passage: "There is no art to do for personalities what photography can do for scenes and faces. The achievements of a man, the effect of his personality, and its mediums of expression, can be described in words. But the personality itself is a thing which eludes reproduction in the terms of human speech. With Phillips Brooks this indefinable gift of personality was the dominating element of his power. Surely it was not his mind by itself which placed him head and shoulders above most of his contemporaries. In the mere gift of intellect some of them surpassed him. It has frequently been said that, if he had devoted himself to literature, his gifts of insight and of self-expression would have wrought wonderful results. Perhaps they would; for, certainly, men of no greater mental equipment have made enviable names for themselves in letters. But all these speculations are futile. He chose the work of preaching for the expression of his personality, and it remains for us only to fix our final regard upon its individual methods and effect."

Daniel Webster is a big subject, and Mr. Hapgood's volume concerning him in "The



Copyright, 1899, by Small, Maynard & Company.

[Reproduced from the Original Photogravure.]



Copyright, 1899, by Small, Maynard & Company.

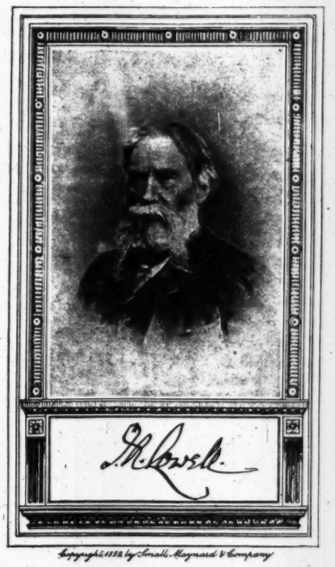
[Reproduced from the Original Photogravure.]

Beacon Biographies" is a little book. Still, the author manages to say a good deal in the few pages at his disposal. Following an account of Webster's memorial address delivered on June 17, 1825, to commemorate the battle of Bunker Hill, Mr. Hapgood gives the reader a concise and graphic idea of Webster's varied methods of preparing an address. He writes, referring to the Bunker Hill speech: "This oration, in Mr. Webster's opinion, expressed just before its delivery, was a failure—a kind of soft thaw, like the weather in which it was composed; and he continued to prefer the earlier effort, (the address made at Plymouth in 1820 to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims.)

"Like his other speeches celebrating occasions, and unlike his arguments in the Senate and in the courts of law, it is less a logical than an emotional whole. It is a series of subjects strung together loosely, but so handled as to give hearers of every sort the keen glow of pathetic fervor. Two anecdotes about the composition of this address illustrate Mr. Webster's habit of thought. Devoted to country life, even to the very last, he composed some of his most renowned outbursts standing in brooks with rod in hand. His son Fletcher, approaching from behind, saw his father, holding the gun in his left hand, step impressively forward, raise his right hand, and break out with 'Venerable Men!' Another tale recounts that the address to La Fayette had a similar origin. After long hours of empty fishing in his yacht, the orator landed a prize, and as it dangled in the air he cried: 'Welcome! all hail! and thrice welcome, citizen of two hemispheres!'"

"In their manner of birth also these patriotic orations differed from the argumentative speeches. Here he studied the language at the centres of effort; but, in such masterpieces as the reply to Hayne, he jotted down a few topics, and trusted to the moment for the words. The result is not accurately decided, for Mr. Webster corrected a good deal. The glowing end of the great reply has been quieted, the melting appeals to sentiment in the Dartmouth College case have been elided, and his general practice was to go over every speech and argument, to soften the passages brought out by the moment in a blaze too bright for his classic taste. There is a tale that on the morning following the Adams and Jefferson eulogy he threw the manuscript to a student with the request, 'Please take that discourse and cut out all the Latin words.'"

Later on Mr. Hapgood gives a picture of the scenes in Washington that surrounded the famous replies to Hayne. In the period between the two great efforts, Edward Everett tells us that Mr. Webster was the only person in Washington who seemed entirely at his ease. "The attack of the nullifiers on the Constitution had grown rapidly fiercer and more organized, and the loyal citizens were not at all sure of their answer. The Southerners seemed to gain strength with every combat. That some great blow was needed was felt throughout



Copyright, 1899, by Small, Maynard & Company.

[Reproduced from the Original Photogravure.]

the North. After dinner Mr. Webster lay on the sofa, dozing or asleep, according to his habit, when he began to laugh softly to himself. To inquiry he replied that he had just thought of a way to turn Col. Hayne's quotation about Banquo's ghost against himself, and was going to get up and make a note of it, which he did, and then continued his nap." Thus, in description interspersed with anecdote, Mr. Hapgood contrives to give the reader the story of Daniel Webster's life—his early struggles, his supreme achievements, and his final days filled with bitterness and contumely.

It is probably true, as Mr. Hale declares in his preface to his volume on "James Russell Lowell," that "Lowell can no longer be one of the living forces of our own generation. He can no longer be even a present inspiration. He is already and must remain a classic, with all the advantages and drawbacks attendant." The selection of Edward E. Hale, Jr., to write the brief biography at hand was singularly happy. Yet the author's treatment of his subject, although at times intimate, is not from the point of view of a contemporary. It is doubtful, however, if any one else could have so entertainingly combined impressions at first and second hand. To quote from the preface again: "A real life of him [Lowell] by a contemporary we should like, but now shall probably never have. Prof. Norton and my father have in different ways done much to fill the lack, so that we may get some idea of how Lowell appeared to those of his own time, those who began when he began, and lived through what he lived. What is next wanted (and every year makes the chance of it rarer) is a life by some one of those younger men of letters—Mr. Howells, for instance, or Mr. Stedman—men of the literary generation just following Lowell, who began their work in friendship with him and in the encouragement of his interest, and whose warm personal opinion ripened now, and with the perspective of a dozen years, would give us nearly a true idea of Lowell as one would want." On the whole, it may be said that Mr. Hale treats his subject throughout almost entirely objectively, even when he relates anecdotes that could come from no more remote source than his own father. Thus while Lowell, the classicist, is described and analyzed with precision, Lowell, the recluse at Elmwood, the professor of belles letters, the Minister Plenipotentiary, comes in for a more intimate and personal view. One feels that Mr. Hale's criticisms are sure; his personal

Copyright, 1899, by Small, Maynard & Company.

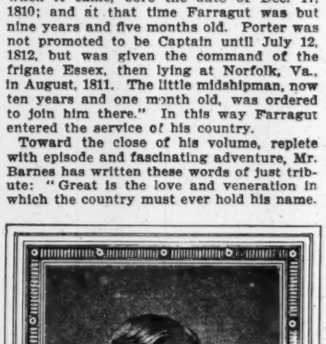
[Reproduced from the Original Photogravure.]

characterizations well founded. It is a most happy combination of estimate.

It has been said that no man was ever better fitted—through inclination and training—to assume a prominent position in a particular walk of life than David Glasgow Farragut; and it might be added that no writer is more fitted to do full justice to the career of Admiral Farragut than James Barnes, the historian of the American Navy. In his sketch, where a narrative at first hand will add vividness or give the stamp of authority to the scene, Mr. Barnes does not hesitate to draw from the writings of Farragut himself. In this way the character of the Admiral is built up before the eyes in an attractive, intimate, and sympathetic form—for Farragut's own accounts of himself are strikingly free from egotism. Nothing gives one a more intimate glance into his character than his modest account of the defense of the Essex against overwhelming foes.

It may be said that Farragut was born to the sea. He was only eight years of age in 1809, when his father, "who had been sailing master of a schooner in the United States Navy, was transferred to the naval station at New Orleans. In this same year he purchased a farm of 900 acres on the Pascagoula River. It happened that, upon a visit of Commander David Porter to the plantation the latter met and took a great fancy to the little boy David; and this fancy growing, he proposed to the father that he should practically adopt him and bring him up with the intention of making him an officer in the navy. * * * David was placed at school at Chester, while Porter remained at Washington. The Secretary of the Navy, Paul Hamilton, who in the meantime had met the boy, had been so impressed by his manly bearing that he had promised him a midshipman's commission as soon as he reached the age of ten. The fact is, however, that the commission, when it came, bore the date of Dec. 17, 1810; and at that time Farragut was but nine years and five months old. Porter was not promoted to be Captain until July 12, 1812, but was given the command of the frigate Essex, then lying at Norfolk, Va., in August, 1811. The little midshipman, now ten years and one month old, was ordered to join him there." In this way Farragut entered the service of his country.

Toward the close of his volume, replete with episode and fascinating adventure, Mr. Barnes has written these words of just tribute: "Great is the love and veneration in which the country must ever hold his name.



Copyright, 1899, by Small, Maynard & Company.

[Reproduced from the Original Photogravure.]

Those who have seen the statue of him in Madison Square, in New York, can realize what the presence of the man in the full zenith of his power must have been. His simplicity, his words, and his spirit animated, beyond all doubt, the heart of America's living naval hero, the man who had served with him and had seen him fight—George Dewey."

Mr. Trent, in his sketch of Robert E. Lee, not only justifies the high opinion in which the military capacity and achievements of the commander of the armies of the South have been held, but he shows the nobleness of character, the unselfish spirit, and the sincerity of purpose that animated the soul of the man. On the period just preceding the opening of the civil war Mr. Trent's study throws considerable light. "We may be very sure," he writes, "that President Lincoln had no more anxious watcher during the first few weeks of his trying Administration than the quiet soldier at Arlington. Whether Lee at that time understood Lincoln's intentions fully or at all gauged his powers may be doubted, but we have evidence that the President, through Gen. Scott, had formed a high opinion of Lee. On April 18 Mr. F. P. Blair, at the suggestion of the Executive, visited Col. Lee and offered him the command of the army destined for the subjugation of the Confederacy." It was then that Lee placed his native State above the Union and made his great renunciation. Then came the appointment of Lee to a Major Generalcy in the Southern Confederacy. It was with these words that he stood before the Virginia Convention and accepted the commission: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion on which I appear before you, and profoundly grateful for the honor conferred upon me, I accept the position your partiality has assigned me, though I would greatly have preferred that your choice should have fallen on one more capable. Trusting to Almighty God, an approving conscience, and the aid of my fellow-citizens, I will devote myself to the defense and service of my native State, in whose behalf alone would I have ever drawn my sword."

Nothing has shown so forcefully the character of Robert E. Lee as these simple and direct words; nothing has so morally vindicated him in his fateful choice.

In describing the advantages of the little volumes before me I dwelt upon the features of chronology and narrative, but there is another feature which will be of inestimable value to the reader who, attracted by the personality of the subject or for other reasons, would care to make further study. In the back of each book is to be found an exhaustive bibliography. It is this index to further research that gives a particular and permanent worth to the Beacon Biographies. W. L.

THE PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY

One of the most beautiful and useful institutions of its kind is the public library at Passaic, N. J. While the State has larger and wealthier libraries, in very few communities does the public library occupy a more prominent place or take a more active part in educational life than in the City of Passaic.

The City Hall, in which the library rooms are located, is one of the most attractive public buildings in Northern New Jersey, being situated on the highest ground in the city, known as Tony's Nose. The building, originally of an artistic Moorish design, and the beautiful park surrounding it were planned for the residence of the late C. K. Paulison.

The library has occupied these quarters since 1892, when it was reclassified and recatalogued according to the Dewey decimal classification system, under the direction of Miss Theresa Hitchler of the New York Free Circulating Library. It has been in existence, however, since November, 1887. The appropriation from the city, made for the general support of public libraries, amounts to about $3,000 annually, which is expended for the general maintenance of the library and the purchase of new books and periodicals.

The rooms have been made attractive by gifts of pictures and plants from public-spirited citizens, and it would be hard to find a more comfortable and cozy spot in which to spend a quiet hour among books.

At the present time the library contains 7,028 volumes. These have been purchased with money received from the city, from a bequest of $500 from the late Moses E. Worthen, and a large number from the profits of a series of entertainments, consisting of lectures, concerts, &c., under the auspices of the Passaic Library Association.

The annual report for 1898 shows a circulation of 46,518 volumes, each book in the library having been circulated about six times. The reading rooms were used by 66,275 persons, which shows an average of three visits from each citizen of Passaic.

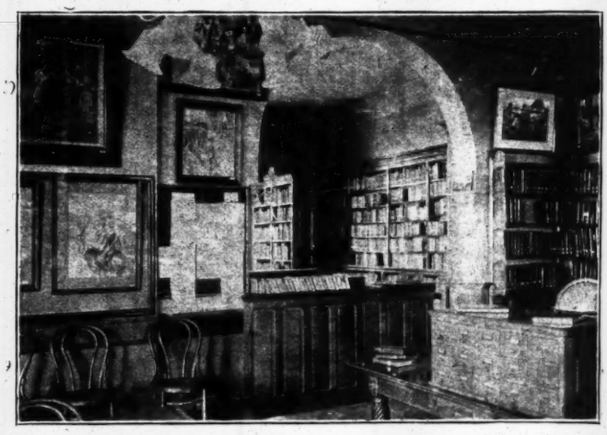
A branch library has been opened in the manufacturing district of the city, known as Dundee Branch, where books are circulated, and where the reading rooms, which are well supplied with the best periodicals, are liberally patronized. The open-shelf system has here been very successful, as well as at the main library, where the children are allowed to select their own books.

It has been the purpose of the library management to make the connection between the library and the public school a close one. Books are sent to the class rooms for the use of the teachers and pupils. Teachers' meetings are held in the library rooms, and a reference library on educational subjects has been purchased for their use. Everything calculated to promote the interest of the people in education, and in making the library a centre of culture in the city, is encouraged.

Literary societies are invited to hold their meetings in the library rooms, and to make the reference room their working centre.

The library and the branch are under the direction of Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, librarian, and Messrs. J. A. Willett, Irving Angell, W. C. Kimball, R. D. Benson, and G. W. Blanchard, Trustees. The Mayor and the President of the Board of Education are also members of the Board of Trustees ex officio.

THE REFERENCE ROOM IN THE PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY.



BOOK ROOM IN THE PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MAIN READING ROOM IN THE PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY.

COURTSHIP IN GERMANY.

"When a girl has arrived at what is considered a marriageable age in Germany her parents invite young men to the house," writes Charlotte Bird in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Two or three are invited at the same time, so that the attention may not seem too pointed. But no young man is ever invited to the house until after he has called at least once, and thus signified his wish to have social intercourse with the family. If he calls several times in too close succession it is taken for granted that he has 'intentions,' and he may be questioned concerning them. Generally an engagement is made public as soon as the arrangements can be made. This is done by means of the newspapers and formal announcements on cards. The man supplies a plain gold band ring for each. This is worn during the engagement on the ring finger of the left hand. From this time the contracting parties are bride and bridegroom. Among conservative people even the affianced couple is scarcely allowed to be alone, a chaperon being provided whenever the young people go out.

"A betrothal may last several years, until the bridegroom can become settled in life, but in most cases the marriage soon takes place. Just before the marriage the banns are published in the church, either on two successive Sundays or, if the time be short, twice on the same day. In the latter case a notice is posted in a public place notifying all concerned of the wish of the couple to marry."

THE TRAMP SHUT OUT.

The home is the key to good citizenship, says Jacob A. Riis in the July Atlantic. Unhappily for the great cities, there exists in them all a class that has lost the key or thrown it away. For this class, New York had until three years ago never made any provision. The police station lodging rooms, of which I have spoken, were not to be dignified by the term. These vile dens, in which the homeless of our great city were herded without pretense of bed, of bath, of food, on rude planks, were the most pernicious parody on municipal charity, I verily believe, which any civilized community had ever devised. To escape physical and moral contagion in these crowds seemed humanly impossible. Of the innocently homeless lad they made a tramp by the shortest cut.

To the old tramp they were indeed ideal provision, for they enabled him to spend every cent he could beg or steal for drink. With the stale beer dive, the free-lunch counter, and the police lodging room at hand, his cup of happiness was full. There came an evil day when the stale-beer dive shut its doors and the free lunch disappeared for a season. The beer pump, which drained the kegs dry and robbed the stale beer collector of his ware, drove the dives out of business; the Raines law forbade the free lunch. Just at this time Theodore Roosevelt shut the police lodging room, and the tramp was literally left out in the cold, cursing reform and its fruits. It was the climax of a campaign a generation old, during which no one has ever been found to say a word in the defense of these lodging rooms, yet nothing availed to close them.

THE NEW YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW INSTITUTE.

When the new building of the Young Men's Hebrew Association is constructed the society will have as fine a home as any society of the sort in the city. The building is the gift of Jacob H. Schiff, whose interest in the association's work is well known, for it was he who gave the society its present home on Lexington Avenue.

The new building will be built on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. The designer is Arnold W. Brunner. It will be five stories high, the street front of the first story being devoted to stores. The main entrance is on Ninety-second Street.

The architecture will be after the style of the French Renaissance, and the building will be constructed of Indiana limestone, gray brick, and gray terra cotta.

The entrance and reception halls will contain, besides the staircase, the Superintendent's office and coatrooms. Two conference rooms will adjoin the hall. The second and third stories will contain the auditorium, which is to be two stories in height, allowing room for a gallery. The auditorium will seat 400 people. The rest of the space will be devoted to the reading room, parlor, chessroom, Directors' room, and the various classrooms.

On the fourth floor there will be a gymnasium, which will have an admirable running track in it. The basement will contain a set of bowling alleys.

Larry's Paradox.

From The Chicago News.

"Me ould mon an' yer ould mon fought soide be soide, Larry."

"Maybe they did, Dinny; but Oi'll bet me ould mon wus on top."

Just When He Awoke.

From The Syracuse Herald.

"And it came to pass," began the minister.

"It must have been the same car I missed," murmured Slowpews, blinking.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW INSTITUTE.
In Course of Construction at the Corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

THE DEY HOUSE.

ABOUT two miles from the bustling, modern town of Paterson, N. J., stands a house, which during the year 1780 was for three months the headquarters of Gen. Washington. It is beautifully situated in the midst of an undulating plain, bounded by the Preakness Mountain, the Passaic River, and First Mountain. Through the clefts in the hill lovely vistas of the far-reaching mountains may be seen.

During the month of July, 1780, the American Army was encamped along the Totowa Heights near the Great Falls of the Passaic River. The camp extended for nearly seven miles from Wagraw on the left wing to Singack or Lower Preakness on the right. The advanced guard was below the Passaic and some miles from the headquarters. The grand parade ground was near the falls on the spot over which the Second Ward of the City of Paterson has been built. Among the officers who were with the army in camp were Lafayette, St. Clair, Lord Stirling, Knox, and Lee. The house in which Lafayette had his headquarters was the residence of Samuel Van Saun, and was about one mile from the Dey House. When Lafayette revisited America in 1824-5 he passed the camp and saw that his soldiers had put up a board sign to designate the spot which had been his headquarters. For many years the remains of this camp could still be seen. The ovens which the soldiers had built for their baking were visible as late as forty years ago. Mr. William Nelson, writing in The Magazine of American History, mentions a tradition to the effect that Washington erected a look-out on the summit of a peak, from which he could obtain a clear view of the country for twenty miles, including New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Haverstraw, and Hackensack. Still another tradition asserts that he had ordered great masses of stone to be piled up on this hill to be rolled down upon the enemy if they attempted to force a way up the gap.

The house used by Gen. Washington for headquarters belonged to Col. Theunis Dey of Saddle River. It is two stories in height with a gambrel roof, and is about 52 feet long and 30 broad. The front is of brick and brown sandstone. The sides and rear are of rubble-work, trimmed with brick. The walls are laid in yellow clay pointed with mortar, and even to-day are in perfect condition. All the timbers are of oak, of immense size and strength, and all fastened together by huge wooden pins. A large hall 12 feet wide runs through the middle of the building. On each side of this there are two rooms with fire-places faced with brown sandstone in each. The ceilings are 10 feet high, but in the second story they are only 8 feet. Our chief source of information as to what part of the dwelling was occupied by Gen. Washington, is the account left by a French nobleman, the Marquis de Chastellux, who visited the General while at Preakness. The Marquis traveled extensively in the United States during the years 1780-82, and published his recollections of his journeys some years later (Voyages de M. Le Marquis de Chastellux dans l'Amérique Septentrionale dans les Années 1780, 1781, et 1782. Paris, 1786.) In November, 1780, he arrived at Preakness and soon after met Gen. Washington.

It may be of interest to reproduce here his narrative of his reception by Washington and of what he saw while a guest at headquarters. On arriving at the house he recognized it as headquarters by "a large tent in front and many carriages drawn up around." He continues thus: "M. de la Fayette was conversing in the courtyard with a large man of 5 feet 9 inches, of a pleasant and noble figure; it was the General himself. I had soon dismounted and was close to him. The compliments were short; the sentiment which animated me and the good will which he exhibited were not equivocal. He led me into the house, where I found some people still at table, although dinner had long been finished. He presented me to Gens. Knox, Wayne, Howe, &c., and to his 'family,' composed then of Cols. Hamilton and Tilghman, his secretaries and aides de camp, and Major Gibbs, Commandant of his Guards; because in England and America the aides de camp, adjutants, and other officers attached to the General form what is called his family. A new dinner was brought to us, and the former one was prolonged to keep me company. A few glasses of claret and Madeira quickened the acquaintances which I had to make, and I soon found myself at ease near the greatest and best of men. The goodness and kindness which characterize him are to be perceived in everything which surrounds him; but the confidence which he gives is never familiar, because the sentiment which he inspires has in all individuals the same origin—a profound esteem for his virtues and a high opinion of his talents. About 9 o'clock in the evening the general officers retired and went to their quarters, which were all far away; but as the General had wished that I should stay with him, I remained some time longer, after which he conducted me to a chamber, which formed a quarter of the lodging that he occupied. He made excuses on the little space of which he could dispose, but always with a noble politeness which was neither annoying nor complimentary.

"The next morning at 9 o'clock I was told that his Excellency had entered the parlor; this room served both for audience chamber and dining room, (for Washington only; the staff dined in the large hall.) While we were breakfasting Gen. Washington ordered his horses to be brought up and the army to prepare for a parade." After that they returned to headquarters for dinner. "The repast was served in the English fashion, with eight or ten large dishes of meat and game, accompanied by several kinds of vegetables, and followed by a second course of pastry, comprised under the name of 'Pyes & Powding.' After these were served apples and many nuts, which the General usually eats for two hours, (in the words of the Marquis himself,) 'tout en tostant et en faisant la conversation.'" At 8 o'clock in the evening supper was served. In fact, it seems as if much of Washington's time must have been spent in eating. This meal consisted of "three or four light dishes, some fruit, and a great abundance of nuts, which were no worse received in the evening than in the morning."

According to de Chastellux, Washington occupied four rooms in the Dey House. It is said that he had them papered at his own expense, and that the paper then put on remained until about twenty years ago.

Col. Theunis Dey, the owner of the house, was a descendant of an old Dutch family of New York. In the records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam under the date of Dec. 28, 1641, is the marriage of "Dirck Janszen van Amsterdam en Jannetje Theunis." Their son Theunis was baptized Sept. 24, 1656. In 1685 he married Anneke Schouten. He owned a farm of five and a half acres, 300 feet front on Broadway and 800 feet deep to the Hudson River, the farm being now intersected by Dey Street. His son was Dirck, who was "of the County of Bergen," and who bought in 1717 a tract of 600 acres in Singack Brook, (near Preakness.)

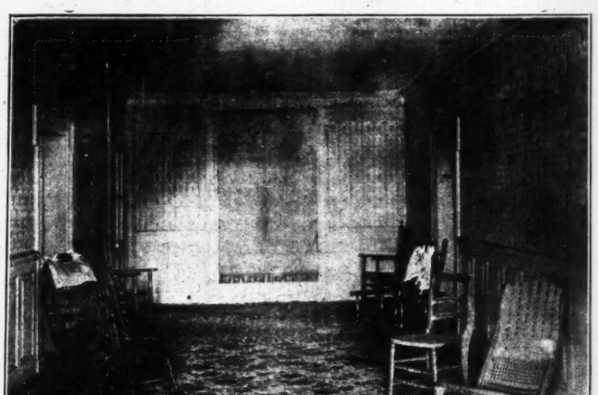
His son Theunis was the proprietor of the house which he had probably built some years before. He was Colonel of the Bergen County Regiment in 1776, his son Richard (Dirck) Dey being Major in the same regiment. This Richard later became Sheriff of Bergen County and Major General of militia. In 1801 he sold the homestead, with 355 acres of land, for £3,000. Richard's son Anthony was one of the founders of Jersey City, and was for many years a prominent citizen of that place. The name of Dey has now disappeared from Preakness except for a solitary inscription on a crumbling stone in the family burying ground back of the house, which states that "Here lies buried the body of Ann Dey, daughter of Theunis Dey and Hester Dey. She died Jan. 7, 1774, in the eighteenth year of her age."

The wife of Col. Theunis Dey was Hester Schuyler, daughter of Philip Schuyler and Hester Kingsland. This Philip Schuyler was the eldest son of Arent, son of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, the first of the name in this country.

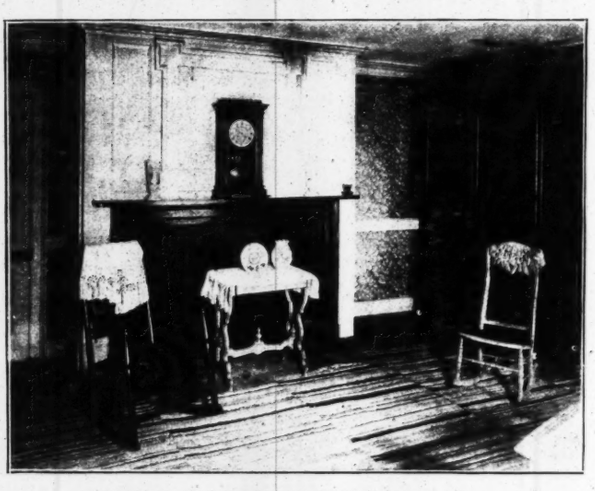
The large estate of the Deys at Preakness has been slowly reduced in size during the last hundred years, and hardly anything is left of the wide acres of field and wood which the family originally held. But the old house still stands in as good condition as when it was built, and is pointed to with pride by the antiquarians of the neighborhood as the house which was for months Washington's headquarters.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, JR.

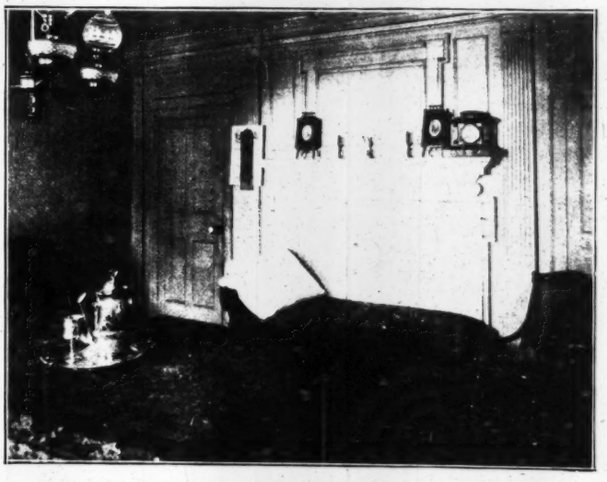
THE DEY HOUSE AT PREAKNESS, N. J.
Washington's Headquarters in 1780.



THE DEY HOUSE—HALL IN WHICH WASHINGTON'S STAFF DINED.



THE DEY HOUSE—WASHINGTON'S BEDROOM.



THE DEY HOUSE—WASHINGTON'S OFFICE AND DINING ROOM.

LET THESE THINGS BE.

Let these things be, O Time! whate'er befall:
The memory of corn fields by the sea,
The tender evening light shed over all—
Pale gold and gray—a sombre symphony,
And the weird music of the curfew's call.

Such sights and sounds as hold the soul in thrall—
That other scene of Springtime's mystery.
The budding mays, fields prankt with lilies tall.
Let these things be!

So, through Life's darkened chambers I may see
These old sweet pictures dimly on the wall,
I shall not find the long, still evening pall.
Let these things be!

—CONSTANCE FARMER IN Chambers's Journal.

A VERY OLD LOAF.

There is a loaf of bread 4,500 years old, says The Homiletic Review, which was found in the tomb of Mentuhotep, who died in Egypt 2,500 B. C. It is now in the Museum of Berlin. This loaf of bread is dark brown in color. Inside are many large holes. Probably this part of the bread long since fell into dust, but much of the bread still remains in the shape of whole kernels and pieces of grain. Examination proves that the bread was made of barley, and the grains were only rudely crushed and not sifted. It was not baked in ovens, but after being kneaded into dough by the addition of water was placed between two heated stones, or was put on a plate and laid upon the redhot coals. This is perhaps the stalest loaf of bread in the world.

HEREAFTER.

As one who waking in the night
From off the pillow lifts his head,
While o'er him comes a sudden dread
And yet he dare not seek a light.

And so he will not search it out;
There may be naught he does not know;
But lest to surety doubt may grow
He lies and hugs his trembling doubt.

O anxious soul, by thought opprest
Of that dread future, far yet near,
Cease to essay the question here;
Death will respond or else give rest.

—E. B. in Lantern Land.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

THE little Russian Orthodox Church, on Second Avenue, stands quite unique among the city's host of churches. It is one of the few types in this country of the great Church of the East, that immutable body which for fifteen centuries has retained to the letter almost all of its customs and ceremonies. St. Nicholas's Church, as it is called, has lost nothing of its Eastern character by being planted in the heart of the New World. With the exception of the building itself, which was built for nothing more than a private residence, the fixings are entirely Eastern. Most of the furniture was brought direct from St. Petersburg.

Above the entrance is one of the characteristic Russian crosses. This has three gilt crossbars instead of one, as in the Latin cross and one end of the lower bar is tilted higher than the other.

Another door in the front of the hallway enters into the church proper. If one does not already know what is in store for him, the first impression is a surprise. Looking toward the altar, which is hidden behind a screen, and which, by the way, is in the western end, contrary to the usual custom of the Eastern Church, the first thing that attracts notice is a number of enormous candlesticks. There are places for seven or eight candles in each one of them, and in the centre a lamp shaped like a candle is covered with designs of many colors.

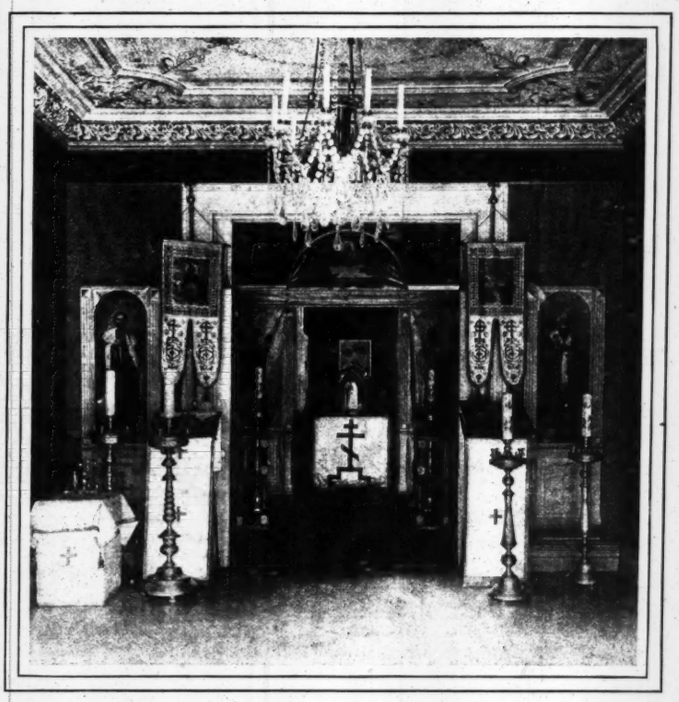
The screen is a simple partition of wood, but on it are fastened some paintings of remarkable beauty. A painting of the Last Supper occupies a place above the centre of the screen, and on the sides are figures of Christ and the Virgin Mary.

The Eastern Church, as is well known, makes up for its abhorrence of images by a great liking for pictures and banners, so there is nothing remarkable in the presence of a large number of paintings in all parts of this church. Two paintings on the sides of the main body of the church are of St. Alexander Nevski and St. Nicholas. In addition to these there are portraits inclosed in glass-covered stands and covered with gold and silver cloth worked into robes so that only the faces are visible. These are probably the most remarkable ornaments in the building. The texture has been worked with infinite pains and skill, and the figures appear in bas-relief, arrayed in the canonical robes.

Nearly all of the pictures have lamps hanging or standing in front of them, which are kept lighted during the service. The choir occupies the place immediately in front of the screen.

A glimpse behind the screen displays a fully-vested altar, with a Russian cross worked on the front. The altar is not more than three feet square. Its principal ornament is a golden tabernacle, provided for reserving the sacrament for the sick. It is inclosed in a glass case, and again the Russian cross is noticed surmounting it. In fact, this style of cross is the only one seen in the church. A beautifully made crucifix of silver on one side of the church is arranged in the same way with the triple bars, and is noticeable also by the corpus, which is strictly a bas-relief, as are the figures of St. Mary and St. John, which stand, respectively, on each side. Two eucharistic lights, a row of seven lamps, and the book of the Gospels complete the furnishing of the altar.

There are no seats in St. Nicholas's Church; the congregation stands or kneels throughout the service. The church language is the old Slavonic, instead of the more ancient Greek or the modern speech of Russia. To one unaccustomed to the language, there is something very weird about it. The ecclesiastical Sunday commences at sundown on Saturday night, so that the vespers of Saturday and the matins of Sunday have been said the night before.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
The Russian Orthodox Church on Second Avenue, New York City.

Three liturgies are in regular use by the Russian Church—that of the holy Gregorius Dialogos, (St. Gregory the Great,) which is employed in the mass of the Presanctified Gifts fifteen times in the ecclesiastical year; that of St. Easil the Great, used ten times annually, and that of St. John Chrysostom for regular use during the rest of the year.

At the beginning of a service the celebrant and the deacon prepare five small loaves of bread, each having a small projection rising from it, called the Holy Lamb, on which is the legend, "Jesus Christ conquers." The letters "I C" are the beginning and end of the word Jesus, and the letters "X C" of the word Christos. The word in four letters in the lower tier means He conquers.

After the preparatory prayers, the middle doors are opened for the "little entrance," while the Beatitudes and Trisagion are chanted. Then follows the reading of the Epistle and the Gospel, and the holy place and the congregation having been duly censed by the deacon, the choir sings the "Cherubic Hymn."

The priest now takes the chalice and paten from the place of preparation to the left of the sanctuary, and, preceded by acolytes with tapers, carries them through the portals to the altar. This is the "great entrance."

The Nicene Creed, without the Filioque, is followed by the Sursum Corda and the Sanctus and Benedictus qui Venit.

The consecration of the bread and wine takes place at this point. The congregation then says the Lord's Prayer, the priest alone saying the ascription, and the holy portals are closed and the curtain drawn.

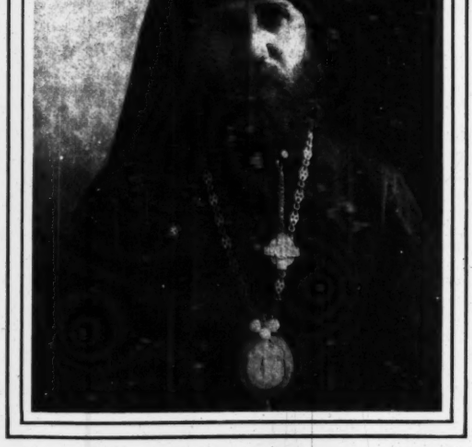
The priest on the inside raises the consecrated bread and is heard to say "Holy things for the holy," and he breaks the Holy Lamb into its four parts. The piece with I C on it is put in the chalice, the piece with X C is for the communion of the clergy, and the other two pieces, broken into very small particles, serve for the communion of the laity.

The communicants kneel before the screen with their hands crossed upon their breasts, and receive the elements together from the priest by means of a spoon. After all the communicants have received the sacrament, a prayer of thanksgiving is said, and the priest sends the congregation away with a blessing.

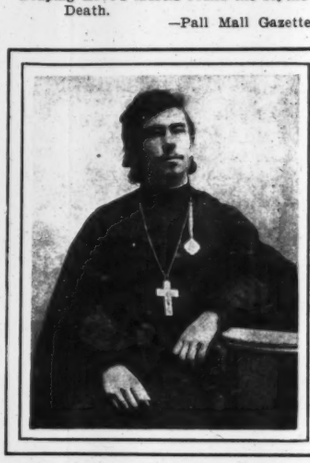
St. Nicholas's Church was established in 1893, and has about 300 communicants. The rector, the Rev. Alexandra A. Hotovitzky, is a secular (or white) priest. He was born in Volhynia in 1872, and has been in this country for four years, and for three years has had charge of St. Nicholas's Church. A small cross that he wears is similar to one worn by his Bishop, and was awarded him by the Ministry of Education for distinguished services as teacher. It is called the "Cross of Candidates."

His Bishop is the Right Rev. Tikhon, whose recent visit to the Church of St. Nicholas was a memorable event among the Russian Orthodox Christians in New York.

It is rarely that Bishop Tikhon is able to travel so far as this city. His See comprises the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, and the United States is merely a jurisdiction.



The Right Rev. Tikhon,
Russian Orthodox Bishop of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.



The Rev. Alexandra A. Hotovitsky,
Rector of the Church of St. Nicholas.

"THEM FLYIN' SQUADROONS."

It has often been remarked how comparatively lost to the world are many of the communities in the mountainous regions of the United States. The density of their ignorance, even of current events, is sometimes most remarkable. A traveler who has been in such localities, writing in The Atlantic Monthly, says he came across a young hunter once on a breezy mountaintop, whose woodcraft had won his admiration. Delicately he touched upon the question of education.

"Can you write numbers?"

The answer came slow and guarded. "Reckon I can write some numbers."

Then on a piece of bark, says the writer, I drew the nine digits. He read them all. Next came the combination of figures, and I included the date 1897.

"I don't guess I can tell that thar."

I explained it. And then a new test occurred to me.

"Do you know what 1897 means?"

"Hit's the year, hain't hit?"

"But why is this year called 1897? It is 1897 years since what?"

"I never heard tell."

Another instance came to light through the distribution of reading matter. When I was young in the mountains I distributed a barrel of copies of The New York Independent, and had great satisfaction in observing the eagerness with which they were taken. A little later I discovered that these simple folk could not comprehend the high themes discussed in that excellent periodical, and that their eagerness was only to secure paper for the walls of their cabins! Yet in many places a mere scrap of printed paper will be cherished. More than once one of our Extension lecturers has been intercepted in attempting to throw into the fire the paper which had been wrapped around some toilet article.

"Don't burn thet thar, stranger, hit mought have some news on hit."

So, too, it is pitiful to see how helpless these people are in estimating the things of the outside world. The story is quite credible of the mountaineer in Georgia who inquired why the folks of the county town were not more "tore up" over the Spanish war. "It hav been giv out in our settlement," said he, "thet them Spanish has flyin' squadroons, and we 'low thet if one of them things should light in our parts they would be as hard on us as the rebs."

HOW THE OLD AMERICA WON THE CUP.

The America sailed for Havre and arrived there early in August, 1851. She rapidly fitted up for the race, and then proceeded to Cowes. A writer in The Review of Reviews, in describing the event, says the visitor arrived on a dark night, and it was not until dawn that the yachtsmen in the great fleet of English boats got a chance to size up the stranger. The Yankee craft was about as different from an English yacht as could be imagined, with her great beam and shallow hull, while the typical English cutter of the period was of the "plank-on-end" variety.

She soon showed her mettle by defeating one of the fastest boats in a brush into Cowes, and this achievement made it more difficult for her to arrange her races. At last, however, she was allowed to sail under the regulations of the Royal Yacht Squadron in the race around the Isle of Wight for a cup offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron. In those days no allowances were made for tonnage, sail area, or anything else. All the boats, big or little, started off, and the one that came in first won. Eighteen yachts were entered, ranging from the little cutter Aurora, of 47 tons, to the three-masted schooner Brilliant, of 392 tons, the America being a two-masted schooner of 170 tons. Fifteen of the yachts started.

The America did not get off among the first, but before a third of the distance was traversed she had assumed the lead, and when the breeze freshened up she gained so decidedly that it was seen long before the end that the race was undoubtedly hers, barring an accident. Just as a big storm was settling down the Yankee schooner crossed the line, winning from the whole English fleet of yachts, her time being eight hours and forty-seven minutes, while the second in the race could do no better than eight hours and fifty-eight minutes, and the third one was over half an hour later in getting over the line.

The cup won by the America on Aug. 22, 1851, remained the property of the owners of the yacht until 1857, when they presented it to the New York Yacht Club, providing that it should be offered as a trophy for a race with any challenging yacht of any foreign country, for yachts of not less than 30 or more than 300 tons.

"WHEN DAWN TAKES WING."

When Dawn takes wing, she eastward drives and 'lights
From love dreams deep to wake the languid Sun;
The crimson portal with her pinions smites,
And cries, "A day begun!"

When Night takes wing, she flies toward the west,
Where flames with drowsy light the Day-god dear;
She piles cloud curtains o'er his place of rest,
And whispers, "Night is here!"

When Hope takes wing, she toward true hearts aspires
With fancies to beguile the soul forlorn;
She weaves fond dreams of wistful, sweet desires,
Proclaiming, "Love is born!"

—KATHLEEN HAYDN GREEN in Chambers's Journal.

DU MAURIER AND THE STREET ARTIST.

It is told of the late George du Maurier that he was once so moved with compassion at the miserable appearance of a street artist that he told him to go and get some hot soup, promising to look after the "pitch" in the meantime. A writer in Good Words, who tells the story, says that as soon as the man was gone Du Maurier rubbed out the conventional landscape and the soldiers and sailors and drew a set of society pictures in white chalk. The money came in at a great rate, and when the man returned he had nearly a hatful to receive. He was grateful, but his professional pride was touched. "It's all very well," he said, "but you don't call this kind of thing art, do you?" And with a filthy rag he obliterated the masterly drawings in line. If the story is not literally true, there is truth in it, both as regards Mr. du Maurier's kindness of heart and the pavement artist's point of view.

LOVE AND LIFE.

Love is not love that loves for only love,
Or hopes for hope, or dies to live again;
With dice-in-hand Love throws the highest move,
Yet knows his guerdon is the kiss of pain.

And Life is Life that struggles against living,
Hopes against Hope, and dies with every breath;
Gives grace-of-grief, nor grudges in the giving,
Draping Love's laurels round the scythe of Death.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A CHAPTER OF PHILOSOPHY.

I DIDN'T catch her name when Cousin Edith introduced us at the garden party, but she was unquestionably interesting. We ran through art and music and drama in half an hour. Then we came to philosophy.

"There is such a difference," said she, "between practice and theory."

I conceded the point. She was so charming, in fact, that I wished it had been a larger point to concede. "But," I ventured to remark, "that doesn't make the theory wrong."

She leaned her cheek thoughtfully upon one gloved finger; possibly to display the smallness of her hand; possibly because the pose suited her; probably for both reasons.

"When you say that the regeneration of the universe can only be accomplished by white men marrying black women—"

"And black men, white women."

"No, thank you!" She shrugged her shoulders. "Well, as a matter of fact, you do not care anything about the regeneration of the universe?"

"I don't believe I do," I laughed.

"Nor contemplate marrying a negress yourself?"

"Unfortunately, my personal taste lies so strongly in the direction of the blonde!" Edith had remembered this, with her usual discretion.

"If I were black, you would say you preferred ebony to ivory."

I raised my hands in protest. "I assure you," I averred solemnly, "I prefer you as you are."

"But you haven't seen me any—other—how."

"I am clear that improvement is impossible."

She laughed a delightfully saucy laugh.

"What a stock in trade of compliments you keep! I can understand why your cousin described you as a tonic for a diffident young person—like me!"

"There is not," I declared, "another like you, so far as my experience goes."

"You are putting me in a glow of satisfaction with myself! Please go on. There ought to be one or two nice points remaining in me."

I regarded her with calm scrutiny. "An appearance of impudence becomes you," I said, "but—"

"But?"

"So do all appearances."

"Pray don't think that you have exhausted my appearances!" She sank back in another attitude. "Why, you've barely known me an hour!"

"An hour," I said feelingly, "of exquisite quality!"

"An hour," she suggested, "which should rightfully have been devoted to a black woman." She looked as if she would like to add something, but refrained.

"You were going to say—?"

"Poor black woman!" Her eyes sparkled wickedly. "I don't mean it," she hastened to add.

"According to my theory," I explained, "you should have been delighting the eyes and ears of some dusky gentleman, and—er—"

"Poor black man!" I never saw such a girl to laugh.

"On the contrary. If you were likely to adopt my theory, I should paint myself black."

"But you wouldn't be so black as you were painted."

"The theory," I observed, "doesn't say black—all—through."

"The theory is nonsense; all theories are."

"Surely, out of so many theories, one or two must be right? If only by accident!"

She leaned her head back against the chair and considered. "Don't you think," she asked with sudden gravity, "the folly is in such unstable beings as we having theories at all? We lay down all sorts of grand principles, and when the time for action comes—why, of course, we break them!" She sighed; doubtless to the memory of some departed theory.

"Still," I said, "there is no harm in laying them down—for others!" She smiled again.

"For Jones and Brown and Smith, a black woman apiece," she cried, clapping her hands; for the author of the theory—"

"Blonde," I interrupted, "blue eyes and flaxen hair; preferably attired in pale blue with pink roses—"

"Stop, stop! I'll assume that you've paid me all possible compliments. Let us get down to the bed rock of serious conversation."

"Umph! One so rarely gets there, that I doubt if I have any serious conversation. You are not a missionary in disguise, are you?"

She didn't answer for a minute. It was curious to watch her face change from merriment, through thought, to seriousness. First the laughter died gradually in her eyes; then the little curls and turns went out of her lips; then the dimples in the cheeks smoothed themselves out like ripples widening into nothingness on the sea; then she lifted up her head, a little on one side, and looked at me with solemn child-eyes.

"Sometimes," she said sadly, "I wish I were. Sometimes I wish a missionary would come to me. I get tired of making fun of things, and think that perhaps they are serious after all."

I twirled my mustache, and felt my own smile fading out. "They are serious enough," I said, "if you look at them in that way. It isn't a good way to look at things—things in general—I think."

"But one looks sometimes," she said absently, "at things in particular, and feels very, very serious."

"Then," I said, leaning forward, "one doesn't talk about them much. There is rarely any one to whom one cares to talk about them."

"I don't think," she went on, with a little catch in her voice, "there is ever any single person to whom any one would like to tell them all—the 'serious particulars,' I mean."

"I don't think there is. So usually one doesn't tell them."

"Or unburdens one's self in installments, as opportunity offers." She sighed again.

"Exactly. That is why there are such odd confidences now and then. The critics lashed a scene in my last book because he told her one of his secrets in the first half hour of their acquaintance. It was natural enough, really."

"He was bound to tell some one," she assented, "and she was the fitting confidante for that particular secret."

"Quite so. She was the response to that one item of his nature."

"The worst of it," said my fair acquaintance, "is when one's nature is many-sided; because—well, you know what I mean."

"Society expects us to find a single kindred spirit which is to respond to all the calls, and it cannot."

"No, it cannot," she spoke with sudden energy; "though it may answer so well—so very well—to some." Her hands trembled in her lap.

"Wherefore," said I, speaking half to myself, "we find it a sound theory not to expect too much from any one, to be thankful for what is given, and compassionate to what is missing."

"You look at the matter more calmly than I," she cried passionately, with her lips quivering.

"Perhaps" I told her, "I have looked at it oftener, or longer ago."

She studied the floor for a time, and I studied her. She certainly was very pretty.

"What percentage of one, do you think, Mr. Nugent," she asked at length, "ought to meet with a response in a—a friend?"

"Well, I'm hardly prepared for examination in the mathematics of the subject. It depends on the 'one' and the 'friend,' and the kind of demand."

"Take yourself, for example," she proposed.

"All right," said I, shrugging my shoulders; "if it pleases you, I'll dissect myself. My aesthetic demands upon 'the friend' I have already formulated; they are approximately satisfied by several people whom I know—for example, you."

"Your aesthetic requirements are evidently very reasonable; but they are a minor matter, after all."

"Theoretically they may be; practically they are all-important. Then my intellectual demands I hardly know—some people satisfy 80 per cent. of them. You would answer to quite 95 per cent., I imagine."

She laughed again. As I have stated, she had a charming laugh.

"Most people's intellectual demands are small," she said. "The emotional demands are the difficulty."

"Ah, yes! A general answer is impossible there. You can never tell without trial; and when you try the demand changes; and when you fail you pay a price. It is always a risk."

"Is there no way of forecasting?" she inquired eagerly. "Cannot even an author with a reputation for analysis of character"—I wish I had—"make an estimate?" I shook my head.

"Scarcely, I think. He might make a good guess. Do you want me to sum up some one for you?"

"No—o. I merely wanted an example."

"Well," I said smiling, "I'll take my unworthy self again, and my emotional needs. You would, I judge, answer to 99 per cent. of them!"

"But, you see," she objected, "I am already appropriated!"

"For the matter of that," said I, "so am I!"

Then we gave way to laughter—which is the practical philosophy!

—J. A. FLYNN in Black and White.

From "Royal Academy Pictures." Copyrighted by Cassell & Co., Limited, N. Y., and Reproduced with Their Permission.

MARBLE BUST OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

By E. Onslow Ford, R. A.

THOSE GHOSTLY CANNON.

A year ago, says a writer in The London Answers, when the Spanish warships were supposed to be off the coast of Maine, one of the United States of America, hundreds of truthful and unimaginative residents of the seaside towns heard strange sounds, which they mistook for the firing of cannon. But it was proved that the Spanish and American fleets were nowhere near.

Few persons were able to give any definite account of the noises, which came at uncertain intervals between 1 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and which were most frequent and pronounced in times of dense fog. Among the men who heard the boom of those ghostly cannon was Dr. Hay of Philadelphia. He was firmly convinced that the sounds were caused by some form of explosion, and as they continued long after the Spanish ships had been wrecked on the shores of Cuba he made a record of weather conditions in order to solve the mystery. The reports were never heard except in foggy weather, and were loudest and most pronounced on hot, muggy days when the fog was lifting to let in bars of sunlight. These noises were caused by fog rumblings, which were common on warm days, and visitors to our seaside resorts can hear the same ghostly cannon during any hazy day.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The sculpture which undoubtedly attracted the most attention at the recent exhibition of the Royal Academy was a bust of "Her Majesty the Queen," done in marble by E. Onslow Ford, R. A. The picture before us is reproduced from an excellent portfolio published by Cassell & Co., Limited, and entitled "Royal Academy Pictures, 1899, Illustrating the Hundred and Thirty-first Exhibition of the Royal Academy." The work is presented in five parts, which are bound separately or together. Here are shown in half tones reproductions of the pictures and sculptures displayed at the recent exhibition, many of them in illustrations 5 by 8 inches in size. As one may judge from the accompanying excellent picture of a specimen of Mr. Ford's work, the imprints are well defined in character, and are as near the originals as it is possible to obtain through the photographer's art. As a specimen of the character of the admirable introduction which accompanies the pictures we may quote the following paragraph: "Happily, to compensate for any want of energy which the painters may be credited with in their support of the Academy exhibition, the sculptors have never shown so much vitality or such readiness to strive after great results. In ideal work, portraiture, and decorative applications of the art, sculpture is year by year winning its way to a position of pre-eminent importance that contrasts strangely with its low estate a generation or so ago. It is the one power in the art world that seems irresistible, and its influence is daily becoming more convincing. Of this the evidence this Spring is beyond dispute; and at a moment when many people are disposed to lament an apparent failure of the public to interest themselves in art matters, so striking a revival is extremely encouraging."

The Exception.

From Answers.

She—Do you believe the howling of a dog is always followed by death?

He—No; not always. Sometimes the man who shoots at the dog is a poor marksman.

It Would Depend.

Indianapolis Journal.

"Pfwat wud yez do if Casey called you a liar?"

"Pfwhich Casey—the big wan or the little wan?"

THE L. A. W. IN EUROPE.

PRESIDENT KEENAN of the League of American Wheelmen will soon start for Europe, and while over there will complete the appointment of League of American Wheelmen representatives in all the principal countries and cities. This will be for the convenience of cyclists who intend visiting the Paris Exposition, as well as for those who will make a tour of Europe this year.

It is believed that thousands of League of American Wheelmen members will visit the exposition, and everything possible will be done for their care and comfort. President Keenan intends to establish headquarters in Paris this Summer, and place a competent representative in charge, so that members desirous of obtaining information can get it from a trustworthy source. The Paris bureau will act in conjunction with those of other cities so that tours can be mapped out in advance, and the officials at different points of interest will do all in their power to make things pleasant for visiting members of the League of American Wheelmen.

INTERNATIONAL CYCLISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Cyclists all over the country are taking much interest in the championship races of the International Cyclists' Association, which will occur at Montreal, Canada, Aug. 9 to 12. The leading event will be the 100-kilometer contest, and it is highly probable that Eddie McDuffie, who was recently reinstated, will represent the League of American Wheelmen against the other crack riders. The programme of races is as follows:

One-mile professional championship, purses $200, $125, $50, and $25.

One-hundred-kilometer professional, purses $250, $125, $75, and $25.

One-mile amateur championship, I. C. A. medals.

One-hundred-kilometer amateur, I. C. A. medals.

Team championship, I. C. A. amateur teams, for four medals and additional prizes.

Chairman Gerlach of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board says only riders that have scored in three championship races on the National Circuit prior to the Montreal meet will be nominated as the League's representatives in the one-mile professional championship.

AMONG THE CYCLERS.

A well-known figure on the Brooklyn cycle path is a venerable wheelman about sixty-five years old, who has white hair and long white whiskers. He is a retired merchant, and was formerly prominent in business circles in New York and Brooklyn. Constant attention to business brought on nervous prostration, and he was compelled to take to cycling.

He now spends his time in wheeling from his home to the Park Circle. After he takes a short rest he rides a couple of miles down the path, where he rests again. In this manner he goes on until he reaches Coney Island. He returns in the same way, and by the time he has reached home again he has wheeled about twenty-five miles and is pretty well fatigued. He says this exercise brings on refreshing slumber, and as long as he keeps at cycling he has no fear of nervous prostration.

***

Another well-known figure at the Park Circle is a crippled young man who rides a tricycle, which he propels with his hands in the same manner as an old-fashioned velocipede. It is fitted up with pneumatic tires and looks extremely comfortable. Every day in fair weather he rides as far as the Circle and spends the afternoon chatting with friends among the cyclers. He looks stout and healthy at present, but when Winter comes he is compelled to remain in the house, and when he reappears in the Spring he is almost a skeleton. A few fine days of exercise on his tricycle puts him in good condition again.

***

A good story is told by Teddy Edwards, who rode 250 centuries in 250 days last year. He does not look very robust in his bicycle suit, and while on his tour through the State he asked a farmer which was the best road from Syracuse to Utica. The farmer looked at him critically and then replied dryly:

"I think the New York Central would be the best road for you."

Teddy was much amused at the reply, and does not hesitate to tell this story on himself.

***

The Brooklyn man who rebuked a woman in harsh terms for riding a man's wheel and was promptly arrested, fined $5, and told by an unfeeling Magistrate to mind his own business in the future, suffered the usual fate of would-be reformers. As an offset to this, however, a New York policeman observed a man riding a woman's wheel the other day, and became convinced from the awkward manner in which he handled it that he was not familiar with it and probably had not come by it honestly; so he captured the rider, after a sharp chase, and the man confessed that he had stolen the wheel. All of which proves that you had better stick to the wheel of your own particular sex and avoid trouble from cranks and policemen.

***

It is a curious fact that Charles Murphy, the man who rode a mile in 57 4-5 seconds when paced by a locomotive, does not appear well at an exhibition race. His mile on a bicycle behind the engine was the fastest ever made by any man or animal in the world. Yet at a bicycle meet the other day he did not come anywhere near his own or McDuffie's or Taylor's record for a mile. He has ridden at several exhibitions since his locomotive exploit, and in every case the time he made has been a disappointment.

***

The very newest thing in bicycling is a penny slot machine which inflates your tires. You connect your tire with the machine, drop a penny in the slot, and pump away. The owners of the machines are now engaged in setting them up on all the roads frequented by wheelmen, and from the manner in which they are patronized it looks as if the lucky inventor or his representatives would reap a harvest.

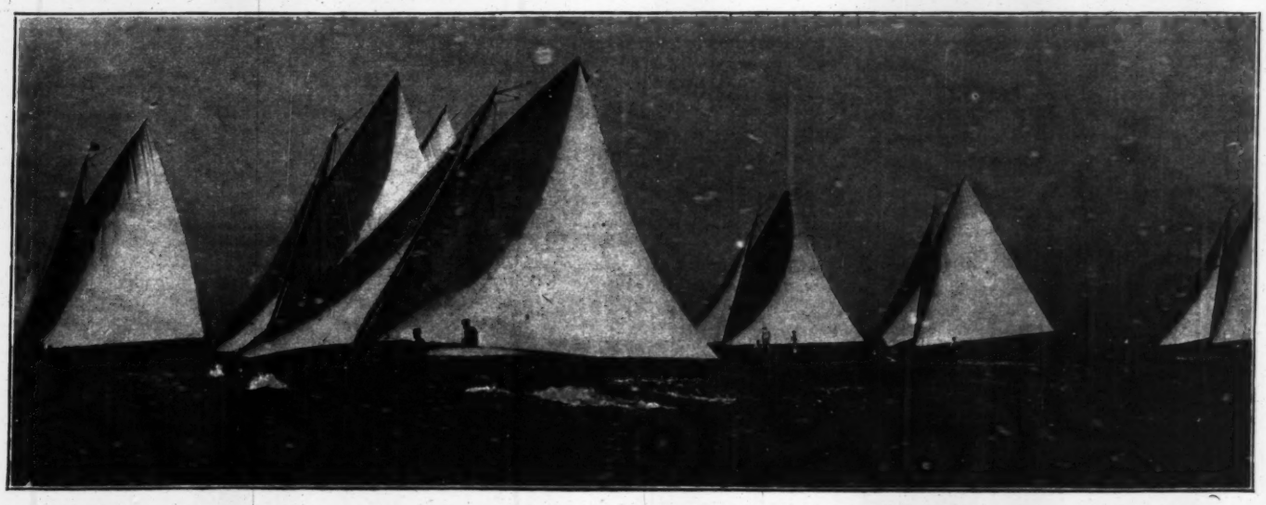
***

The number of serious and in some cases fatal accidents which have occurred to cyclers on Fifth Avenue lately, should serve as a warning to all wheelmen to be extremely careful when riding on that thoroughfare. The fine asphalt pavement makes riding there a pleasure, but the great number of carriages, wagons, trucks, and other vehicles makes it exceedingly dangerous. The latest fatal accident was that of a wheelman who was riding close behind a carriage. He endeavored to pass it and was impaled on the shaft of an express wagon coming from the other direction at the usual rapid gait of such vehicles. The shaft passed clear through his neck and he was instantly killed.

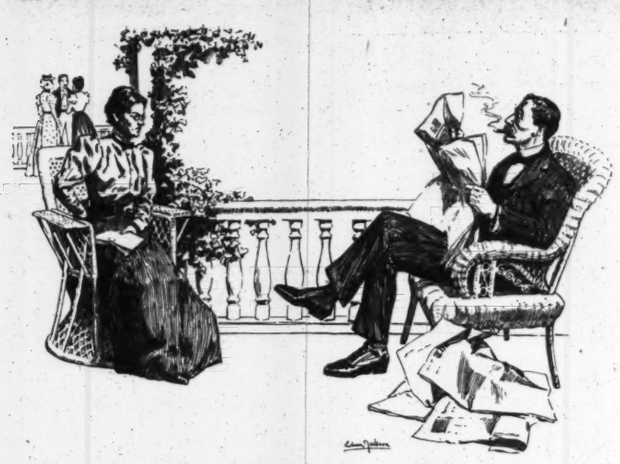
JOHN A. EMERY'S CONSTANCE.
The American Competitor for the Seawanhaka Cup in the International Races in Canada.

All Men, &c.

Whoso combeth his hair with a view to covering a bald spot is a liar in his heart.—Detroit Journal.



FLEET OF THIRTY-FOOTERS RACING IN NEWPORT HARBOR.



THE BACHELOR'S POINT OF VIEW.

Woman Suffragist—Poor woman always gets the worst of it. You never read of women buying their husbands as men used to buy their wives!

Unsympathetic Old Bachelor—No, but I know lots of husbands who will tell you they have been sold.

Convincing.

From Tit-Bits.

It was a lecture delivered by a learned purveyor of liver pills, and illustrated by diagrams of the frame of man. "That," he explained, pointing out a totally different spot, "is where man's liver is."

"Excuse me," observed the man in spectacles, "but I am a surgeon, and that's not where the liver is."

"Never you mind where his liver is," retorted the lecturer. "If it was in his big toe or his left ear my pills would reach it, and shake it for him. On that you can bet your gig-lamps."

The Eternal Grumblers.

From Pick-Me-Up.

What is success to brag about?
Some men make wealth, 'tis true,
And envy others, who, no doubt,
Will envy these men, too.
Some men go childless to the grave—
Perhaps 'tis for their sins—
While others curse their fate, and rave
Because they're blessed with twins.

Ancient Chores.

From The Chicago Record.

"Don't you often long for the return of the good old days?"

"Good old days? Not much. I used to clerk in a grocery and had seventeen pairs of solid board shutters to put up every night."

A Born Diplomat.

From Tit-Bits.

Little Jack and Daisy are finishing a plate of peaches. There are only two left—one of them fine and luscious, the other small and unripe.

Daisy—Is oo gweedy?

Jack—No, I'se not gweedy.

Daisy—Then oo choose.

The Funny Man.

From the Boston Traveler.

"Oh, that I should have married a funny man!" she wailed.

"What is the matter, dear?" asked her most intimate friend.

"He came home and told me he had a sure way to keep jelly from getting moldy at the top, and when I asked him how, he said to turn it upside down."

An Eye to Business.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"Jones called up his first wife at the séance last night, and what do you think he said to her?" said Smith.

"Goodness knows," replied Brown.

"He asked her if she would give his second wife her recipe for mincemeat."

Turning the Tables.

From Tit-Bits.

It is said that Prof. Blackie often told this anecdote "on himself." This genial old professor used to form a very picturesque feature in the Edinburgh streets. He was a wiry old patriarch, with handsome features and hair falling in ringlets about his shoulders; no one who had seen him could possibly forget him. One day he was accosted by a very dirty little bootblack with his "Shine your boots, Sir?" The professor was impressed by the filthiness of the boy's face

"I don't want a shine, my lad," said he. "But if you'll go and wash your face I'll give you sixpence."

"A' richt, Sir," was the lad's reply. Then he went over to a neighboring fountain and made his ablutions. Returning, he held out his hand for the money.

"Well, my lad," said the professor, "you have earned your sixpence. Here it is."

"I dinna want it," returned the boy, with a lordly air. "Ye can keep it and get yer hair cut."

Impossible.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Horace," she said, chidingly, "why don't you tell me you love me?"

Seizing a scrap of paper, the young man wrote on it:

"How can I, darling, unless you remove the pressure from my neck?"

Shrewd.

From Tit-Bits.

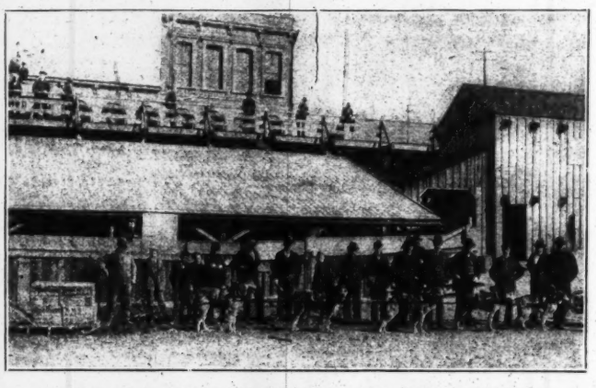
Mrs. Walker—I don't see why the doctors all recommend bicycle riding. If it makes people healthier, it is a loss to the doctors.

Mr. Walker—I know, but they calculate that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestrians per week.

The Dog Trains in the Klondike.

The accompanying photograph shows one of the Klondike dog trains, which is so great an institution in the gold fields of Alaska. These dogs, which have considerable wolf blood in them, are practically the only beasts of burden that can live in the Klondike region, and are used to draw all articles of weight. They soon prove their value to the miner in dragging his pack across the mountains and through the snowy passes on the way to the Klondike, and endear themselves to his heart before he has crossed the first peak.

The team of dogs in the illstration drawing cases of apollinaris had just been brought south from Dawson City by "Jack" Cates, a well-known miner, who is seen standing at the head of the leader, dressed in an overcoat. The dogs originally came from the McKenzie River, and were brought to Dawson, where they sold for $1,500 One dog was actually bred from a dog dam and a wild wolf sire, and another was bred from a half-breed and a wild wolf. The latter has all the appearance and characteristics of a wolf.



TEAM OF SLEIGH DOGS EN ROUTE FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Chemist's Curious Customers.

From Pearson's Weekly.

A chemist is making a collection of the queer orders he receives from people who send children to the store for things they need. Here are a few samples of them:

"This child is my little girl. I sent you a penny to buy two sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sike."

Another reads:

"Dear Dochter, ples gif bearer pennies worse of Auntie Toxyn for to gargle babi's throte, and obleage."

An anxious mother writes:

"You will please give the lettle boi pennuf worth of epeac for to throw up in a five months' old babe. N. B.—The babe has a sore stummick."

This one puzzled the druggist:

"I have a cue pain in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to release it."

Another anxious mother wrote:

"My little babey has eat up its father's parish plasther. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the inclosed little girl."

The writer of this one was evidently in pain:

"I haf a hot time in my insides and wich I wood like it to be extinguished. What is good for to extinguish it? The inclosed sixpence is for the price of the extinguisher. Hurry, pleas."

Oh! You Little ——.

From Answers.

Willie (looking curiously at the visitor)—Where did the hen bite you, Mr. Jones? I don't see any of the marks.

Mr. Jones—Why, Willie? I haven't been bitten by any hen.

Willie—Mamma, didn't you tell papa Mr. Jones was dreadfully henpecked? Why, mamma, how funny you look! Your face is all red!

An Electric Express Wagon.

A new automobile express wagon for the United States Express Company marks the latest step in the progress of the horseless carriage. Its graceful appearance, too, is in line with the improvement which every one

An Electric Express Wagon.

The Latest Acquisition of the United States Express Company.

expected would be made as soon as the manufacture of automobiles was well under way. The tires are well proportioned to the wheels, which have wooden spokes, and the battery cells are arranged on each side of the wagon so as to leave the space open.

The wagon weighs about 2,500 pounds, and was built by the Fisher Equipment Company of Chicago at a cost of $2,000. It has a capacity of 800 pounds. The handsomest things about the wagon are the heavy plate-glass illuminated signs which are fastened to the sides.

Plausible.

From The Chicago News.

"Here is a beautiful sunrise by a famous Parisian."

"It must be a fraud. No Parisian ever rises early enough to paint a sunrise."

"Oh, but this painter hadn't gone to bed yet."

If All Who Use WHISKEY were good judges, we would come very near doing all the business. We wish to live and let live, of course, but believe in the survival of the fittest.

H. B. Kirk & Co., N.Y.

SOLE BOTTLERS OF OLD CROW RYE.

I. Shaw

THE LARGEST & BEST EQUIPPED HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

54 West 14th St. next to Macy's N.Y.

PERFECT FITTING

WIGS

for Ladies & Gentlemen.

A Special Department for Gentlemen's WIGS AND TOUPEES.

NATURAL CURLY BANGS,

Especially adapted for Summer wear.

ALL OTHER DESIGNS IN HAIR GOODS

to be seen at our establishment.

HAIR DYES, HAIR TONICS, ETC.

Cooking Utensils

If stamped with this L. & G. trade-mark

AGATE L & G Mfg. Co. NICKEL-STEEL-WARE

Are Safe

Because to each article is attached a chemist's certificate guaranteeing that it is free from **arsenic, antimony, lead,** *or any other poisonous ingredient.*

LALANCE & GROSJEAN M'F'G. CO.,

New York, Chicago, Boston.

Sold by all reputable dealers everywhere.

Write for free Booklet.

CUTELIX

covers such a wide field of toilet and medicinal usefulness that some people fear we "claim too much." But this feeling is confined to those who have never used it, or who use it only for some single purpose, as a tooth wash or toilet soap. Sold by all leading druggists.

CUTELIX CO.,
253 Broadway, N. Y.

RICHARD CARVEL,

BY WINSTON CHURCHILL,

Is in its Eighth Edition, Fiftieth Thousand, since June 1st.

Any Bookseller Can Show It to You.

The Reason He Was Absent.

From Tit-Bits.

Solicitous Principal—Well, my boy, you were not present yesterday; were you detained at home by the inclemency of the weather?

Pupil—No, Sir; I couldn't come 'cause it rained.

A Man's Mistake.

From The Chicago News.

"She's one of those girls who worries over trifles."

"What's the trifle that's worrying her now?"

"Her bathing suit."

A Bit of Realism.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Caroline, doesn't this poem, 'The Man with the Hoe,' appeal strongly to your sympathies?"

"Yes, David, but there's a sadder thing for independence had broken out, and the Van Cortlandts were ranged on the side of than that—the woman with the hoe. If I didn't keep down the weeds you wouldn't get time to read so much poetry."

BEST LINE TO CHICAGO AND THE WEST==NEW YORK CENTRAL